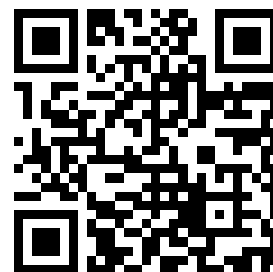

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East Tennessee Historical and Biographical

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EAST TENNESSEE.



HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

ILLUSTRATED.


✻




1893:

A. D. SMITH & CO.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



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PREFACE.

In presenting to the public the first publication of the kind in the State, the publishers feel no small degree of pride. While acknowledging its imperfections, they offer no apology, for experience in compiling, and familiarity with similar works in other States, justify the claim that the product of this their latest effort is the most valuable local historical and biographical work so far brought out.

The essays descriptive of the topography, geology and natural resources of East Tennessee, and the various historical chapters, are all written by well known scientists and men of letters, and the facts and figures set forth by them, while in some instances astounding, are correct. Macaulay, the greatest of English historians, has said that the history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people, and it is in conformity to this idea that the biographical department of this work has been prepared.

Here will be found, we hope, sketches of none but honorable men, and while some good and worthy subjects are omitted, the omission is no fault of the publishers. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to furnish, upon application, the information necessary to the preparation of sketches, while in a few instances men could not be found, though repeated efforts were made to discover them.

Of one thing, however, we feel satisfied—and the exception, should there be any, will be regretted—and that is, that no unworthy man's life is here held up for imitation.

While the sketches include some men humbler in the walks of life than others, the variety serves more fully to portray to the world the character of a whole people. Here will be found instances of men rising, by individual merit alone, from penury and obscurity to wealth and distinction; of many who, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the farm and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profes-

sion, and, at their country's call, went forth valiantly to do or die—men who laid their lives and property upon the altar of their convictions.

Here, also, will be found men whose lives illumine the pages of a nation's history, and whose deeds in war and statesmanship reflect naught but honor upon a noble people—men in whose lives are united the Old South with the unparalleled New.

The work deals with neither politics or religion, and partisan deductions, both from the lives of men and the history of places, have been as much avoided as possible.

Facts only are sought to be presented, and in such form as to enable the readers to shape their own conclusions. And the publishers confidently believe that a perusal of all the pages will give to the thousands of honest seekers after reliable information regarding East Tennessee and her people a better insight into the true status of affairs than can be obtained from any other source now accessible.

To the gentlemen whose names stand at the heads of the various chapters prepared by them, the publishers return thanks for the faithful and reliable manner in which their work has been performed.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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W. A. Henderson

EAST TENNESSEE.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE, ETC.

By COL. WILLIAM A. HENDERSON.

All Tennessee, as was Gaul, "is divided into three parts." In the parlance of her people the three parts are designated as "East Tennessee," "Middle Tennessee" and "West Tennessee." They are recognized by her constitution and laws, and, in many respects, her oneness embraces the mystery of a trinity. No other State of the Union has such a peculiarity. It is a vestige of her peculiar development into statehood, and by it much of her history may be read and better understood. It has bred a sectional State pride among her people, which the sweep of a century has tended to deepen rather than efface.

The geological formations of the State are no less diverse. East Tennessee extends from the irregular line of the peaks of the volcanic mountains of Unaka due westward, across the diagonal lines of ridges, valleys and streams, up to and including the eastern escarpment of the diagonal Cumberland plateau, usually but errone-

ously spoken of as a mountain. Middle Tennessee extends from and includes the western escarpment of that plateau westward, embracing the bed of a primeval shallow lake, or inland sea, to the Tennessee river, which has deviated from its natural trend to the southwest by finding and plunging through a crevice in the plateau, and is flowing almost due north in its search for the Ohio, whence its waters will turn due south and flow with the Mississippi to their resting place in the Gulf. West Tennessee is composed largely of the alluvial lands born of and lying between the two rivers.

It is a common error with those not acquainted with East Tennessee to deem it a conglomerate mass of mountains, and it has been invested with the poetic pseudonym of "Switzerland of America." This idea has only a faint tinge of the truth. Avoiding technical terms, I describe the region in the following way: The

original geological covering of the whole region was identically the same as that now found on the plateau, its western boundary situated uniformly from two thousand to five thousand feet above the level of the sea. This shows a thin, sandy, porous soil, covered with indifferent timber and luxuriant grasses. Through this the streams have cut deep canyons, and the declivities show soil of excellent fertility and heavy timber. Beneath the surface are found the "pudding stone," the various coal measures, the limestones, gases, and oil. After this, the general surface had become settled and compacted. A most powerful and general volcanic disturbance occurred on what is now the eastern border of East Tennessee and beyond, not resulting in permanent volcanoes, but the pent fires beneath tore and hoisted the ground from five to eight thousand feet into the air, forcing the lower formations to the surface and leaving it in chaotic confusion. From this outburst, westward as far as the plateau, the original surface was left in folds, or cleft ridges broken and open at the top. The incessant washing of the waters, in the early ages very violent, has carried this surface westward as deep down as the limestones and marbles, leaving the natural vestiges of wearing water in the form of long ridges parallel with each other, with valleys and streams between, resting from

five to twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea, with the strata in a curved and twisted confusion, but dipping usually upward and toward, or downward and away from the plateau. Evidences of these canyons and this condition continually and everywhere appear to an observant eye.

The mountains to the east are the highest in the United States east of the Mississippi river, and, as might by a geologist be expected, bear iron, copper, gold, silver, mica, corundum, quartz, and such treasures as the earth carries in her deep formations. The mountain sides have clothed themselves with heavy forests of valuable hardwood timber. The valleys, all of which have local names, have become very fertile for the production of crops usual in a temperate latitude, and when abused into sterility by ignorant farming, on account of an excellent sub-soil may be regenerated. At the time of volcanic disturbance the subterranean fires crystalized her beautiful limestones into peculiar and excellent marbles, which are claimed to be the best in the world, and East Tennessee is fast striving to the first place in the marble industries of the continent. The face of the plateau holding, as before stated, the original order of strata, shows boundless quantities of bituminous coal, and though the industry is yet in its infancy thousands of tons per

annum are being shipped to consumers.

Thousands of mountain streams flow from every quarter and gather into and form the Tennessee river, which flows through the general valley until, by a surprise to geology, it breaks through the plateau, instead of continuing along it, its natural pathway, into the head of the Coosa. Such is a general bird's-eye view of the country I am to describe.

From the very beginning the country has been distressed with disputes as to the boundary. We have had disputes with the kings of England, with Virginia, with North Carolina, with Kentucky, with Spain, with France, with several tribes of Indians, and now we have a lawsuit with Virginia in the Supreme Court of the United States concerning this often settled and forever recurring difficulty.

A brief review of some of the questions may be interesting and entertaining.

The origin of the idea of ownership of land springs from possession; later came the right resulting from conquest, that is, the possession was forcibly taken from one and assumed by another; and later still came the right by discovery, that is, one assumed possession when there was no necessity to displace another. After these titles accrued they were protected by fictions of law, whether the

actual possessions were maintained or not. Soon after the discovery of the new continent absolute title to the whole was assumed by the Pope of Rome, who undertook to parcel the same among the kings of Spain, France and England. The particulars of this partition have lately been discovered from original documents in the archives of Spain. By that division the region now comprising East Tennessee was allotted to France. She also claimed by another title the alleged discovery of the Mississippi river, which carried, as claimed, all the lands drained by that water. This agreement was breached by Henry VIII. of England, that "Monster of History," who revolted from his allegiance to the Pope, and, as usual when gamblers disagree, each looted the treasure as best and quick as he might.

In making divisions of land, the natural and usual method is to use and designate natural objects obvious to the eye as limitations, as the meanders of a stream or the trend of a mountain range. From this cause the shapes of all old countries are very irregular as viewed upon a map. The trouble as to this matter with the kings who claimed to own the New World was that they knew absolutely nothing of it, except the line of the eastern coast. As to where the land extended, or what it contained, they were in absolute ignorance.

In 1606 James I. of England gave a general and vague grant to a number of his friends at court to "all those countries lying and being in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land called Cape or Point Comfort all along the sea-coast to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort all along the coast to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land lying from the coast of the precinct aforesaid up into the land throughout, from sea to sea, west and northwest."

While the title was very faulty, and the description somewhat vague, this is the oldest title paper that covers East Tennessee. For reasons not necessary to be here set forth that title was called in and ignored, and another grant issued three years later to others who were bleeding his liberality, for the same scope of country. So the title rested for fifty-three years, and the proprietors, having failed to realize anything from the royal bounty, abandoned their rights to the crown, when, on the 24th of March, 1662, Charles II. of England granted to five of his courtiers (called "The Cabal," from the circumstance that the initials of their names composed that word) "all that province called Carolina, situate, lying and being in America, extending from the north end of an island called Luke Island, which lieth in the Southern Virginia

Seas, and within thirty-six degrees of North latitude, and to the west as far as the South Seas, and so respectively as far as the River Matthias, which bindeth upon the coast of Florida, and within thirty-one degrees of North latitude, and so west in a direct line as far as the South Seas aforesaid." This is the fourth title deed which covers us, and it was never perfected by permanent possession.

The third title deed, or charter, was executed by King Charles II. on the 30th of June, 1665, in London, to five of his leading lords, the boundaries of which are as follows: "All that province, etc., in America extending north and eastward as far as the north end of Currituck river or inlet upon a straight westerly line to Wyanoak creek, which lies within or about thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes Northern latitude, and so west in a direct line as far as the South Seas, and southward and westward as far as the degree of twenty-nine, inclusive, of Northern latitude, and southwest in a direct line as far as the South Seas." This is the original grant under which every foot of land in Tennessee is held.

It is true that by fiction of law the State is claimed to be the original source of title, but Tennessee claims under the United States, which claims under North Carolina, which claims under King Charles II., whose title rested upon a more than doubtful

claim that the subjects of his predecessors had found the land. It will be observed that the grant designates but one corner, "the north end of Currituck river," on the Atlantic coast, "within or about thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes North latitude." That corner is some ten miles north of the present State line, and had our doughty forefathers stood up for their rights they could have sliced from Virginia and Kentucky much of the present domain, instead of struggling to hold a line lower down. The back line not having been found, remained open till by a treaty between France and England we compromised on the Mississippi river.

There is a popular but erroneous belief that when white people first invaded this territory, it swarmed with Indians who were settled throughout its borders.

But few Indians, such as we know them, ever dwelt in the region of East Tennessee, and they were in a small quarter, consisting of a few so-called towns on the confluence of the Tennessee river, in the southwest division. Originally it was thickly peopled, but when or by whom no one can tell. We know them by the vestiges left behind them, such as mounds, graves, tombs, utensils, weapons, military earthworks, and indications of habitations in rock-houses or under overhanging cliffs, and they are known as "mound-builders" or "cliff-dwellers."

Such indications are plentiful and unmistakable everywhere, and were as great a mystery to the Indians found here as they are to us.

They were a people who have disappeared from the face of the earth, leaving not even a name behind them. They were probably conquered and extirpated by the fierce tribes of Indians of the North, who afterwards claimed this country by right of conquest, and under the name of the "Six Nations" affected to sell it at the treaty of Fort Stonevix, in November 1766, to the king of Great Britain. The region that now composes Tennessee and Kentucky evidently remained unoccupied for many years, until the unmolested wild game of the forest accumulated in such quantities as never appeared before or since on the continent, and was the principal cause of its early settlement. East Tennessee was settled and fought for by hunters, because in those days furs were financial currency.

The Indians whom our forefathers found here were the northern portion of the Cherokees, the most eastern portion being called by that name, the next below being called the Chickamaugas, and the most western the Creeks, all constituting one people.

Their villages in which they lived were collections of huts in the woods, situated on streams flowing from the South into the Tennessee river, from Little Tennessee river down to Nicka-

jack. Their legends said they had come from the sea-coast of Southern Georgia and Florida, whence they had been driven back by wars, by a desire to avoid the violence of the whites, or in search for sustenance, till they had reached and a portion of them had crossed the Alleghany range of mountains. The Cherokees were more intelligent and peaceful, the Creeks more bloodthirsty and despotic.

When our pioneers first found them they were of medium height, usually of slim shape, supple figure, high cheek bones, prominent and flaring noses, keen steady black eyes, long coarse black hair, heavy brows, retreating foreheads, and of slow swaggering movement.

Their villages were mere collections of huts in the woods, with only paths among them, composed of poles spread out at the bottom and lashed together near the top, enshrouded with thatch of skins, leaving the poles bare at the junction, and a loose skin hanging for a door. Inside, in the center, was a fire, and around the edges were split logs for benches and shelves.

The women belonged to the men, and what little work was necessary was done by them. No Cherokee woman ever rose to notoriety while in her normal sphere. They were a broken-spirited race, who had no hope of the future. They were born with a rancor against the white race as

deep seated as that which a man bears towards a snake. Occasionally one would pose as a friend to the white man, but he was known as one practicing duplicity, or one false to his kind. As we understand goodness, there can no more be a good Indian than there can be a good hyena. The habits of the people were listless laziness. They never laughed, they had no idea of eating meals, but took food as they did water, when a desire occurred to them. Their food consisted of "succotash," a cold hominy composed of beans and corn, and dried or fresh meat of game. The business of the men was to discuss the local animosities among their villages, make hunts for game or fish, or engage in wars. The latter was their high emprise.

Forty years ago it was the fortune of the writer to live among that people until he learned much of them. Their language, which since and before that time had become much corrupted and assimilated to and from other dialects, was as sweet as the measures of an Æolian harp. It was claimed that the enunciation of no vernacular word required the closing of the lips. Its liquidness made it easy to learn and soon to be forgotten. Its vestiges are to be found in the sweet names borne upon our mountains, valleys and streams, such as "Unaka" (white), "Chilhowie" (dead deer), "Wautauga" (stream of islands), "Hiawasee" (the big spring); but

the iconoclast came, with no ear for the beautiful, and with ruthless hand well-nigh swept this nomenclature away. Many more were butchered in attempting pronunciation, as "Ool-tewah" (accented on the second syllable—powder smoke) was changed into "Walftever"; but nearly the whole of such names, by as pitiless a vandalism as ever violated the Vatican, were ignored and forgotten, and others imposed of their own crude manufacture. The beautiful river "Baba-hatchie" (talking water), was christened the Emory, and the "Pellassippi" (like or almost a river) was barbarously called the Clinch.

This people, with no assistance from the white man, evolved a written language, the effectiveness and simplicity of which is wonderful, and carried it with them to their reservation in the West, where books and newspapers are printed in that way. By analysis they saw that every word in their language was a combination of some of eighty-seven syllables, and as soon as one learned them, say in two hours time, he could read or write anything in the language, provided he understood the meaning of the words. For instance, X is Wah, which means smoke or fog, and when one sees the letter he simply says the word. When he sees XX he knows it is Wah Wah, which is Big Smoke or the Great Spirit, and so on throughout the language.

They had a religion amazingly like that of the Old Testament in its fiercer interpretation. They had a Great Spirit, a devil in the form of a mammoth serpent; a Noah and a flood, in which a muskrat played the part of the raven and the dove by bringing up dirt in its paws. In fact, it is reasonably certain that they sprung from a people that was familiar with the facts set forth in the old scriptures, though probably the separation took place before these facts were reduced to writing.

Within the scope of our history that people produced divers leaders of great executive ability, whom our forefathers fought and feared. It may be mentioned here, that at birth every Indian is given a name, which is known to but few, is sacredly guarded, and by which he will be known in the Spirit World. The names by which they are known by the white people are nick-names, which they have acquired from some personal peculiarity or conduct. Had Jackson been an Indian we would have heard of that name, but he would have been known only as "Old Hickory."

Most of these leaders at various times had expeditions against the early settlements of the whites, and their names were terrors in the land. They lived among the little villages spoken of above, and traveled eastward along the "Great War-path,"

which passed some six miles to the south of where Knoxville now is. Among them may be mentioned "Old Tassel," "Dragging Canoe," "Old Abichern," "Oconostata" and "Atta-Kulla-Kulla."

Of the last two further mention may be made. Oconostata was from the lower Indians, fierce, large, brainy and eloquent. He was mixed blooded, from the black race. A half-breed among the Indians was below caste, whether the mixture was from white or black, but by his personal prowess he had forced himself into leadership. He was the most vindictive foe our people ever had. Before the revolutionary war he had sided with the English against the French, and went to London to call upon his Great Father, George III. His devoted idea was to organize his people after the manner of the white people, and beat back the march of immigration. He studied the orders of the nobility, and on his return vainly tried to inaugurate it here. He was present at the great "Treaty of the Holston," within the confines of the present city of Knoxville, and there made a speech to Governor Blount and the large audience of whites and Indians, warning, beseeching and threatening against the further cession of lands, but to no avail. This speech had notoriety on both sides of the ocean. Some of its substance may be found in Haywood's "Tennessee," and

more in the "Indian Book" of South Carolina. After many futile efforts to save his people, his spirit was broken and he died a raving maniac.

Atta-Kulla-Kulla (the "Little Saw-Saw," the "Little Big Saw," the "Little Carpenter"), was phenomenal as being the only Indian chief who achieved eminence without physical superiority. He was small, thin and lamed by a wounded deer. He was always known as the friend of the white man, that is, he was the leader of the party that advocated submission, because of the utter hopelessness of war, although he commanded at several battles. He was far above his fellows in cunning and foresight.

The fighting of the Indians was such as must necessarily be shown by a dispirited people in a hopeless cause. They could only succeed by a spirited dash. Where they met stubborn resistance they could not endure.

The first attempted settlement by the whites within the area of the present East Tennessee arose and failed in this way: The French were assiduous in nursing their claim of sovereignty to the Mississippi Valley, and had emissaries among the Indians to court their friendship and inflame them against the English, who insisted that their sovereignty extended across the Alleghanies westward in search of the "South Seas." In 1755, at the

time Braddock was on his expedition against Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburg), the Cherokees were loyal to the French, who had forts stretching from the lakes to the Gulf. In the next year Governor Dobbs of North Carolina deputed Captain Waddell, a mountain man, to go among the Indians and attempt the delicate and dangerous service of seducing them from the interests of the French and attaching them to those of the English. Without going into details, by the aid of Atta-Kulla-Kulla he succeeded in his embassy, but agreed to build and maintain a fort in that country for protection when attacked by the friends of France. Accordingly a site was selected on a high rock bluff on a sharp bend of the Little Tennessee river, called now the "Devil's Elbow," and artisans and settlers brought along the narrow trail through the mountains, and an excellent frontier fort erected in the year 1757. Four cannon were carried and dragged nearly a hundred miles for that purpose. Women and children were brought, and preparations made for a permanent settlement under George III. more than a hundred miles from any white habitation. As might have been expected hostilities broke out, and in 1760 the fort, which was impervious to assault, was besieged. The only question was the duration of starvation. In two weeks time a surrender was agreed upon, by the terms

of which the whites were to give up all their possessions, and were to have a guide and safe conduct back to their old homes. Early in the morning of August 7th, the whole settlement opened the gates and marched that day on foot about twenty-two miles, when they sent forward a picket of six men and went into camp. The Indians on investing the fort found that the tools and many of the arms had been buried, the cannon thrown into the river, and the powder cast into the well. They construed this bad faith into a release of their pledges, and a massacre was determined on. They were pursued, and everyone of the camp, save three, protected by Atta-Kulla-Kulla, were killed. The bones were stripped of flesh and arranged into a miniature Virginia fence across the war-path as a ghastly and expressive boundary to their possessions. The fort was never rebuilt.

As to the white people, East Tennessee was first permanently settled by Virginians, who, not knowing where an imaginary line drawn west from Currituck would cross their pathway, would follow and overlap each other down the Holston and Clinch rivers, believing they were still in Virginia, who sold them lands and claimed them as subjects. So John Sevier, Evan Shelby and his son John Shelby, and others, gathered and settled upon our eastern streams.

Others straggled through the mountains from North Carolina, as James Robertson and Richard Henderson, and joined them.

Two classes of wandering pioneers had preceded these permanent settlements, such as Adair and Daniel Boone. The country abounded in game in such quantities as to excite the wonder and cupidity of the old settlements. Money was too scarce to furnish a circulating medium. There was none in the country, except what had been sparingly brought in ships from the mother country. Fur was money, and one set of men, like Boone, who lived and died a hunter, came to shoot and trap game for the sake of the skins. Such men, of course, must always keep beyond civilization. Another class, with horses packed with goods, came to trade with the Indians for furs. It happened that what was valued by the Indians as money was of little value to the whites, and what was used as money by the whites was of low value among the Indians. It was a case of original reciprocity, and large fortunes were accumulated. These traders had to live among the Indians, and were hostages for peace.

Another factor increased the population: Those who fled both from Tories and Patriots took refuge in these distant backwoods when compelled to fly their homes after the general war began.

The first settlements were made upon the little mountain river of Wau-tauga. Another body inched down and settled on the Nolichucky, and still another settled upon the Holston near the Big Island.

From these centers they advanced and overlapped each other, as far as their cupidity might tempt, or their safety allow. Like an advancing flood, many a time the wave would recede and recoil upon the support behind it, but, with renewed strength, it would be borne higher upon the resistance.

Such discordant elements were never combined into society, unless it was in the case of California under the craze of 1849. Patriots and Tories; those seeking wealth and those fleeing their creditors; those seeking an asylum for their consciences and those having no consciences; those who were votaries of ambition and those who sought a place of danger for danger's sake, all gathered into these valleys, and seethed and leavened into a whole. To these the glowing West from her distant hill-tops was forever giving invitation to come further and deeper into her promised land. The skeleton of this society was of Scotch-Irish material. Sturdy, brave, opinionated, aggressive, they gave a cast to the population which remains in the State to-day. The structure of statehood which they reared plainly shows the mark of that chisel.

While in this condition surveyors came with chain and compass, and with great parade the line between North Carolina and Virginia was run four different times in four different places. It is supposed that the presence of vast quantities of iron ore made compasses unreliable.

The exact location of the line was never agreed on, yet it was conclusively shown that the main body of the settlers, who had won the soil from the savages and the wilderness, belonged, not to their mother, Virginia, but to a kind of (to them) step-mother State east of the almost inaccessible mountains. Their fealty to Virginia was thus suddenly cut off. The protection over them by North Carolina was extended slowly, grudgingly, and in many respects merely nominally, during which time they had to settle the question of extermination between themselves and the Indians in their front. To the credit of these pioneers, let it be remembered that the pressure of those surroundings brought, not anarchy and chaos, but government and order. For three years they so remained, when the pressure resulted in action. In 1772 the settlers appointed thirteen (the loved number) commissioners to exercise the functions of a home-made government, of whom five were elected a court, "by whom," in the language of the articles, "all things were to be settled;" a jurisdiction as latitudinous as any

tyrant could wish. The local jurisdiction was christened the "District of Washington," and was the first geographical namesake of him for whom more localities have been named than for any two men on earth. The boundaries of the District of Washington, while somewhat foggy, were about the same as the present State of Tennessee, though only a very small portion was in actual occupation.

In the meantime, trouble with royalty was brewing. A new people was passing through the agony of birth. The battle of Alamance, the first-born of the Revolution, was fought. It mattered little which side was successful in that engagement. What was needed was the shedding of blood, and that necessity was bad. The Declaration of Mecklenburg, the John the Baptist of the Declaration of Independence, was promulgated.

When actual hostilities began systematically, these new settlers were far removed from the scenes and local influences of conflict and were much divided in sentiment, though the better material and larger part were for the Continental Congress. Two "iron-clad" oaths were formulated, and the only participation in the war which these settlers had in the beginning was to force the one or the other down each others throats, until England, by a bad policy of inciting the Indians against them, forced them

all to be rebels by enlisting the Indians, their natural foes, on her side. That barbarous policy not only lost her the respect of the world in that conflict, but turned loose upon her the fiercest and most dangerous foes in America, that would else have been quiet.

This action made it certain that those people would take active part in the general war as occasion might occur.

Let us take a birds-eye view of the hostile forces upon the one side and the other in this side-show of the big war. There were from three to six thousand warriors, extending from Little Tennessee river to the Mussel Shoals upon the Tennessee, under the control of the Indian leaders I have mentioned. Some were for war and some for peace, but all desired the annihilation of these settlers, and to that end submitted to the influence and control of the English. It seems that this object could have been accomplished by the concentrated action of a day, even had the settlers been threatened with no danger from the war. Oconostata was in the ascendancy.

Our settlers, grouped and scattered as above stated, consisted of about five hundred men, under leaders as competent as ever were rulers of men. The leaderships came not by election nor appointment, but by natural development and general consent.

Special mention should be made of the names of some of these men, that their memories should be kept burnished from the corrosion of time. East Tennessee has already forgotten too much.

And chiefest among all, I mention JOHN SEVIER, known among the Indians and his comrades as "Nolichucky Jack." He has always been and will remain the beau-ideal of Tennessee citizenship. He was born in the Shenandoah (valley of the daughter of the stars) Valley in 1744, where he had been reared as a protegee of the quiet, grave, somber, dignified Lord Dunsmore, the governor of the colony of Virginia, but had floated with the current of population to the banks of the Wautauga. Dr. Ramsay, the annalist of Tennessee, who knew him well, has often given the writer his personal description. He was five feet ten or eleven inches in height, with a most symmetrical, well-knit frame, inclining in late years to fullness; his ordinary weight was about one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and fifty pounds; his complexion was ruddy, not from stimulants, but from exuberance of health and exposure; his eyes a dark blue, and expressive of vivacity and fearlessness; the nose, not aquiline, but high and prominent, wide at the base; mouth and lips showing firmness, a chin showing square pertinacity. His brow was high and his

head rose higher underneath his hair. He was of French Huguenot stock. He was the leading military officer of Tennessee till Jackson arose, was Governor of the rebellious State of Franklin, was the first member of Congress from the Mississippi Valley, was the first Governor of Tennessee, serving in that capacity for six terms; was elected three successive terms to Congress, was appointed by Monroe a commissioner to negotiate an Indian treaty in Alabama, where he died in June, 1815, where his remains rested until 1890, when Tennessee had them removed to Knoxville, where private enterprise and affection are now erecting a monument.

WILLIAM COCKE was the Ulysses of the career of Governor Sevier. He was of tall, dark, commanding presence, of indomitable industry and had a wonderful flow of language. In his day he was the greatest orator in the Mississippi Valley, was one of Tennessee's first United States Senators, and, keeping up his westering habit, was made Chancellor of Mississippi, and is buried in Columbus in that State. His son, General Jack Cocke, was the great rival of General Jackson in Tennessee's early history.

RICHARD HENDERSON (the treaty maker) was an educated scion of an illustrious North Carolina family of high judicial reputation, who interested himself in acquiring vast tracts of land by extinguishing the Indian

title. Daniel Boone made his reputation as a pioneer while in his employment as a hunter and emissary to that region which is now Kentucky. He organized a company, which purchased from the Indians all that region which is drained by the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers. He organized a government for his purchase, under the name of "Transylvania;" wrote the first articles for the town of Nashville; but was inhibited in his venture by the Legislatures of North Carolina and Virginia, who claimed that the Indians had only an occupancy and no title to land.

JAMES ROBERTSON was a settler from North Carolina, of cool bravery, rugged honesty, child-like candor, without whom the colony could neither have succeeded nor existed. He soon changed his residence to Nashville, and lived and died the pride and honor of Middle Tennessee.

EVAN SHELBY, a Welsh Captain in the King's troops, cast his fortunes with these pioneers, and was the friend and comrade of Sevier in most of his labors and successes. He lived near where Bristol now is.

ISAAC SHELBY, son of the foregoing, was a brave young soldier under his father and Sevier, generally attended to the quartermaster department, afterwards removed across the line into Virginia and became the first Governor of Kentucky.

JOHN TIPTON, a bold, brave, hon-

est, rough man, who never failed friend or foe, and to whom history has done much injustice, where cheap penny-a-liners, in endeavoring to bring out the effulgence of John Sevier, have used John Tipton as a dark background.

These were prominent leaders of the five hundred settlers.

Let us glance for a moment at the juncture of the affairs of the general war in the summer of 1780. The contest in the North between Washington and Sir Henry Clinton had drawn its slow length along with no promise of a speedy termination in favor of either party. The royal commander formally changed his plans for one well conceived to work the ruin of the young government in one blow. It was the "anaconda system." Sir Henry Clinton and Palmer were to attack and reduce the coast defences. Lord Cornwallis was to engage the general army in the field under Horatio Gates, and General Gage, through his agents, Cameron and the Youngs, and their ramified agents, was to organize and enforce a combined attack upon the western frontiers. The residence of one of the Youngs, who had in charge one section of this work, was at Chota, on the Little Tennessee, the sacred town of the Cherokees. He was an instrument well fitted for such work, and Oconostata was eager for the work. In the execution of this work,

the seaports of Georgia were taken and the whole State overrun. Charleston was besieged and taken by Sir Henry Clinton. Gates saw the crisis, and appealed to our settlements for aid. Sevier and Shelby hastily gathered what men they had together and made forced marches to join General Rutherford, but before they could do so Cornwallis had forced Gates into battle at Camden and defeated him. In the meantime, Oconostata and Dragging Canoe, according to the general plan, were gathering their men and marching upon the unprotected settlements. The defeat of Gates enabled the mountaineers to make a hasty return to their cabins, where they arrived in time to hear of the impending attack, and they met it, as they always did, by a counter attack, and completely routed the foe, and then marched through the country and burned their villages. Let us remember that to burn an Indian village did little more damage than would be done to burn the camp of a regiment. In this way the rear of the Continental army was protected and the great anaconda was scotched, much to the chagrin of the royal commanders.

Soon these people were called again to show of what mettle they were composed. Cornwallis was marching triumphantly through the country, engaged in reorganizing civil authority, "reconstructing the Southern

States," while the Whigs were being mercilessly cut to pieces by Tarleton and Webster. Marion, the Swamp Fox, was in hiding till a better day should follow that night. Sumpter had been defeated, and was in hiding in the highlands. Clarke and McDowell had been driven over the mountains, and were resting in the hospitality of John Sevier, on the Watauga. Sir Henry Clinton, supposing the war virtually over, had returned to New York to propose for peace.

Washington appears to have been overwhelmed with despair, when, dispatching a few troops to Baron Steuben, he wrote, "The prospect, my dear Baron, is gloomy, and the storm threatens." In a letter to Governor Reed he said, "I have almost ceased to hope." Some of the best Connecticut troops had openly mutinied. The Connecticut money was almost worthless. When the money of a rebellion begins to depreciate, it drops like a stone. Supplies were scarce and could only be got by rigid impressments. All reminding us how nearly the revolutionary war was a failure, and Washington known in history as a rebel! Patrick Ferguson, a dashing, brave Scotch officer, was parading through North Carolina, giving comfort and confidence to the Loyalists and protecting the flank of Cornwallis, with an uneasy eye and ear towards the mountains, beyond which

were Sevier and Shelby with their fighting mountaineers. As a matter of policy he attempted a bravado and did an indiscreet thing. He paroled a prisoner who lived on the Watauga, and sent him home with a letter to Sevier, stating, in substance, "Unless you stay at home and cease your annoyance of the King's army, I will cross the mountains and devastate your country." He did not know that people, and the outcome of that threat was the most unlikely thing in the world. A council was held, a hasty summons sent forth calling a meeting at Sycamore Shoals on September 25th, and then it was determined to attack Ferguson. Every able-bodied gunman was there to determine who should go, and who should remain at home to protect the women and children; the draft was resorted to, the only occasion of such a thing in the history of Tennessee, *and the drafted men had to stay at home!* I need not give the details of that expedition. I am only describing the people of East Tennessee. They advanced on, pursued, surrounded and attacked the forces of Ferguson with fewer men, counting their associates, than he had; killed him in battle, and killed, wounded and captured his whole army, and partially returned to their homes in time to meet and dispel the danger from another Indian attack and pursue them far into their mountain homes. The result of the expedition

not only had unexampled brilliancy, but it will ever remain the wonder of soldiers. Notwithstanding the idle threat, they were safe at home. They were not regular soldiers in the line; they had no officers, and obeyed no commands except by consent; they had no public money, rations nor transportation. The result of the battle was no less amazing to the world, though until lately its importance in the general war has not been recognized in history. Those who wrote our earlier histories lived so far from the locality that they gave more space to Israel Putnam's dragging a wolf from a hole in the ground than to this, as it seemed to them as an unimportant skirmish. To the people of that day it seemed as if the wand of a magician had waved over the scene. Jefferson, speaking of that battle, wrote: "It was the joyful enunciation of that turn in the tide of success that terminated the revolutionary war with the seal of independence." To be succinct, Cornwallis, finding that the support of his flank had been destroyed, began a series of retreats and was forced into Yorktown, where the final surrender was made. Such an honorable participation in the Revolution was reserved for the soldiers from East Tennessee.

After the peace these men turned their attacks upon the wilderness, to make themselves homes and friends in the land of their choice. Of course

the hunters, trappers and traders, like Wandering Jews, had to move on ahead of the line of civilization, but the main body settled down to labor, yet they were not allowed to have peace.

A scheme became popular for the States to pay, or aid in paying, the Continental debt by conveying to the general government their vacant lands as a basis of credit and to realize from by their sales. Some of the States had none, and others had large acres, but it was claimed that such lands had been won by the joint effort of all, and should go to the joint benefit. Moved by these considerations, on the 1st of June, 1784, North Carolina passed the "Cession Act," by which she provided to convey to the United States the area of Tennessee, provided the same should be accepted in two years. As our settlers construed it, by this action of their mother they were cast disinherited upon the world. They were disowned by North Carolina—they were not acknowledged by the United States.

Again they met in counsel and determined the first secession from the United States and from North Carolina! They elected delegates, held a convention, and inaugurated the now almost forgotten State of Frankland, afterwards changed to Franklin, and established a capital at Jonesboro, the first capital in the Mississippi

Valley. John Sevier, of course, was elected Governor, and the Legislature passed such laws as were deemed needful in their constitution, and administered justice in crude honesty. Their courts were not troubled with technicalities nor controlled by abstruse precedents. I will hazard the production of a complete transcript of an important prosecution for treason against the United States, leaving the name of the defendant blank, in consideration for some very respectable descendants now living hereabouts. The whole of it was this:

"The State
v. } IN TORVISM.

On motion, it is the opinion of this Court, that the defendant be imprisoned during the present war, and that the Sheriff take the whole of his estate into custody, which must be valued by a jury at the next Court, one-half of the said estate to be kept by the Sheriff for the use of the State, and the other half to be remitted to the family of the defendant."

This judgment was actually carried into effect.

The most important act of the Legislature related to the collection of the revenue, and might be styled "The Legal Tender Act of the State of Franklin." After providing for salaries and levying taxes on lands

and polls, the act proceeds: "Be it enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid land tax and all free polls to be paid in the following manner:

Good Clean Beaver Skins,	6 shillings.	
Uncased ditto,	5 "	
Otter Skins,	5 "	
Uncased ditto,	5 "	3 pence.
Raccoon and Fox Skins,	1 "	"
Bacon, well cured,	6 cents per pound.	
Good Clean Tallow,	6 cents "	
Good distilled Rye Whiskey,	2 shs. 6 pence per gallon.	
Good distilled Apple or Peach Brandy,	3 shs. per gallon."	

This was the currency of the country, and no court ever dared decide the act to be unconstitutional.

I will quote the whole record in a civil case. It was probably a heated contested election case, which, doubtless, had its notoriety in its day. All we know of it is the following:

"William Cocke, by W. Avery, moved the Court to be admitted Clerk of Washington County, which motion was rejected by the Court, knowing that John Sevier is entitled to the office."—[Extract from Washington County Records.]

The State of Franklin had an existence of about three years. But its possession of the territory was not exclusive. Though there was no open battle, outside of mutual manifestoes, with the authorities of North Carolina, yet that State during the whole of that period asserted her

rights to the territory and maintained a form of sovereignty of more or less potency. Each State had courts, records, sheriffs, judges, members of the legislatures and governors. This confusion resulted in many broils and much personal bitterness. The courts seemed to be the object of attack by both parties, and, on the one side or the other, were frequently broken up and the records destroyed, or hidden in caves and lost. In the deluge of weddings which always follows a war, the girls uniformly insisted that the ceremony should be performed under the auspices of both governments. They provided against awkward questions arising in the future. North Carolina endeavored to placate the malcontents by repealing the "Cession Act" and appointing John Sevier her Brigadier General, but the movement lingered in increasing feebleness till John Tipton arrested Sevier and carried him a prisoner to Morganton to be tried for treason. During the trial he was rescued, without resistance, and returned to his home, whence he was elected a North Carolina Senator and took his seat as a law-maker.

Again a "Cession Act" was passed and accepted by the United States, and a deed executed by two Senators, conveying the territory of the State of Tennessee to the general government, one of the conditions being that the condition of slavery should never

be interfered with. This limitation has been removed by gage of battle.

On the 26th of May, 1790, an "Act for the Government of the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio River" was passed by Congress, under the terms of which President Washington was to appoint a governor. There was much emulation as to whom this appointment should go. Several Revolutionary officers and some prominent pioneers resident within the territory were prominently pressed upon Washington; but with rare good judgment he selected a young man, whom he had known and admired in the Constitutional Convention, who was from the eastern lowlands of North Carolina. His name was WILLIAM BLOUNT. His remains now rest in Knoxville. He was a Federalist, as was Washington; tall, dark, indomitable, highly bred, well educated, and obstinate in demanding all the formalities and respect due to official position. He first established his seat of government at the junction of the Wautauga and Holston rivers, but finding that too far east, upon inquiry learned of a high well wooded locality between Second and Third creeks below the mouth of the French Broad, a mile apart, which he selected as his future capital, and christened it Knoxville, in honor of the then Secretary of War, before he had seen it. In 1792 he held the treaty of the Holston, the

largest attendance ever given to a treaty by the Indians, on the river bank in Knoxville immediately below the mouth of what is known as First creek. He had a throne or dais erected and carpeted, and arranged that a chamberlain should present the grim old warriors with high old decorum, man by man, before the council should open.

After the territory became organized into the State of Tennessee, he and William Cocke were elected as U. S. Senators. Afterwards, upon the pretext that he had written a letter disclosing a scheme to combine the Indians of Georgia and Florida in some venture favorable to England and detrimental to the United States, aided, doubtless, by the fact that his party was passing into decadence, he was expelled the Senate, the first such instance that had occurred. This never injured his popularity in Tennessee. While his trial was in progress in Congress, he was presiding over the Constitutional Convention in Knoxville.

Knoxville was the first capital of the State of Tennessee, but it slowly wended its way westward to Kingston and Murfreesboro, till finally it rested and was located permanently in the center of the State at Nashville, but Knoxville has always claimed, like a discarded lover, that she could yet be the capital if she wanted to be. A scholarly contribu-

tion concerning her appears elsewhere in this volume.

With the exception of Nashville and its vicinage, for many years East Tennessee was, in effect, the State. The citizenship of other portions consisted largely of the overflow from her borders. She managed the policy and controlled the history of the young State. It furnished the governors, and, until the "Nickajack war," upheaved Jackson into prominence, the military commanders. Its people, from the causes and in the way hereinafter related, became a peculiar one. One of the questions that first agitated the people beyond local concerns was the free navigation of the Mississippi river. The State has carried in her every constitution the following article, and though now it is of no signification, it will be carried there forever:

"That an equal participation in the free navigation of the Mississippi is one of the inherent rights of the citizens of the State, and it cannot therefore be conceded to any prince, potentate, power, person or persons whatever."

This solid shot was aimed at the adherents of Mr. Jay, who proposed, by a treaty with Spain, to concede the exclusive control of that river for twenty-five years. The singularity of the provision appears when we remember that the points of irritation were far distant from the borders of

the State, at Natchez and New Orleans. At that day the sole avenue for commerce and to revenue was by floatage down the Tennessee or Cumberland to the Ohio, thence down the Mississippi to New Orleans to market. The people had but little money, and nearly the whole of that was Mexican dollars carried back, on foot, from the latter city, gotten in exchange for every variety of produce, floated down in flatboats. The Spaniards levied a tariff of one dollar on each flatboat as it floated by Natchez, and a deep-seated indignation was aroused. When Spain retransferred her province of Louisiana to France, the First Consul saw that this sentiment was so wide and deep that the property was a very vicarious one. He sent an emissary to acquaint himself with and report upon that sentiment. He landed at Baltimore in 1801, went west to Pittsburg, down the Ohio river to Louisville, across the country to Nashville, up the Cumberland to the mouth of the Roaring river, where he remained till a company large enough collected to insure safe passage across "The Wilderness" to "Southwest Point" (Kingston), and came to Knoxville. He gave a most minute description to the First Consul of his hotel (foot of Cumberland street, north side, at First Creek), the town the people and their habits. The town (he says) was composed of about three hundred log houses, the people

were intelligent and excitable, wore loose fringed coats with belts which held dangerous knives, many wearing no shoes nor boots, but pieces of raw leather tied to their feet with strings, and were given to meeting every day at the "Volunteer" and "Buckhorn" hotels and denouncing France and Spain. He believed a collection of the tax would result in war and the capture of New Orleans. He was minute enough to relate that while in Knoxville he contracted a curious complaint, known as the "Tennessee Itch," which he had succeeded in curing by using "hog oil and frequent bathings in the Holston river." Moved by the consideration of this sentiment on this side of the water, and by complications on the other, Napoleon sold the whole claim to Jefferson in 1803, each party making an excellent bargain. East Tennessee was a hidden factor in that trade.

I cannot give the roll of the names of eminent men whom East Tennessee has given to history. There were Sevier, Shelby, Doak (the father of Tennessee religion), Haynes, Carter, Tipton, Henderson, Cocke, Roane, Blount, Anderson, Lea, White, Humes, Carrick, Williams, McKinney, McClung, Witlow, McLellan, Crockett, Nelson, Netherland, Shields, Maynard, Deaderick, Robertson, Miller, Temple, Brownlow, Johnson, Jarnagin, Smith, McMinn, Turney, Lucky, Reese, and more and more and

more whom space forbids to mention, who in every avocation of life have added lustre and honor to the name of their State.

Her people, I have said, are a peculiar people. They have scattered, like the Jews or Irish, all over the continent. They are usually known as "East Tennessee Yankees," and woe be to that man who tackles one of them in a trade or business transaction, on the conclusion that he is ignorant and easily to be duped.

The natural formation of a country, climate, and a history, produce a people. The one is the natural output of the other. When you know the one you should expect the other, as when we see the coin we could understand the die. The compound of this people was composed of original, comprehensive and diverse elements compacted together by common danger and constant war. An East Tennessean was born a soldier. He handled a gun from his boyhood. It was from him was born the name of the "Volunteer State." Except that of 1812, which was on the coast and upon the seas, the United States has never had a war but what East Tennessee furnished more soldiers than any region of her size and population. What valor and military genius they have displayed have passed into history. The graves of her dead soldiers mark every battlefield from "Lundy's Lane" to the City of

Mexico, and from the prairies to the everglades.

These diverse elements of character never had such opportunity to fuse and leaven to their undisturbed natural result. As before stated, the country consisted of a succession of valleys and ridges surrounded on every side by mountains, as it were an island in the midst of a continent. The only outlets were a long toilsome journey through the mountains to the east, and a slow floating on the water to the Gulf. They generally remained in their sequestered homes, and there they lived, loved, labored, married and intermarried, till the whole mass became homogeneous, leaving them a bright, quick, clannish, energetic, cordial, persevering, restless race, slow to take up a stranger, but when that stranger was once trusted or distrusted he had his grading among all the people.

So the condition continued till 1855, when a railroad was constructed through the country from the southwest to the northeast, like turning a current of running water in and out of a lake without a vent. Other railroads have followed and are now following. Since that time that peculiar citizenship has been slowly assimilating to and by that of the outer world, though the landmarks of that of earlier days are plainly discernible. Strangers have flocked and are flocking in to seize the neglected

wealth in fertile soil, timber, iron, copper, zinc, coal, gold, marble and water-powers, until many of the old natives are dazed by the new order of things and step aside from the rush of the march. If an East Tennessean were to come to this as a strange country, none could outstrip him. Like the Irish, many of them *could not succeed at home*.

This advance to wealth and prosperity is but just begun. None may know its limit nor possibility. It is believed that that region that has

Knoxville for a center and radius of one hundred miles, within the lives of people now living will present a scene of prosperity and wealth, with consequent refinement and education, unequaled by any such scope of country on the continent, outside of the aggregation of municipalities. No country has stronger attractions in the line of climate, wealth, water, society and so many elements of embryo wealth.

With too hasty a pen, I have told what East Tennessee was and is.



CHAPTER II.

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND MINERALS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF EAST TENNESSEE.*

BY JO. C. GUILD, ASSISTANT STATE GEOLOGIST.

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Owing to the nature of the country included within the boundaries of East Tennessee, one of its most striking characteristics is great variety. Many of the important physical and geological features of the States around it are represented, more or less, within its borders, as if brought together by way of contrast.

With its great Appalachian mountains on the east, with their bald tops and ancient rocks rising 6,000 feet above the sea, its central valley banded by low ridges and narrow valleys, and on the west its great flat table-land rising 1,500 feet above the valley and from forty to sixty miles wide, East Tennessee, topographically considered, presents three great natural divisions:

First. The *Unaka Chain*, including the great Appalachian range, lying along the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina.

Second. The *Valley of East Ten-*

nessee, extending across the State, and bounded on the southeast by the Unaka chain, and on the west by the succeeding division.

Third. The *Cumberland Tableland*, a broad, flat, and generally level, table-land extending across the State from northeast to southwest.

THE UNAKA CHAIN.

This division includes the greater part of the counties of Johnson, Carter, Unicoi, Cocke, Sevier, Blount, Monroe and Polk, and parts of Washington and Greene.

This range, coming out of Virginia, extends along the Tennessee and North Carolina State line for a distance of about two hundred miles, and thence into Georgia. It is the most massive of the Appalachian ranges, being composed, not of a single chain, but in most cases of three or four parallel chains—the summit of the main chain, or axis of the range, being, as stated, the State line. Between these ranges are beautiful valleys and coves, oftentimes thickly pop-

*In the preparation of this article, much data has been drawn from that excellent work, "Geology of Tennessee," by Dr. James M. Safford, State Geologist. This is specially true of that part referring to the geology of East Tennessee.

ulated. The highest peaks of these mountains are bare of all timber, and covered with semi-arctic plants.

The width of this belt in Tennessee averages about twelve miles, and being about two hundred miles long, covers about 2,400 square miles.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of this range, the tributaries of the Tennessee and Holston rivers cut their way through it in narrow gorges, flowing from North Carolina and North Georgia into Tennessee.

The main axis of these mountains, the *Great Smoky* mountains, is called, locally, by several names—Great Smoky, Great Bald, Unaka, and further south, near Ducktown, in Polk County, the Great Frog mountain.

A parallel chain, the Chilowee mountains, appears first in Cocke county, and is called English's mountain. Further south, in Sevier and Blount counties, it is called Chilowee mountain; in Monroe, Guide mountain, and in McMinn and Polk counties, Star mountain.

Elevation.—The general elevation of the Unaka chain, along the Tennessee State line, is little, if any, less than 5,000 feet above the sea. In fact, some peaks of that part between the Little Tennessee and the French Broad rivers rise to an elevation of 6,500 feet above sea-level. Between the Little Tennessee and Hiwassee the elevation averages about 5,000 feet.

South of the Hiwassee the elevation averages something over 3,000 feet; but again, south of the Ocoee, Great Frog mountain rises to an elevation of 4,250 feet.

THE VALLEY OF EAST TENNESSEE.

The valley of East Tennessee, our second great division, is a strip of land extending in a northeast and southwest direction across the State, and bounded on the southeast by the Unaka chain and on the northwest by the Cumberland table-land. It has an average width of about forty-two miles, being sixty miles wide at its northern end, and thirty-five miles at its southern. It embraces the following counties, in whole or in part: Hancock, Hawkins, Grainger, Union, Jefferson, Knox, Roane, Meigs, Bradley, Hamblin, Sullivan, McMinn, Carter, Johnson, Washington, Greene, Cocke, Sevier, Blount, Monroe, Polk, Claiborne, Anderson, Campbell, Rhea, Hamilton, Loudon and James.

It is a part of the great trough extending from Pennsylvania through Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee far into Georgia and Alabama, and is the great trough of the Appalachian region—being made up of a number of narrow valleys and low ridges, rising, in several isolated cases, to the size of mountains, 1,000 feet above the general level of the valley. The valleys and ridges impart to this section a fluted appearance, be-

ing parallel, and extending, as they do, from northeast and southwest.

The Valley of East Tennessee is a valley only by comparison with the mountains which hem it in on either side.

Four ranges or groups of mountains occur in the Valley of East Tennessee—three in the northern part and one in the southern—first, the Powell's mountain group, embracing three chains of ridges crowded together, namely, Wallin's ridge, Powell's mountain and Newman's ridge. It enters Tennessee on the north boundary and extends in a southwest direction through the northwest corner of Hancock county and ends in Claiborne county; second, Clinch mountain also enters Tennessee from Virginia, extending along the line between Hawkins and Hancock counties and through Grainger, being about sixty miles long in Tennessee, and ending on the Knox county line near House mountain, northeast of Knoxville. The third group is the Bay's mountain, which consists of several short chains crowded together laterally, and extending from the southwest corner of Sullivan county along the line between Hawkins and Greene counties, and ending near Rogersville Junction. The fourth group occurs in the southwestern part of the valley and is known as White Oak mountain. It appears first just south of the Hi-

wassee river and extends through Bradley county, parallel with and near the line of James, passes into Hamilton county near Ooltewah, thence south and into Georgia, where it is known as Taylor's ridge.

Elevation.—The Tennessee portion of the great trough is drained by the Tennessee river and its tributaries. Rising in Southwest Virginia, it flows in a southwest direction through Tennessee, being fed along its course by tributaries from North Carolina, breaking through the great Unaka chain, and on the other side by streams flowing down from the great Cumberland plateau.

The elevation above sea-level of the valley trough is naturally greater along the Virginia State line, and decreases as the Georgia line is approached:

At Bristol, 1,678 feet; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

Greenville, 1,581 feet; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

At Morristown, 1,283 feet; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

At Mossy creek, 1,111 feet; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

At Strawberry Plains, 906 feet; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

At Knoxville, 898 feet; East Ten-

nessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

At Lenoir's, 786 feet; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

At Tennessee river, Loudon, 737 feet; low water.

At Hiwassee river, Calhoun, 684 feet; low water.

At Ooltewah, 790 feet; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

At Tunnel, 752 feet; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

At Chattanooga, 670 feet; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

At Chattanooga, 615 feet; low water.

Thus we see that the elevation of the valley on the Virginia State line is from 1,250 to 1,400 feet, and on the Georgia State line from 700 to 1,000 feet—the general level of the valley sloping from northeast to southwest from the greater elevation to the less.

THE CUMBERLAND TABLE-LAND.

This constitutes our third grand division of East Tennessee. It extends obliquely across the State, passing northeastwardly across Kentucky and Western Virginia, and southwesterly into Alabama and Georgia. Confining ourselves to Tennessee, the table-land extends along the Tennessee and Kentucky State line about eighty miles, and along the southern line of Tennessee about fifty-five miles. The breadth, measured directly across, va-

ries from fifty-five to thirty miles. The table-land covers an area of 5,100 square miles, and is co extensive with the coal fields of Tennessee.

The following counties lie altogether, or partly, on the table-land: Scott, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Fentress, Overton, Putnam, Cumberland, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Van Buren, White, Warren, Grandy, Sequatchie, Hamilton, Marion and Franklin.

The Cumberland table-land is a great table-like mass of mountains, or rather highland. It rises abruptly from the valley to an altitude of from 900 to 1,200 feet above the valley, and has an average elevation of 2,000 feet above sea-level. The top of this plateau is comparatively level, having here and there superincumbent ridges. Around its borders it generally breaks off suddenly in sandstone cliffs, sometimes two or three in number, one above the other, and the mountain side sloping sharply from the foot of one to the top of the next. These bold cliffs around the brow of the mountain are very imposing as viewed from the valley.

The eastern side of the table-land is almost unbroken by streams, and presents to the eye a continuous gracefully curving line, while the western side, by contrast, is very much notched and cut up by watercourses, and presents a very jagged appearance.

The southern end of the table-land is bifurcated by a long narrow trough-shaped valley, called the Sequatchie Valley. It extends from the Alabama State line in a northeast direction, parallel with the eastern boundary of the table-land, for about seventy miles, ending in the southern part of Cumberland county. It divides the southern end of the table-land into two arms: that on the east being known as Walden's ridge, and being eight to ten miles wide; that on the western side being known as the main Cumberland mountains.

Sequatchie Valley is four to six miles wide, and on either side the table-land rises sharply up the face of the mountains, presenting much the same appearance it does on its eastern side. Along the center of the valley extends from one end to the other a long row of sharp low hills. The valley is drained by the Sequatchie river, which flows the length of the valley, emptying into the Tennessee river near the southern State line.

The Tennessee river breaks through Walden's ridge from the Valley of East Tennessee into the Sequatchie Valley in a narrow rocky gorge just opposite Chattanooga, and cuts off a small portion of the southern end of Walden's ridge near the State line, which is called Raccoon mountain. Sometimes the entire eastern side of the plateau, from the point where the Tennessee river cuts it to the Virginia

State line, is called Walden's ridge. From Emory Gap, in Roane county, northeast to a point just south of Jackboro, in Campbell county, is a long high ridge on the eastern side of the table-land, partially detached from it by a narrow deep valley, which is also called Walden's ridge.

Near Chattanooga, and just north of the Tennessee State line, rises suddenly from the valley a bold outlier of the table-land called Lookout mountain. It is a long narrow fragment extending southward parallel with the table-land far into Georgia and Alabama, and divided from it by a narrow valley very similar to Sequatchie Valley and called Will's Valley, and sometimes Lookout Valley.

In the line of the extension of Sequatchie Valley, and lying upon the plateau, is a chain of mountains call Crab Orchard mountains, which extend through Cumberland county. There are many ranges of minor mountains and ridges occurring upon the table-land, which will not be spoken of in detail.

North of the head of Sequatchie Valley a small local erosion occurs on the table-land called Grassy cove, forming a small valley in the mountains.

Still another valley occurs in the northeast corner of the plateau, which represents the Sequatchie Valley on a small scale, and is called Elk Fork

Valley. It is little more than a straight deep cut in the mountains, being about ten miles long and two miles wide.

As stated, the Cumberland table-land is co-extensive with the coal fields of Tennessee.

GEOLOGY.

It is our intention to give only a short sketch of the geological structure of East Tennessee.

East Tennessee is truly a region of disturbance. In no part of the region, excepting the Cumberland table-land, are the strata found level, or even approximately so, and even this region has been bent into several great folds or dislocations. Consequently, in the Valley of East Tennessee dipping strata is the rule. Along the lines of these folds great faults are met with, by which the strata has been raised or depressed thousands of feet.

The axes of these folds, which crowd one upon the other, are parallel and extend from northeast to southwest in the line of the ridges which flute the Valley of East Tennessee. In fact these folds are the cause of the sharp ridges and narrow valley spoken of. The tops of these folds have been eroded or denuded, and where the softer rocks below have been protected by the harder above ridges occur, and the softer have been removed, forming narrow valleys.

In passing across the Valley of East Tennessee, the frequent occurrence of the same formation, or series of formations, is noticed.

This is accounted for by the folded nature of the strata. A hard sandstone, or slate, will crop out in a straight line for a number of miles, dipping sharply to the southeast or northwest. The outcrop of this hard strata forms a ridge; next will occur a softer stratum, which has been denuded, forming a valley; next will probably occur a similar ridge parallel to the first, protected by the same hard material but dipping in the opposite direction. Such a formation will be found where the top of an anticlinal, or great uplift of the strata, has been denuded.

The Sequatchie Valley is the result of denudation along the axis of a great fold or anticlinal. The fold extends beyond the head of the Sequatchie Valley, forming Crab Orchard mountain. Along the line of the valley the action of the water has formed the valley, while on Crab Orchard mountain the strata is unbroken, forming an arch-like covering for the mountain, and bringing the lower rocks to the level of the plateau. At one point, about eight miles above the head of Sequatchie Valley, the strata has been eroded, forming a basin called Grassy cove, one and a half by four miles. Here the Sequatchie river rises and flows eight

miles under ground beneath the great arches of Crab Orchard mountain, emerging again in the valley. The strata of rocks on either side of the valley dip into the mountain, more or less of the inclined strata of the fold having been left.

On the east side of the valley we find the regular sequence of the rocks of Tennessee, but on the other, near the foot of the mountain, is a fault extending the length of the valley. Here we find the rocks at different points more or less out of place.

The summit of the anticlinals in East Tennessee seem to "lean" towards the northwest, and where it is eroded the western side dips towards the northwest at a much sharper angle than the other towards the south-east. Such is the case with the Sequatchie Valley fold.

The mountains on the sides of the valley are near the same elevation, still the west side is much higher geologically than the other, but a few miles back from the valley, on

Walden's ridge, the mountain is as high geologically as on the west side of the valley. This is due to the "leaning" of the folds towards the west.

Just east of the western side of the Cumberland table-land a great fold or anticlinal extends entirely across the State from northeast to southwest. This fold is very similar to the Sequatchie fold, with the exception that, with the exception of a single locality, the coal measures on the eastern side of the fold have been denuded, leaving only the lower rocks exposed. The exception is Lookout mountain, which rises up in a bold point near the Georgia State line, just south of Chattanooga. Lookout mountain is a fragment of the table-land, and similar to it in every respect. Will's, or Lookout Valley, between Lookout mountain and the main plateau, is the continuation of the fold spoken of above, and similar to the Sequatchie Valley in every respect.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS OF EAST
TENNESSEE.

Below I give a tabular list of the formations occurring in East Tennessee. There are eight principal subdivisions, No. 1 being the lowest geologically, and No. 9 the highest and last.* Besides these principal formations others of less importance occur, as will be seen by consulting the table—

CARBONIFEROUS.	C. M.	9.—Coal Measures Proper.
	Lower Carboniferous.	8b.—Mountain Limestone.
	8a.	8a. ^u —Coral Limestone (St. Louis Limestone).
	8a. ^s Siliceous.	8a. ^l —Barren Group (Proteran).
DEVONIAN.		7.—Black Shale.
UPPER SILURIAN.	Niagara 5.	5d.—Niagara Limestone (Meniscus). 5c.—Dyestone Group. 5b.—White-oak Mountain Sandstone. 5a.—Clinch Mountain Sandstone.
LOWER SILURIAN.	Trenton Period.	3 & 4.—Trenton Limestone and Shales (Cincinnati), (Hudson River).
	Quebec Period.	2c. ^u —Knox Dolomite. 2c. ^s —Knox Shale. 2c. ^l —Knox Sandstone.
	Postdam.	2b.—Chilhowee Sandstone. 2a.—Ocoee Group (Eozoic).
		1.—Metamorphic (Eozoic), (oldest and lowest).

It will now be our endeavor to give a short description of each formation, its rocks, localities and valuable minerals.

* It will be noticed that there is no No. 6. This method of numbering has been adopted, as it is the same as that used on the geological map of Tennessee.

METAMORPHIC.

The rocks of this formation occur only in the bends or loops on the eastern Tennessee State line. They properly belong to North Carolina, but small areas have been thrown into Tennessee, as stated, by the crooked course of the line between Tennessee and North Carolina. They occur in the eastern parts of Johnson, Carter, Unicoi, Cooke, Monroe and Polk counties, are many thousand feet thick and compose some of the loftiest peaks of the Unaka range.

The rocks of this group are the oldest and lowest, geologically, in the State, and are gneiss, mica slates, talcose slates and choritic slates—being made up principally of quartz, feldspar, mica and hornblende. Gneiss is really stratified granite, and is composed of quartz, feldspar and mica. When hornblende takes the place of mica it is called syenitic gneiss. No fossil remains of life are found in these rocks, and they have been metamorphosed from sandstones, shales and conglomerates into their present form. At many points the boundary of the metamorphosed area is not distinct, and rocks of the Ocoee group, semi-metamorphosed, are found, gradually leading to the metamorphic proper.

Valuable Minerals.—I will here simply mention the minerals found in Tennessee at this geological horizon: Copper ores, magnetite, limonite,

granite (gneiss), quartzite (millstone grit), etc.

POTSDAM.

This group is comprised of two subdivisions—the Ocoee group and the Chilhowee sandstone—both of which are found in the extreme eastern part of Tennessee.

The Ocoee group are the rocks which form the greater part of the Unaka range in Tennessee, the exception being that made up of the metamorphic on the east and the outliers already mentioned, which are made up of the Chilhowee sandstone.

The rocks of this group are mostly conglomerates and slates, often semi-metamorphic, and in every sense of the word mountain making—their thickness being about ten thousand feet.

The Chilhowee sandstones comprise the rocks of Holston, English's, Guide, Chilhowee, and other mountains occurring along the western side of the Ocoee group. These rocks are also eminently mountain making, composing, as they do, the bold sharp mountains of the western side of the Unaka range. They are composed of sandstones and thick quartzose rocks, in which are found the worm-holes or round sandy rods of the species *Scolithus Linearis*. The thickness of these rocks is about two thousand feet.

Valuable Minerals.—Below is a list

of some of the valuable minerals occurring in the Potsdam formation in Tennessee:

Specular iron ore, massive hematite, limonite, iron pyrites, galenite, gold, slate (roofing), building stone.

QUEBEC PERIOD, OR KNOX GROUP.

This group is divided into three members: Knox sandstone, the lowest; Knox shale and Knox dolomite. This group, with its great series of sandstones, shales, dolomites and limestones, outcrops over about three-fourths of the Valley of East Tennessee. It occurs in long strips extending lengthwise of the valley from northeast to southwest.

The sandstones and dolomites of this group form parallel ridges, and between them is generally found a shale valley, also of this group.

The sandstone sheets the ridge, forming a covering to protect the softer material below, and the dolomite decomposes, leaving a white flint or chert, which also forms a covering for ridges formed from it.

Alternating with these strips of the Knox group is generally found strips of the Trenton formation, the next formation above.

The thickness of the Knox sandstone is about one thousand feet, and it is composed of sandstones interstratified with thin shales—the heaviest sandstones sometimes approaching quartzite.

The Knox shale is about two thousand feet thick, and eminently valley making, being composed of soft variegated shales, sometimes interstratified with thin bands of calcareous matter.

The Knox dolomite is probably four thousand feet thick in East Tennessee, and is composed of dolomites and limestones. The upper part is very flinty, and the decomposition of this covers the ridges with the white flinty material so often found on the parallel ridges of East Tennessee.

Valuable Minerals.—In the rocks of this formation are found immense beds of limonite; in fact, on almost all of the dolomite ridges of East Tennessee are found more or less limonite.

Hematite, limonite (iron ores); cerussite, galenite (lead ores); blende, smithsonite, calomite (zinc ores); marble, barite, black oxide of manganese, etc., iron pyrites.

THE TRENTON PERIOD

Consists in East Tennessee of limestones and shales with interpolated beds of marble and feruginous limestones. It occurs in the long strips spoken of above between similar strips of the Knox group. In different parts of the Valley of East Tennessee these rocks vary much in character. In some places the shales and limestones both occur; in another only limestone is found, and still

again the interpolated beds of feruginous limestone change its character very much. Its average thickness in East Tennessee is about two thousand four hundred feet, consisting of four hundred feet of blue limestone below and about two thousand feet of shale above. The shale is blue and dove-colored, and weathers generally buff or yellowish. On the west side of the valley, the Trenton is mostly limestones, but on the southwest and central it is mostly shales.

The beds of feruginous limestone are interpolated in the shale, and form long red ridges, a valley being on either side, formed in the shale and limestone. These beds of feruginous limestone are sometimes several hundred feet in thickness, and contain layers more or less rich in iron, but often also very sandy. Some, however, contain sufficient iron and little enough silica to be used in a blast furnace as fluxing ores. Sometimes just below these feruginous limestones are found thin beds of very fine hematite, produced probably by the precipitation of the iron washed out of the mass of feruginous rocks above.

In the limestone of the lower part of the Trenton are interpolated one or more layers of red-mottled, flesh-colored and gray marble, sometimes several hundred feet thick.

It is not unusual to find an anticlinal of the Trenton rocks, the sum-

mit being denuded, leaving two parallel ranges of red hills containing the feruginous limestone and a valley between, denuded in the shale and limestone, in which we find the beds of marble exposed.

Such an anticlinal is found just east of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, in McMinn county.

Useful Minerals.—The most important are marble (most important), limonite, hematite (iron ores); black oxide of manganese, lead ores.

UPPER SILURIAN—NIAGARA GROUP.

The Upper Silurian is represented in East Tennessee only by the Niagara group, which is divided into three subgroups—the Clinch mountain sandstone, White Oak mountain sandstone, Dyestone group, or subgroup, and the Niagara or Meniscus limestone.

The Clinch mountain subgroup is made up of two hundred feet of coarse-grained sandstone, below which is generally found four hundred feet of reddish shale.

The White Oak mountain subgroup consists of alternating layers of variegated shales and fine-grained sandstones.

The rocks composing the Dyestone subgroup are thin sandstones, shales and limestones, with layers of iron ore, on account of which it is of great importance in Tennessee.

The Meniscus limestone, where found in East Tennessee, lies just above the Dyestone group, but is of very little importance, being entirely absent in many places where the Dyestone group occurs.

The rocks of the Niagara form the four ranges or groups of mountains already mentioned (Powell's mountain group, Clinch mountain group, Bay's mountain group and White Oak mountain group). The Powell's mountain group and the Clinch mountain group are made up of the Clinch sandstone group associated with the Dyestone group. In the case of the Bay's mountain group, the Clinch sandstone group is alone the mountain-making rock. White Oak mountain is made up of the White Oak mountain sandstone, together with the Dyestone group.

THE DYESTONE GROUP.

This group is very important, as stated above, on account of its valuable seams of "red fossiliferous hematite" iron ore. Besides being associated with the Clinch mountain sandstone and White Oak mountain sandstone in the Clinch, Powell's and White Oak mountains, it forms a number of minor ridges and foot-hills of the Cumberland table-land in the western part of the Valley of East Tennessee, and also in the Sequatchie Valley.

SEQUATCHIE RANGE.

Extending the entire length of the Sequatchie Valley in Tennessee is a low range of hills on the eastern side of the valley, and just at the western foot of Walden's ridge, which is composed of the rocks of the Dyestone group. At some points on the range the stratum of ore has a thickness of six or seven feet, and at others it is very thin and of no value.

THE WALDEN'S RIDGE RANGE.

This range skirts the eastern side of the table-land almost continuously from Virginia to Georgia. It is separated from the table-land by a narrow valley. At certain points the range consists of two parallel ridges, both made up of the Dyestone group and both containing ore.

The range enters Tennessee from Virginia near Cumberland Gap, and extends southwestward along the foot of the table-land. In Roane county, just east of Emory Gap, there is, for a short distance, a double row of hills, and again, just south of Dayton, in the north end of Hamilton county, it becomes a double range, and continues till Chattanooga is reached, south of which point, and on into Georgia, it is composed of three ranges, one on either side of Lookout mountain, and one next Sand mountain, on the other side of Lookout Valley. These ranges all contain more or less iron ore.

HALF-MOON ISLAND RANGE.

South of Kingston and east of Rockwood, on the Tennessee river, in Roane county, another range of the Dyestone rocks appears. It extends from Roane into Meigs, and just touches the northeast corner of Rhea county, ending just east of Spring City. The Tennessee river flows along just parallel with it, and sometimes a loop of the river will partially cut it in two. This is one of the most important ranges in Tennessee, having been worked extensively at several points for some years. The range is composed of two parallel ridges about one mile apart, being formed by a synclinal trough, on either edge of which the Dyestone grouping crops out, forming the ridges.

POWELL'S MOUNTAIN GROUP AND WHITE OAK MOUNTAIN RANGE.

This range enters Tennessee from Virginia in the Powell's mountain range, being composed of three ridges, Powell's mountain, Wallin's ridge and Newman's ridge. It extends southwest in a more or less broken course to a point east of Kingston near the Tennessee river, thence it extends towards White Oak mountain, but the range is very broken and only found to occur locally. Again, at White Oak mountain, the northern end of which appears near the corner of James, Bradley and Meigs counties, it appears and extends on into Geor-

gia, where it is known as Taylor's ridge.

The thickness of the Dyestone group varies from one hundred to three hundred feet, and the rocks which form its component parts are thin fine-grained sandstones and variegated shales, with sometimes thin strata of limestone, one or more seams of iron ore of varying thickness being interpolated. The ore is hematite of lenticular or oolitic character, being composed of a mass of small rounded grains and containing a great number of crenoidal buttons, shells of trilobites and corals. This ore will be more fully described under the subject of iron ores.

DEVONIAN.

The Devonian is represented in East Tennessee by only a thin stratum of *black shale* (sometimes a very thin sandstone occurs with it, which need not be considered), and by which name it is sometimes known. This shale is from five to fifty feet thick. It is very bituminous, and contains crystals of pyrites and many other minerals. It is the source of many mineral springs occurring in the coves near the base of the table-land. It is always found between the Dyestone group below and the Lower Carboniferous above, being the most persistent formation occurring in East Tennessee. It burns when ignited, and for this reason is often mistaken for

coal. It being so easily distinguished, is used as a datum plain by geologists.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS.

This formation is divided into several subgroups—the mountain limestone and the siliceous—but we will consider them together.

The lower member, the siliceous, appears on the surface in white flint, or chert, very similar to the chert of the Knox dolomite ridges, but may be distinguished from it by the fossil coral (*Lithostrotian Canadense*), which is not found in the Knox dolomite. Above this occurs the mountain limestone, sometimes interstratified with thin fine-grained sandstones and blue calcareous shales. The thickness of the subcarboniferous formation in East Tennessee is about twelve hundred feet. It is the base upon which the coal measures rest, and is found on the slopes of the plateau, extending sometimes as much as one thousand feet up the side of the mountain.

The lower member, the Siliceous group, also often caps the hills containing the Dyestone group, and, by great faults, is brought to the surface, in small areas, into contact with much older formations, at several places in the State.

Useful Minerals.—Some of the strata of the mountain limestone, when burned, produce a first-class hydraulic cement. Other minerals occur in small quantity, such as ga-

lena, limonite, barite, etc., but are of small economic importance.

COAL MEASURES.

The coal measures are the latest geological formation of East Tennessee. Interstratified with its sandstones and shales are found the great deposits of stone-coal of Tennessee.

The Appalachian coal field begins to contract very rapidly as it runs southwardly towards the Tennessee line. While its width in Pennsylvania and Ohio extends through nearly four degrees of longitude, at the northern boundary of Tennessee it is only about seventy-one miles, and at its southern boundary fifty miles. In its southern course into Alabama it expands into a heart-shaped area of one hundred miles or more in width. The area of this coal field in Tennessee is 5,100 square miles, and includes within its limits the counties of Scott, Morgan, Cumberland, the greater parts of Fentress, Van Buren, Bledsoe, Grundy, Sequatchie and Marion, considerable parts of Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, Rhea, Roane, Overton, Hamilton, Putnam, White and Franklin, and small portions of Warren and Coffee.

This Cumberland table-land has generally a broad flat top, capped with a layer of conglomerate sandstone, averaging perhaps seventy feet in thickness. This layer of sandstone on the edges of the table-land

forms a steep escarpment or brow, bold, distinct and well marked, from twenty to one hundred, and sometimes two hundred feet high. Beneath this often overhanging brow, the steep woody slopes of the sides begin and run down to the low lands. These slopes below the cliffs usually rest against the lower coal measures and upon the mountain limestone. The eastern outline of the Cumberland table-land is a nearly straight direct line, bulging out, however, in a graceful curve, and taking in portions of Roane, Anderson and Campbell counties. The western edge is jagged, notched by innumerable coves and valleys, and presenting a scalloped or ragged contour, with outlying knobs separated from the main table-land by deep ravines or fissures. In the southern portion, near the eastern side, is a deep gorge, canoe-shaped, with steep escarpments rising eight hundred to one thousand feet above the valley, through which the Sequatchie river flows. This is the Sequatchie Valley already referred to, which separates the lower end of the table-land into two distinct arms. Through the eastern arm the Tennessee river breaks, and after flowing down the valley, which is an extension of the Sequatchie Valley, for a distance of sixty miles, turns at Guntersville, Alabama, and soon afterwards cuts through the western arm fifty miles from the Tennessee line. This Se-

quatchie trough is one hundred and sixty miles in length, the Tennessee end being seventy miles, and the Alabama end ninety.

The eastern arm of the coal field, on the western side of which this remarkable valley passes, is six to ten miles wide. Between the Tennessee river and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, it is called Raccoon mountain. Separated from this by Will's Valley, rises up in massive proportions Lookout mountain. The latter is an outlier of the Cumberland table-land, and geologically is identical with it.

Passing now to the northeast corner of the coal region, we find a quadrilateral block almost severed from the mountain mass by the valleys of Elk Fork and Cove creek, the former running northeast and emptying into the Cumberland river, the latter running southeast into the Clinch river.

The average height of the Cumberland table-land is two thousand feet above tide-water, but some of the ridges of the northeastern part rise to a much greater height, reaching at places, as at Cross mountain, 3,370 feet, and at Coal creek, 3,500. The valley of Cove creek is 2,300 feet lower than the high points of Cross mountain. The part of the Valley of East Tennessee contiguous to the mountain averages about 1,000 feet above the sea, so that, viewed from that valley, the Cumberland table-land stands out

with singular boldness and sharpness of outline.

We have said that the plateau is sheeted with a thick conglomerate of sandstone, but upon this sheet a short distance from the edge of the precipices, are often superimposed ridges of sandstones and shale with coal seams. In these ridges the rocks are horizontal, and (in the northeastern part of the coal fields) these ridges sometimes reach an elevation of one thousand feet above the conglomerate, or general level of the plateau, and forming mountains upon top of the table-land. This has almost destroyed the plateau feature of the northeastern part of the table-land.

The Cumberland plateau is west of the great disturbed region of East Tennessee. Only two of the great folds lie within the boundaries of the coal fields; the Squatchie is an erosion valley along the axis of one of these great anticlinal folds. The inclined strata of the coal measure have almost entirely been removed, leaving only a small portion of the dipping strata on the edges of the plateau on either side above the valley.

This fold extends north above the head of the valley and forms Crab Orchard mountain, in which the rocks are arched over like the roof of a house.

Elk Fork Valley, in the northeast portion is also an erosion valley on

the line of one of the great faults, and brings to the surface for a distance of ten miles the lower rocks within the boundaries of the coal fields.

Along the eastern edge of the plateau extends one of these great faults, all, or nearly all, of the carboniferous rocks east of the fault being removed by erosion.

In the southern part of the coal fields the greater part of inclined strata of the coal measures has also been removed, leaving only a slight dip to the west on the east side of the arm of the coal fields, cut off by the Sequatchie Valley, as is the case on either side of the Sequatchie valley. Going north, however, we find an outlier extending along the eastern side of the plateau, composed of carboniferous rocks and dipping sharply to the northwest, and separated from the main plateau by a narrow valley. This outlier is also called Walden's ridge, and contains several seams of coal, sometimes of good quality and of great thickness.

The mines at Rockwood's are located in this ridge, and also those near Harriman.

For convenience, we will subdivide the coal fields of Tennessee into five sections or divisions:

First.—The southwestern, or that part lying west of the Sequatchie Valley.

Second.—Raccoon mountain, or that part of Walden's ridge lying

south of and cut off by the Tennessee river.

Third.—That part of the plateau east of the Sequatchie Valley, north of the Tennessee river and south of Emory Gap.

Fourth.—The northwestern division, or that part of the plateau north of Emory Gap and west of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Fifth.—The northeastern division, lying east of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

That part of the coal fields lying south of Emory Gap, and comprising the first, second and third divisions, produce all the coking coal now being mined in the State. No domestic coal is mined in this district.

That part of the coal fields north of Emory Gap, and embraced within the fourth and fifth divisions, now produces only domestic coal. However, some fine seams of coking coal have been located within this territory and will shortly be developed.

The first district is the most important and probably most valuable coking-coal district in the State, and of its seams of coal the Sewanee seam is the most important.

It is extensively worked both at Tracy City, on the western side, and at Whiteville, on the eastern side, by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

The coal measures of Tennessee are divided into three series—series

first, second and third. The first series embraces the sandstones, shales and coal beds lying as a group in what is known as the Great Conglomerate. This horizon is co-extensive with the coal fields of the State.

The second series, or middle series, of the coal measures, lies upon the Great Conglomerate, and above it is another conglomerate, though not so thick as the Great Conglomerate. To this series belongs the Sewanee seam of coal.

The third series lies above the second series, and is only found in the northeastern division of the coal fields.

A characteristic section of the coal measures of the first, or southwestern, division is the section given below, which was taken by Dr. Safford up the Little Firy Gizzard, near Tracy City:

Beginning at the top and descending, we have Sewanee Section.

UPPER MEASURES; 200 feet.	(13) CONGLOMERATE; cap rock of the upper plateau and the uppermost stratum in the region.....	50 feet.
	(12) Coal, a few inches, (G).....	23 feet.
	(11) Shale.....	25 feet.
	(10) Coal, outcrop, (F).....	1 foot.
	(9) Dark Clayey Shale.....	25 feet.
	(8) Sandy Shale.....	86 feet.
	(7) SANDSTONE.....	45 feet.
	(6) Shale, more or less sandy.....	7 feet.
	(5) Coal, Main Sewanee, from (E).....	3 to 7 feet.
	(4) Shale, some of it sandy.....	45 feet.
	(3) Coal, outcrop, (D).....	1 foot.
	(2) Shale.....	3 feet.
	(1) Sandstone.....	17 feet.

We here reach the bottom of the upper coal measures, and come to the thick conglomerate that caps the whole coal region. Descending, we pass successively through—

LOWER MEASURES (Gizzard Portion) 238 feet.	CONGLOMERATE.....	70 feet.
	(10) Coal, outcrop from (I).....	1 foot.
	(9) Shale, with clay at top.....	10 feet.
	(8) SANDSTONE, Cliff Rock, (Lower Cong. of Asta Mines).....	65 feet.
	(7) Coal, outcrop, from (B).....	1 1/4 feet.
	(6) Shale, with a few inches of adulterated clay at top.....	8 feet.
	(5) Sandy Shale.....	22 feet.
	(4) SANDSTONE, hard.....	78 feet.
	(3) Coal, has occasional shale above and below it; the Coal from (A).....	3 feet.
	(2) Hard Sandstone, local.....	20 feet.
	(1) Shale, including a thin sandstone.....	20 feet.
MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE.		

As already stated, the main Sewanee seam is the most important in this district. It averages from three and a half to four feet in thickness, and sometimes is found even nine and ten feet thick, but this unusual thickness is always followed by a corresponding contraction. Above the coal is a hard slate and below a heavy bed of fire-clay. The coal itself is of a very twisted spumous structure, bright, and often showing the beautiful peacock colors. Fossil plants are very abundant in the coal, the slate above and the fire-clay below, and some very beautiful specimens are to be found.

Analyses of Sewanee Coal, by Bowron:

TRACY CITY.	
Fixed carbon	63.50 per cent.
Ash	6.60 " "
Volatile matter	29.90 " "
WHITWELL.	
Fixed carbon	60.50 per cent.
Ash	8.10 " "
Volatile matter	31.40 " "
Sulphur	0.371 " "

Analysis of Ash:

Silica	50.65 per cent.
Alumina	44.83 " "
Ferric oxide	2.72 " "
Lime	0.32 " "

Magnesia	0.11 per cent.
Sulphur	0.53 " "
Phosphoric acid	0.072 " "
Titanic acid	traces " "
Alkalies, loss and undetermined ..	0.768 " "
	100.00 " "

The second, or Raccoon mountain district, is very similar to the first district, although very small in area, in fact, most of the available territory is occupied by one company.

The section of Raccoon mountain at the *Ætna* mines is as follows:

Sandstone	73	feet.
Sandy shale	32	"
Coal (I)	2½ to 3	"
Slate with a thin coal	46	"
Coal, shale parting (H)	7	"
Shale	44	"
Coal, Kelly seam (G)	2 to 5	"
Fire-clay	1½	"
Conglomerate (few pebbles)	82	"
Coal (F)	--	"
Sandy shale	45	"
Sandstone (some pebbles)	96	"
Coal, main <i>Ætna</i> (E)	2 to 5	"
Fire-clay	2	"
Shale	20	"
Coal (D)	1	"
Shale	95	"
Coal (C)	--	"
Shale with iron	20	"
Coal (B)	3	"
Shale with "iron balls"	40	"
Gray shale	34	"
Coal (A)	2	"
Fire-clay	2	"
Shales and sandstones	100	"
Mountain limestone	--	"

The mines of the *Ætna* Coal and Coke Company are located here, and the coal is mined from seam G ("Kelley seam"), and is sold throughout the South as a blacksmith coal. A good quality of coke is also manufactured here. The coal is a columnar struc-

ture, with seams of mineral charcoal. Some coal has also been mined from the Seam E (main *Ætna*), but this mine is now abandoned.

ANALYSIS OF *ÆTNA* COKE.

Fixed carbon	87.135 per cent.
Ash (less one-half sulphur)	11.635 "
Sulphur	1.23 "

The third district embraces that part of the plateau cut off by and lying east of the Sequatchie Valley and south of Emory Gap.

A majority of the mines producing coking coal are located in this district, this being due to its accessibility, as both the Cincinnati Southern Railroad and the Tennessee river are within easy reach.

A section of the coal measures at the southern end of the district, where the Tennessee river cuts its way through the mountain from the Valley of East Tennessee to the Sequatchie Valley, is as follows:

GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

- 1250—Sandstone and shales, etc.
- E. *Coal*, 12 to 42 inches.
1100 feet, fire-clay.
1095 feet, sandy shales, etc.
1015 feet, sandstone. Second cliff.
- D. *Coal*, not opened.
900 feet, sandstone and shale.
- C. *Coal*, not opened.
810 feet, fire-clay, etc.
805 feet, shaly sandstone.
700 feet, sandstone cliff.
- B. *Coal*—main *Ætna* or Cliff, 12 to 28 inches.
810 feet, fire clay, shale, etc.
- A. *Coal*, few inches to 3½ feet—Mill Creek vein.
530 feet, fire-clay.
525 feet, sandstone and shales, with perhaps two veins of coal.
200 (about) feet, mountain limestone.
0 feet, Tennessee river.

Below is a section of the coal measures taken at Daisy, eighteen miles north of Chattanooga:

Sandstone and shales.....		Top of mountain.	
Sandstone cliff, 1,000' back from brow of mountain		60	ft.
10	Coal	3	to 5 "
	Fire-clay and shale, thin coal	40	"
	Sandstone heavy, main bluff.....	50	"
9	Coal	1½	to 3 "
	Shale	30	"
8	Coal	3	"
	Fire-clay	3	"
	Sandstone, laminated.....	20	to 30 "
7	Coal (thin), with shales	50	"
6	Coal		
	Shales	10	to 20 "
	Sandstone (here a conglomerate) ..	90	"
5	Coal (same as main Aetna)	1	to 4 "
	Fire-clay	1	to 4 "
	Sandstones and shale	3	"
4	Coal (thin).....		
	Shale, with iron balls	80	"
3	Coal (thin)		
	Shales	15	"
2	Coal	2	to 3 "
1	Coal (thin), with shales	100	to 125 "

MOUNTAIN LIMESTONES.

At Dayton, thirty-eight miles north of Chattanooga, are located the mines and iron furnaces of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, who draw the supply of coal for the manufacture of coke for the furnaces mainly from one of the lower seams of coal—probably No. 2 of the Daisy section.

This seam is very thick here, being from two to ten feet thick.

The coal is of the twisted spumous structure, and makes a hard strong furnace coke.

The seam dips into the face of the mountain at a considerable angle, and

is mined by means of a slope sunk on the coal seam. Although the mouth of the mine is about four hundred feet above the railroad, the slope has reached a point below the level of the railroad. However, the lowest point of the seam has now been reached. The company has demonstrated by extensive borings that this seam is of good thickness almost everywhere under their property.

At Rockwood, seventy miles north of Chattanooga, the mines are located in the semi-detached upturned strata of Walden's ridge.

Here the coal is very much disturbed and dips at an angle of about thirty degrees, and varies in thickness from a mere streak to sixty feet or more. All the coal mined is used in the manufacture of coke for the iron furnaces of the company located here.

Next to be spoken of is the fourth, or northwestern, division of the coal fields. Over the greater part of this district the Series I only of the coal fields is found, and little development has been made on account of the lack of transportation facilities. Only one mine is operated in this district. The Bon Air Coal Company are mining a first-class domestic coal from one of the lower seams at Bon Air, on the western side of the plateau, near Sparta. This coal is consumed in Nashville.

This district covers a large terri-

tory, and the completion of several railroads now being built and projected will open larger and valuable coal fields.

The last, or northeastern, division of the Tennessee coal fields is by far the most interesting to geologists. It contains a greater number of coal seams and great thickness of coal measures. In this territory Series I of the measures is almost everywhere below the level of the valley, except where brought to the surface by the upturned edge of coal fields on its eastern side, as seen in the section below, at Walden's Ridge, and further north at the Elk Fork Valley fault.

As stated above, in this district the plateau has almost or entirely lost its table-like form and is a mass of mountain chains and peaks. Here the coal measures attain the great thickness, in places, of three thousand feet or more. These mountains, on top of the plateau, are formed as by laying thin blocks one on top of the other; the blocks representing the strata of sandstone, shale and coal of the upper measures.

As already stated, only domestic coal is mined in this district, and the coal produced deservedly has a wide reputation throughout the South as the best coal produced in the South. The mines are located mainly at four points: At Glen Mary, on the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, one

mine; at Poplar Creek, Coal Creek and Jellico a group of mines, operated by a number of companies, and all of which are located on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. All of these mines produce a hard block coal, free-burning and very low in percentage of ash.

The mountains near Winters' Gap (Poplar Creek) reach an altitude of 2,300 feet above the level of the valley, and we give the following section, taken by Dr. Safford, as a fair representation of the structure of the mountains in this region:

Sandstone at top of mountain	100 feet.
Shales and sandstones	249 "
Coal	6 "
Shales and sandstones	240 "
Limestone	37 "
Shale	74 "
Coal	4 "
Shale	40 "
Sandstone	60 to 80 "
Shale	50 "
Coal (outcrop) "
Shales and sandstones	120 to 170 "
Shale	130 "
Shales with nodular iron ore	120 "
Coal outcrop	1 "
Shale	6 "
Coal (outcrop bed 5)	3 "
Shales and sandstones	110 "
Shales mostly	100 "
Sandstone	70 to 100 "
Shale	45 "
Coal (with four-inch slate parting)	3 "
Shales and sandstones	180 "
Sandstone	50 to 80 "
Coal	3 "
Shale with nodular iron ore	25 "
Sandstone and shale	150 "
Coal (outcrop)	1 "
Fire-clay	4 "
Shale	5 "
Coal	5 to 7 "

Fire-clay and shale 5 feet.
 Shale 30 "
 (Foot of mountain nearly.)

The Brushy mountain district has been thoroughly prospected by the East Tennessee Land Company, the present owners, who are now constructing a railroad to open up these coal fields, which lie northwest of Winters' Gap, or Poplar creek mines.

Mr. Louis E. Bryant reports that he has found the coal measures in this district as follows:

Thickness of measures 3,400 feet.

{ 800 feet upper measures.
 { 1,400 feet middle measures.
 { 1,200 feet lower measures.

A number of seams of coal from three to six feet in thickness have been opened, among which are two seams of cannel coal. Several of these seams make a most excellent coke, which we have examined, and we prophesy that in the near future the coke produced in this district will rival the celebrated Pocahontas coke.

Some analyses of coal and coke from this district are as follows:

NO.	NAME OF COAL.	FIX'D C.	VOL. M.	ASH.	H. O.	S.	P.
1	Hooper	59.43	34.17	4.26	1.38	0.634	0.012
2	Adcock	61.43	30.29	6.34	1.13	0.784	0.017
3	Jackson						
4	Little B. Cannel	45.27	39.33	13.56	0.97	0.63	0.04
5	Jellico	62.31	32.32	5.37		0.81	0.008
6	Dean	58.76	33.29	7.13		0.938	0.013
7	Frozen Head	62.41	30.53	6.21	1.03	0.731	0.006
8	Lower Pioneer	61.18	33.29	4.13	1.19	0.94	0.021
9	Upper Pioneer	60.38	31.27	6.32	1.04	0.634	0.03
10	Emory Mountain						
11	Cochran (black)	52.87	36.13	7.34	1.17	1.37	0.002
12	Cochran Cannel	42.34	44.68	11.25	0.56	1.03	0.014
13	Cochran (field)	58.30	29.93	9.27	1.48	0.63	0.016
14	Bald K. Cannel (1)	33.87	53.93	10.64	1.18	0.93	
15	Bald K. Cannel (2)	30.78	46.15	19.64	2.19	1.23	

The analysis of all the cokes, none excepted, is as follows:

NO.	NAME OF COKE.	FIX'D C.	ASH.	VOL. M.	S.	P.
1	Hooper	83.13	8.21	1.09	0.934	0.007
2	Adcock	87.14	9.86	1.23	0.973	0.028
3	Jellico	91.28	7.13	0.32	0.893	0.009
4	Dean	88.13	10.11	0.36	1.17	0.019
5	Frozen Head	90.38	8.13	0.93	0.835	0.007

The following section was taken by Professor Bradley at Coal creek, beginning at the top of the mountain:

	Shales and sandstones	200	ft.
(21)	Coal	½	"
	Shales and heavy sandstones ..	80	"
(20)	Coal	1½	"
	Under clay and sandy shales ..	20	"
(19)	Coal	3½	"
	Shales with ironstones	20	"
(18)	Coal	1	"
	Shales and sandstones	10	"
(17)	Coal	1½	"
	Shales and heavy sandstones ..	20	"
(16)	Coal	2½	"
	Shales with some sandstone	309	"
(15)	Coal	5 to 7	"
	Shales with thin sandstones ..	350	"
(14)	Coal	2	"
	Shales and sandstones	110	"
(13)	Coal	2	"
	Shales and sandstones	100	"
(12)	Coal	3	"
	Shale	10	"
(11)	Coal	2½	"
	Shales and heavy sandstones ..	180	"
(10)	Coal	3½	"
	Laminated sandstones	30	"
	Shales and sandstones	290	"
	Black bituminous shales	10	"
(9)	Coal	2	"
	Shales and sandstones	190	"
(8)	Coal	2	"
	Black slaty shale		"
	Sandstones and shales	140	"
	Black shale	2	"
(7)	Coal	2 to 3	"
	Sandstones	40	"
	Clay shale with ironstone	13 to 150	"
	Laminated sandstone	12 to 15	"
(6)	Coal	1½ to 2½	"
	Clay and coal	1	"
	Claystone	15	"
(5)	Coal	4 to 6	"
	Under clay	1 to 2	"

Shales and sandstones	30	to 40	ft.
Drab to black shale	30		"
Clay shales, flagstone and sandstones	35		"
(4) Coal	1½	to 2½	"
Under clay	2	to 4	"

This reaches the lowest of the horizontal measures, but the section is continued through the inclined strata of the upturned edge of the coal measures.

Hard dark shale	15	to 20	ft.
Shales and sandstones	40	to 50	"
(3) Coal	3	to 4	"
Shales and sandstones	55		"
Heavy-bedded sandstones	30	to 35	"
Dard compact clay shales	55	to 60	"
(2) Coal	1½	to 2	"
Shales and sandstones (thin laid)	150		"
Heavy-bedded sandstones	50	to 60	"
(1) Sandstones and shales (coal ?)	200	to 300	"
Mountain limestone			"

The above is also a fair exponent of the measures at Jellico mountain, near the Kentucky State line. As stated, a large part of the domestic coal used in the South is mined at Coal creek and Jellico. The mines are located on Seam 5 of the above section.

Two analyses of the Poplar creek coal are as follows:

	I.	II.
Moisture	1.92 per cent.	1.24 per cent.
Volatile matter	39.25 "	39.83 "
Fixed carbon	57.67 "	56.12 "
Ash	1.48 "	2.85 "
Sulphur	0.455 "	----

Analysis of Glen Mary coal:

Water	1.67 per cent.
Volatile matter	34.53 "
Fixed carbon	61.66 "
Ash	2.15 "
Sulphur	0.50 "

The mines at Helenwood, which were for some time closed down, are now being operated.

Analysis of coal:

Water	1.83 per cent.
Volatile matter	41.29 "
Fixed carbon	54.24 "
Ash	2.64 "

An analysis of the coal mined by the Jellico Coal and Coke Company, near Jellico, is as follows:

Moisture	2.36 per cent.
Volatile matter	36.44 "
Fixed carbon	60.60 "
Ash (Salmond)	1.60 "
Sulphur	1.16 "

While the above description of the great coal fields of Tennessee is too brief to be satisfactory, still the want of space forbids us to go further into the subject.

IRON ORES.

Within the boundaries of East Tennessee has been found every known variety of iron ore except the spathic carbonate, but we will deal with those only of commercial importance. These are magnetic, azoic, hematite, limonite and red fossil or fossiliferous hematite ores. Geologically they belong to the Metamorphic, the Lower Silurian and the Upper Silurian periods. Physically they occur in veins, stratified, and in "pockets" or deposits. Of these ores only the limonite and fossiliferous hematite ores are mined to any extent, and although the former exists

in great quantities, and is distributed over an extensive territory, the latter is most extensively mined.

The iron ores of East Tennessee are naturally divided into the eastern belt, including the magnetic, limonite and azoic hematite ores, and the western, or Cumberland mountain belt, including the fossiliferous hematite ores.

WESTERN IRON BELT.

We will speak first of the western range. The iron ore of this section is the Clinton ore, known from Central New York to Alabama, and belongs to the Niagara group of rocks.

The iron ore is in stratified layers and is highly fossiliferous, abounding in casts of crinoidal buttons, corals and bryozoa; it also contains shells and fragments of trilobites, and abounds in small, flattened oolitic bodies, in consequence of which it is often called oolitic and lenticular ore.

At one time in the early history of the Clinton formation, the stratum which is now the iron ore was limestone, with little or no iron. This conclusion is arrived at from the fact that the oxide of iron appears in the form of shells of animals; but we do not know of any animals producing shells of other material than silica, or lime, hence we conclude that the iron has been introduced by infiltration, taking the place of the lime after the formation of the stratum. Later, and

after the great Appalachian folding which has turned the stratum on edge, the continued leaching by water has removed the lime entirely from the greater part of the stratum above the level of the valley and lying in the tops of the hills, producing a skeleton ore which contains a much higher percentage of iron than that below. This is commonly called "soft ore"; the compact ore still containing a large percentage of lime, and lying below the soft ore, is called "hard ore." The soft ore, which has been thoroughly leached, presents a dark brownish red color, while the hard ore is a bright scarlet.

The ore occurs in low ridges bordering the eastern side of the Sequatchie Valley, the eastern side of the Cumberland plateau, and in several ranges of ridges parallel to the eastern side of the plateau, and lying in the Valley of East Tennessee; also, for a short distance, the ore is brought to the surface by the Elk Fork Valley fault.

The Sequatchie Valley range extends for many miles along the eastern side of the valley, but at some points the ore is too thin to be of commercial importance. At only one point has any development been made. At Inman the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company work the mines extensively for use in their furnaces at South Pittsburg and Cowan. Here the ore is from four to six feet thick,

and in mining presents no special difficulty. It lies in a sheet upturned towards the center of the valley, and going with a gradually lessening dip into the mountain. Drainage has cut through it, and the result is a row of foot-hills sheeted on the back with ore. The ore is stripped off the hill-sides and worked down to the dip.

Some analyses of this ore by Bowron are as follows:

	Fe ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	P ₂ O ₅	Al ₂ O ₃	CaCO ₃
Inman soft ore.....	66.47	18.60	2.49	10.29	----
Inman hard ore.....	55.40	17.36	.71	5.77	15.55
Inman hard ore.....	45.80	10.04	.82	3.72	37.42
Inman hard ore.....	43.83	10.54	1.17	7.86	35.24

The Elk Fork Valley ore, in Campbell county, on the line of the Knoxville and Ohio division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, has never been developed or worked. Here several seams of ore, parallel and within a space of one hundred and fifty feet, outcrop. The thickness of the ore is two to three and a half feet, and stands almost vertical. The outcrop is about eight miles long, and occurs in a low flat ridge and is of good quality.

The next occurrence of the fossiliferous ore is the range which skirts the eastern side of the Cumberland plateau from the Kentucky to the Georgia State lines, and which we have called the Walden's ridge range.

In Campbell County, for a distance of twelve to fifteen miles northeast of Jacksboro, the outcrop of the Clinton

ore shows from two to five feet in thickness, although no developments have been made.

Analyses of this ore are as follows:

	I.	II.	III.
Metallic iron	54.29	54.54	53.83
Silica	10.51	6.76	5.66
Manganese	0.20	0.426	0.526
Sulphur	0.043	0.214	0.187
Phosphorus	0.355	0.720	0.243

Passing through Anderson county the ore is thin and poorly developed.

In Roane county, near Harriman, and east of Emory Gap, the seam of ore is brought to the surface in several lines of outcrops by local folds.

The ore here is of excellent quality, but thin, the seams being twenty to thirty inches.

Analyses of the ore:

LOCALITY.	Iron, per cent.	Silica, per cent.	Phosphorus, Per cent.	Carbonate of lime, per cent.
Soft ore, mountain lead	59.34	11.22	0.197	----
Hard ore, middle lead	45.30	9.42	0.352	23.80
Soft ore, middle lead	56.18	7.00	0.224	----
Hard ore, middle lead	35.07	10.22	0.427	37.06
Soft ore, middle lead	57.45	9.71	0.386	----
Soft ore, middle lead	58.30	11.92	0.469	----

South of and between Emory Gap and White's creek, for a distance of about fifteen miles, the mountain seam of ore is well developed. This is the property of the Roane Iron Company, and has been mined for twenty-five years to supply their furnaces at Rockwood. The seam averages about four feet in thickness, and has at points been worked to a depth of three hundred feet. The ore is of

excellent quality, even the hard ore at the depth above mentioned containing from forty to forty-five per cent. of iron.

From White's creek south to the Georgia State line very little development of the ore has been made at any point on the Walden's ridge range. At some points it is of sufficient thickness to be worked, but at others it is too thin or too much disturbed.

The next to be spoken of is the Half-moon Island range, which occurs in Roane and Meigs counties. The ore occurs here in a local synclinal canoe-shaped in form, and outcrops in two parallel lines from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile distant from each other, and the Siliceous group occupies the axis of the synclinal, the other formation outcropping on each side. It is possible to remove the stratum of ore entirely, which would supply an immense quantity of ore. The eastern line of the outcrop is, in places, entirely faulted out and not found at all.

The synclinal of ore is about ten miles long in all, but for considerable of this distance it lies beneath the bed of the Tennessee river; the north end first appears on the Iron-ton property on the east side of the river, where the rounded end of the outcrop joins the eastern and western lines near the north end of this property.

It extends thence south where the

river sweeps in in one of the great bends and covers the synclinal for a distance of a mile and a half, when it appears again on the same side of the river on the Crescent and Red Cloud property. After passing through these properties it crosses the river to the west side, where both outcrops are found; this place is called Iron Hill. Further south it again crosses to the east side, but the ore is not found there in sufficient quantity to be of economic importance.

At Iron-ton the north end of the synclinal is shown perfectly, the eastern and western outcrops joining. The eastern outcrop is practically vertical, though somewhat twisted and distorted. The western outcrop dips down at an angle varying from ten to twenty-two degrees. The seam is uniformly four feet thick.

The next point south is the Crescent property, which is located on the western line of the outcrop. Here the seam dips at an angle of from twenty-two to twenty-seven degrees and is from five to six feet thick, showing at some places a greater thickness, but seldom less than five feet.

At Red Cloud the seam dips at an angle of thirty to forty-five degrees and is from four and a half to five feet thick.

Some analyses of these ores are as follows:

ORES.	Iron.	Silica.	Phosphorus.	Carbonate Lime.
IRONTON MINES.				
Soft Ore.....	52.11	7.52	0.461	trace.
Hard Ore.....	33.01	6.93	0.417	41.02
CRESCENT MINES.				
Soft Ore.....	50.91	10.03	0.403	trace.
Hard Ore.....	32.21	6.43	0.359	39.08
RED CLOUD MINES.				
Soft Ore.....	51.06	9.33	0.480	trace.
Hard Ore.....	33.81	5.54	0.391	40.80

The next and last of the Dyestone ranges is the White Oak mountain range, and the first point at which ore of economic importance occurs on this range is in Roane county, just south of Kingston. It begins near the Tennessee river, above its confluence with the Clinch, and extends south. This bed of ore also owes its existence to one of the great Appalachian folds, extending northeast and southwest, lying as it does in the trough of one of the great synclines, and thus being saved from denudation, having rocks of an older period both northwest and southeast. The length of the deposit which contains ore of a workable thickness is ten to eleven miles, and has an average breadth from the outcrop of one arm of the synclinal to the other, of one-half mile. The northern end of this deposit is on the south bank of the Tennessee river, nearly opposite the town of Kingston. The western arm of the syncline slopes very gradually towards the bottom of the trough, the bed of ore being parallel to and conforming with the south-

eastern slope of the range of hills. The covering on this part of the bed varies from nothing to sixty feet, the greater part having only a few feet of earth over it.

The eastern arm of the syncline suddenly turns up vertically, or nearly so, outcropping along the top of the eastern range of hills.

All of this ore was originally highly calcareous and what is commonly called "*Hard*" or *Lime ore*, but that part of the bed through which it is possible for the water to filter has become "*soft ore*," that is, the lime has dissolved out, leaving a soft skeleton ore.

The average elevation above the valley of the western outcrop of ore is about two hundred and fifty feet, and the average elevation of the eastern about one hundred and forty feet. A feeble idea of the amount of ore may be gathered by imagining a canoe-shaped vessel, of which the shell is the iron ore: the length of this vessel five and one-half miles, the width one-half mile, the height of one side two hundred and fifty feet, that of the other side one hundred and fifty feet, and the thickness of the shell six feet.

The thickness of the bed of ore varies from five feet, the thinnest seen, to a thickness of twelve feet, the thickest seen.

But the bed is one of remarkable regularity as to thickness, it being

six to seven feet almost everywhere. Below the ore is a highly feruginous sandstone, which is always found in place.

The shale which occurs with the leached ore is very soft, easily worked and of a light buff color, while the same shale occurring with the hard ore is a light blue color and very hard, but nevertheless separates cleanly and easily from the ore.

The ore is oolitic in character, especially the soft ore, and filled with chronoidal buttons.

Some analyses of the ore are as follows:

LOCALITY.	Iron, per cent.	Silica, per cent.	Phosphorus, per cent.	Carbonate Lime, per cent.	Alumina, per cent.
1. "Hard ore," Hackler's Gap, leanest ore found.....	27.20	5.54	0.400	48.07	2.74
2. "Hard ore," Hackler's Gap	44.12	6.82	0.404	26.64	
3. "Soft ore," Hackler's Gap, average across bed.....	51.32	12.17	0.520		
4. "Soft ore," Hackler's Gap, top of incline.....	51.16	11.56	0.493		
5. Eureka-Vertical bed, lower level—top.....	52.75	9.25	0.550		
6. Eureka-Vertical bed, lower level—foot.....	50.64	15.86	0.462		
7. Eureka-Vertical bed, upper level—foot.....	50.07	11.13	0.481		

The next occurrence of the ore on this range is at Ooltewah, on White Oak mountain. At Ooltewah, fifteen miles northeast of Chattanooga, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad crosses the range. Several miles northeast of this point the ore first appears and extends southwest and into Georgia, where it is called Taylor's ridge. The ore is found in several seams, from twelve to thirty inches in thickness, and has been

mined for some years on a small scale. The thickness of the seams does not warrant, at the present time, mining on an extensive scale. The ore that has been mined to the present time has been mostly used in the manufacture of mineral paint and in rolling-mills. The ore is of most excellent quality.

EASTERN IRON BELT.

The magnetic ores occur over a comparatively small territory, and no developments have ever been made. At several points they have been used to some extent in the old forges, but have never been mined in Tennessee for use in a blast furnace. In fact, little prospecting has been done to determine the amount of the ore.

In Carter county, on May's ridge, occurs what, on development, may prove a very large seam of magnetic ore. May's ridge is composed of metamorphic rocks, they being gneiss, in which quartz and feldspar largely predominate, with here and there a band of mica or talcose slate. There is no fissure vein, nor even an indication of such a thing, but the rocks and iron ore are regularly interstratified.

Analyses of samples taken from the outcrop are as follows:

No. 1.—From upper four-foot opening, black ore:		
Metallic iron	48.82	
Silica	8.95	
Phosphorus	0.011	
No. 2.—From upper opening, bluish ore:		
Metallic iron	57.47	

Silica	8.76
Phosphorus	0.020
No. 3.—From Sheffield's ridge, first opening:	
Metallic iron	57.57
Silica	7.15
Phosphorus	0.006
Sulphur	0.027
No. 4.—Surface, across hollow from Block's:	
Metallic iron	56.26
Silica	16.93
Phosphorus	0.017
Sulphur	0.054
No. 5.—From surface near first opening:	
Metallic iron	56.68
Silica	14.02
Phosphorus	0.006

Magnetic ore is found in Carter county near the base of Roane mountain; also in Cocke county.

Limonite, or "brown hematite," iron ore, occurs at many points in the eastern iron belt in Johnson, Carter, Unicoi, Greene, Cocke, Sevier, Blount, Monroe, McMinn and Bradley counties. At many points these ores were worked and manufactured into iron in the days of the old "Catalan Forge," but are now worked at few points. These beds will, in the future, be an important source of iron in East Tennessee, but at present we have not at hand the data to give a detailed description of each bed of ore.

Northeast of Greenville and south of Jonesboro the Embreville Iron Company, an English corporation, has built large furnaces and are mining ore to supply them.

East of Greenville, in Greene county, are found some considerable

beds of limonite ore, ten miles from the above-named place; the Carmon bank, seven miles from Elizabethton, in the valley of Stony creek; also, at Bompas cove, in Washington county, and near Carter's old furnace, in Carter county.

A large deposit of this ore is found at Tellico Plains, in Monroe county. A number of banks of ore have been opened here, and were used in an old furnace at this point. The ore is of excellent quality.

Analysis:

Combined with water	10.90
Silica	7.50
Sesquioxide of iron	78.94
Oxide of manganese	0.93
Alumina	1.68
Phosphorus	0.28
Sulphur	0.04
Lime	trace.
Magnesia	trace.
Metallic iron	55.25
Sp. Gr	3.38

Along the base of and northwest of Starr's mountain, in McMinn and Polk counties, occurs a very large deposit of limonite ore. At some points the ore outcrops very boldly on the hillsides, and at others is hardly found at all. It is a massive, heavy ore, and has never been worked except for old forges, but is found in great quantities.

Other deposits also occur southeast of Starr's mountain, but have never been developed at all.

A very remarkable deposit of ore, resembling the Dyestone ore, occurs

in a ridge northwest of and parallel to Starr's mountain. This is a stratified hematite ore, the seam dipping at a sharp angle to the southeast. It belongs to the Lower Silurian, and is five to twelve feet thick. It can be traced for several miles.

Analysis:

Sesquioxide of iron	72.00	per cent.
Alumina	9.32	"
Silica	8.00	"
Phosphoric acid	1.697	"
Lime (carbonate)	0.62	"
Magnesia	1.23	"
Water	7.10	"
Equivalent to metallic iron.....	50.4	"
Phosphorus	0.7406	"

In the red hills of the Trenton formation of the Lower Silurian is locally found ore of economic importance, and sometimes of considerable thickness, but these ores, in most cases, are too high in silica for use in the furnace.

COPPER.

The part of the State of Tennessee which has produced copper ore in any quantity is all included in the county of Polk. Though small in area, it is capable of being a great source of wealth to the State. None of the mines are now in operation, but they were worked with profit for many years by Capt. J. E. Raht, and there is no good reason why they should not again become a source of profit to the operator, and of benefit to the people of that region.

These mines are located in a trough-

like basin of metamorphic rocks, which is found in the extreme southeastern corner of the State, it being the largest area of these rocks to be found in the State. The veins of ore are of the segregated character, and run with the strata to the northeast and southwest, the bodies of ore occurring usually in something of an eschelon arrangement. Some of these veins have been explored to a depth of over two hundred feet with a result showing that the veins are permanent. The ores found near the surface are red and black oxides; but at greater depths the ore is the yellow sulphuret.

This body of ore was discovered in 1843, but no regular systematic mining was done before 1850. In 1855 there were fourteen mines in operation, and over one million dollars worth of ore was shipped North. In 1858, a number of the companies united under the name of the Union Consolidated Copper Company. The war coming on soon after, no great results then occurred from the consolidation, but in 1866 operations were again commenced, and that company shipped 600,000 pounds of ingot copper; and the other companies shipped 400,000 pounds. In 1878, the consolidated company entered into a lawsuit with Captain Raht, which caused a stoppage of operations, and since that time nothing has been done except to keep the water pumped out of the East Tennessee mine, and to protect

the machinery from rust, until very recently, when, on the completion of the Knoxville Southern Railroad, which passes through the property, the mines are being opened and machinery being put in, and they will soon be in full operation.

GOLD.

Gold has been found in only one section of Tennessee, and that is within the Ball range of mountains on Wolf creek, in Cocke county, and on Coco creek, in Monroe county. The discovery of gold on Wolf creek is recent, but placer washings have been worked on Coco creek for many years, and are still continued in a small way. Many hundreds of dollars are gotten from there every year, of which no record is kept. Work was done here as early as 1831, and up to 1860 over fifty thousand dollars had been received at the United States Mint, known to have come from there. It is probable that fully twice that sum was the actual amount obtained.

So far, washing the gravel and dirt in and adjacent to the creeks has been the source of obtaining the gold.

ZINC.

In East Tennessee zinc ore is smelted at two points—Clinton and Mossy creek. The lead of zinc which passes Mossy creek is continuous, or nearly so, for about sixty-five miles, and at points are found deposits of ore of

considerable value. The ore used at Mossy creek contains very little lead, and is mined near the furnaces. The ore smelted in the furnace at Clinton is principally brought down the Clinch river from the mines on Straight creek, near the river.

The main development on the Powell's river lead is in the upper part of Union and lower part of Claiborne counties. A similar lead of ore, and in a line with it, is worked in Virginia, where good ore is found.

LEAD.

Lead ore is found at many places in East Tennessee, but is now regularly worked at but one. Sporadic efforts at mining have been at one time or another attempted, but all, for some reason, were suspended without reaching any definite result.

Lead ore is found in the counties of Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, Loudon, Roane, Jefferson, Grainger, Anderson, Campbell, Union, Claiborne, Greene, Washington, Johnson and Carter. In Bradley, Monroe, Loudon and Roane it is found associated with baryta, and has been worked a little in each county in past years.

The ore does not exist in a regular vein, but rather in a series of lenticular deposits occurring at regular intervals and in a regular line along with the strata.

A company has been organized, with Mr. S. W. Divine at the head,

and are working and developing a lead and zinc mine in Bradley county, a few miles south of Cleveland. A smelter has been erected and considerable lead produced. The ore on the surface contained little or no zinc, but as the shafts were sunk considerable zinc was found in the ore, and the company are now boring with a diamond drill to determine the extent and character of the ore before making further permanent improvements. The company are hopeful of and have good prospects of success, as considerable first-class lead ore has already been found.

MANGANESE.

At various points in the Chilhowee mountain and its adjacent ranges are found beds of the oxide of manganese. Except in Johnson county, none of these have ever been worked for shipment. Ore of fine quality has been found in Carter county, on the side of Iron mountain.

Analysis:

Metallic iron	0.60
Metallic manganese.....	55.30
Silica	1.70
Phosphorus	0.221

This is a very valuable ore.

Another manganese ore—nodular, *pyrolusite*—found on the surface at several points, shows the following composition:

Metallic iron	6.93
Metallic manganese	38.43
Silica	27.91
Phosphorus	0.287

The Iron mountain property has not been developed at all, and, in fact, hardly examined.

MARBLE.

The geological position of the marble of East Tennessee is in the upper part of the Lower Silurian, one of the group of Trenton limestones, being the next to the lowest member of that series. Marble is found in many counties of East Tennessee, from the light-gray in color to the dark-red mottled. The most valuable deposits are probably in Hawkins, Knox and Loudon counties.

This is too extensive a subject to go into further here, and deserves a chapter to itself.

ROOFING SLATE, BUILDING STONES.

Several of the eastern counties of the State have large deposits of roofing slate, but only one quarry is actively worked. This is by a company, with Mr. J. H. Warner, of Chattanooga, at the head. The works are located on the Little Tennessee river, in Blount county.

East Tennessee abounds in building stones of varied character—the white, yellow and pink sandstones of the coal measures, and the brown and red sandstones of the Dyestone ridge; the granite and gneiss of the extreme eastern part of the State, and the hard conglomerate of the Chilhowee range. A great variety of limestones

and dolomites from the Knox, Trenton and subcarboniferous formation; many of the limestones being very pure and making first-class furnace flux or lime. At some points is found a stone whose constituents would indicate that, on being burned, it would produce a natural hydraulic cement.

We feel, that with the small space at our command, we have been unable to do the wonderful and varied mineral resources of East Tennessee adequate justice, but if we have succeeded in conveying an idea of what these resources *may* be, we will be satisfied.



CHAPTER III.

TIMBERS OF EAST TENNESSEE.

By H. B. WETZELL.

There is probably no section of the United States having so many different kinds of timber as East Tennessee and immediate territory bordering it.

From ornamental shrubbery to trees of mammoth size there is an amazing variety and abundance of vegetable forms. A hundred years ago this whole region was a vast primeval forest, while perhaps two-thirds yet remains undisturbed.

To the aborigines who worshiped here in "God's first temples," it must have been as dear to them as were the oak groves to the Druids, who worshiped in ancient Gaul and Britain.

If we inquire into the causes that have produced such a wealth of vegetable growth, we will find that it but follows out a well-known law of nature: that the highest order of development can be reached only where the most favorable conditions exist.

There are many elementary factors upon which vegetable growth depends, many of which are known, while there may perhaps be others as yet unknown.

There is probably no condition

more requisite than favorable climatic influences. We are most fortunate in this respect, for we are situated in a latitude midway between the extremes of heat and cold—a mild, temperate climate.

Climate is a comprehensive word, for it may include moisture, humidity of atmosphere, dryness, rainfall, light, heat, cold, winds, each and all in varying degrees, and each and all having their influence upon forest growth. To these we must add the no less important element, soil, for this is one of the most important factors of all. Rich soil usually produces large timber, while poor soil struggles to send forth the stunted and scanty growth.

Elevation above sea-level shows in this latitude great changes in the variety of timber found after leaving the low miasmatic lands of the seaboard region, and rising up to the higher altitudes and clear cold waters of our highest mountains. Not only do we find a change in the species of timber, but certain characteristic changes in the timber itself.

Exposure in mountainous regions,

with light and heat, high winds and violent storms, or their absence, all have a marked effect upon forest growth. We may, therefore, regard this magnificent forest region as remarkable in respect to fulfilling natural forest conditions. Nearly every species of timber growing in the United States is native to this section.

The summit of the Unaka, or Great Smoky mountains, is the boundary line on the eastern or southeastern side, separating Tennessee and North Carolina, and reaching in places an altitude of about six thousand feet above tide-water. The western or northwestern boundary line of East Tennessee lies within the Cumberland mountain range, having an elevation of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea-level.

Lying between these two ranges is the great Valley of East Tennessee, nearly three hundred miles long, and made up of subordinate low ranges, hills and valleys. This diversity in the range of elevation results in considerable range of temperature, being warmer in the valleys and increasing in coolness as one ascends the higher mountains. The duration of the spring and summer season is shorter in the higher altitudes than in the valleys, and the vegetation is, therefore, of more rapid growth during the shorter period in which it has to accomplish its work. Each species and kind of timber may thus be effected,

and have peculiar individual characteristics in the wood when grown under varying conditions.

It is well known that timber growing on the north hillside, or mountain-side slopes, in our rich dark coves, contains not only more timber on a given area, but is larger, more thrifty, more abundant, and of much better quality, than on a like area growing on southern slopes. Here exposure is an important agency; but no doubt it is largely owing to the rich soil, composed mostly of decayed vegetable matter. The ground being well shaded and damp throughout the season of growth, fires can not easily destroy the fallen leaves, as is more frequent on the southern slopes, which are more exposed to the sun's rays, and thus the leaves become more dry and liable to suffer from fires.

The Smoky mountain range being of the older geological formation, many of the rocks contain such elements as potash, soda, magnesia and lime, and when decomposed and mixed with an abundance of leaves and other vegetable matter, produces soil highly favorable for forest growth.

The limestone and marble of the lower elevations produces soil of a different order from that of the mountains, and we see the timber of a different character. Timber growing on cherty and gravelly hills is usually of an inferior kind.

The upper stratum of the Cumber-

land mountain range being made up largely of carboniferous shales, conglomerate and sandstone, timber growing here of the same species may be different in character from that growing in the sections above named

It has been deemed proper that the above facts be mentioned, so that a clearer conception may be had of the causes that produce timber with varying characteristics.

The largest area of unculled timber lies along the northern or north-western slope of the Smoky mountains. Here are vast tracts, aggregating several hundred thousand acres, which the lumberman's or settler's ax has never disturbed.

The next large area is the Cumberland mountain range, and where too remote to be accessible to railways, or streams favorable for floating logs, the timber is in primeval state.

Midway between the two main mountain ranges above mentioned, much of the most fertile land has been cleared of its timber, and the best which once grew near railways, and streams sufficiently large to raft logs, has been cut for lumber purposes, yet there is a vast amount of timber remaining of a more inferior order.

Mere mention of the principal varieties of timber native to this section will show that the natural conditions are favorable for forest growth. These

are poplar, cucumber, ash, walnut, butternut, cherry, birch, oak, hickory, maple, beech, elm, gum, chestnut, buckeye, lime, sycamore, locust, sassafras, peawood, chittam, holly, sourwood, ironwood, dogwood, wahoo, red cedar, white pine, yellow pine, hemlock, spruce, balsam.

POPLAR.

There is no one kind of timber at the present time attracting more attention, and in greater demand for lumber purposes, than poplar. The wood has merit of very high order. It is used in the construction of all kinds of buildings, for furniture and cabinet uses, and various other purposes. Yellow poplar is soft, light, easily worked, will weather well, and is generally free from warping and shrinking tendencies.

Usually the yellow variety of the same species as the "white" and "blue," but growing under different conditions, is found in cool shaded rich coves having northern exposures, or narrow bottom lands of the smaller streams. Here the timber growth of all kinds is generally dense and the growth rapid, and poplar trees with smooth trunk and thin sap, one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five feet high, fifty to seventy-five feet to the first branch, the shaft of remarkably uniform thickness, reach the enormous size of six to eight feet diameter at the stump. Some of

these trees are the grandest, most majestic of our entire forest growth. The wood, when first exposed, is of a light yellow color, growing into a deep brownish-yellow with continued exposure. There are many individual trees that will yield 10,000 to 15,000 feet of lumber, more than one-half of which will be of the better grades. On account of the excellent qualities of the lumber, the demand for it has made great inroads into the visible supply. Owing to misleading statements which have gone forth regarding the quantity of this timber in this section, many believe that the supply is "inexhaustible."

While East Tennessee contains probably as large an amount of poplar timber as any section of equal area in the United States, yet it is of a limited nature. The aggregate amount is by no means so great as many suppose, and a few years of active lumbering operations on an extensive scale would reduce the quantity of available timber remaining to a very small amount.

CUCUMBER.

This timber is often interspersed with or grows in the immediate vicinity of poplar, being quite similar in many respects. The wood of the older and more matured trees, when cut into lumber and seasoned, is not easily distinguishable from poplar, and answers the same general purposes.

For pump-stocks and water-tubing or pipes, many manufacturers claim for it superiority over all other kinds of wood for this purpose.

The trees do not grow so large as poplar, those reaching a height of seventy-five feet and three and four feet diameter being about the limit as to size. In many localities the butts of the trees are swollen apparently abnormal in size, and in cutting them for lumber several feet are cut off and left to remain, being too "shaky," and otherwise defective, which makes it unfit for good lumber. After blossoming in the early summer, the fruit, from one to two inches in length, and of a pungent taste, is quite similar in form to that of young cucumbers which grow upon vines and are used as a vegetable of domestic diet, and it is doubtless this which gave rise to the origin of the common name, Cucumber.

ASH.

There are three kinds of ash native to this section, all belonging to the same species, differing only in variety. White ash is most abundant, and is useful for general purposes. It is moderately distributed throughout the entire region, but most abundant in the rich coves of the Smoky and Cumberland mountains. Here it often attains a height of seventy-five feet, and three to four feet diameter at the stump. Such trees yield largely of

high-grade lumber, and notwithstanding their age and size, the wood of many of them is white and tough, and well adapted for agricultural implements and similar uses.

The blue variety is found mostly in the settled districts; is of smaller growth than the white variety, with shorter trunks and larger tops in proportion to the size of the tree. The wood is usually heavy and tough and well adapted for special purposes, but is not sufficiently abundant to be an important source of lumber supply.

Water ash borders the streams, is a softer wood than the other two varieties, and seldom attains the size of trees.

WALNUT.

Black walnut, once fairly abundant, has become one of the rare woods. Most of the larger forest trees have been cut; what remains is of inferior quality and size.

It is well known that walnut is of aristocratic tendency, selecting only the richest soil and choicest spots at the head of rich dark coves where it can look down upon its plebeian neighbors. In such trees the wood is dark, easily worked, grows richer in color with age, and is well adapted for furniture, interior house-furnishing and many other purposes. Under favorable conditions it has attained a height of seventy-five to one hundred feet, and a diameter of five to six feet. Of-

ten the grain of the wood is found to be wavy or curly in appearance; such are used for veneer purposes, and are very valuable.

BUTTERNUT.

The butternut, or "white walnut," is fairly well distributed; it selects cool rich soil, much the same as walnut, with which it is often interspersed. The tree often reaches a diameter of two and a half to three feet, with a clean, well-proportioned trunk, which yields largely of high grades of lumber. The principal defect in the lumber is often the same as in chestnut—small worm-holes. In its general characteristics the wood is much the same as black walnut, though softer and lighter in color. It is easily worked, and when used for furniture or interior house-finish, grows richer in color and more pleasing with age. It is a valuable wood, and as it comes more into use it will be considered more valuable than at the present time.

CHERRY.

The natural home of the cherry—that is, where it reaches the highest development—is amidst the greater elevations of our mountains, choosing rich moist soil and surrounded by cool moist atmospheric conditions. Nowhere in the State does it reach such perfection as near the summits of the Smoky mountains. Here it

often reaches a height of one hundred feet, diameter three to four feet, with a well-modeled trunk, and sometimes fifty feet to the first branch. Such trees yield largely of clear lumber, which, being of a rich wine-color, is very valuable.

A defect found in many trees is green streaks, a mucilaginous substance found in numerous places, so as to greatly injure the quality of the lumber. No well known cause has as yet been ascertained for this defect, although numerous theories are advanced. In some localities the trees are comparatively free from this defect, while in others it is so great as to greatly damage the lumber.

In the vicinity of Roan mountain, in Carter county, and adjoining county of Mitchell, in North Carolina, a few years ago there was considerable cherry timber of excellent quality; but since the completion of the railroad from Johnson City to Cranberry it has afforded facilities for transportation to market, and most of this timber has been cut.

There are yet some localities in Unicoi, Greene, Cocke, Sevier, Blount and Monroe counties that have patches of good cherry timber, but the aggregate of cherry timber remaining in the State is of no considerable amount, viewing it from a lumberman's standpoint.

BIRCH.

Black or red birch, known locally as "mountain mahogany," is quite abundant, occupying the slopes of the Smoky and Cumberland mountains, where it reaches a very high order of development. It usually selects cold moist spots near water-courses on the medium elevations, and cool damp places on the higher elevations; for it is a tree whose natural home is in the higher latitudes of the Great Lakes, or here, where it can find somewhat corresponding conditions.

The tree often reaches a diameter of two to three feet, but as the trunk is more tapering than some other species of forest trees, about two saw-logs is as many as the average tree will cut. The wood of the matured trees is of a light brownish-red color, more nearly resembling cherry than any of our native woods. It is a dense grained, heavy wood, susceptible of high polish, and well adapted for furniture. Its chief objection for this purpose is on account of becoming very hard to work when seasoned, requiring the sharpest cutting-tools to do good work, but it is destined to become a valuable furniture wood.

Water birch is found on the banks of our larger streams, grows to considerable size, with short trunk and

wide outstretching branches. At present it is not regarded as of much value.

OAK.

Few States, or sections of States, are better supplied with a greater number of varieties of the oak family than Tennessee.

At least twelve noticeable kinds abound in East Tennessee, of which the most valuable are white, red, spanish, chestnut, black, scarlet, spotted and post.

While white oak is generally distributed throughout the whole of the eastern part of the State, it is only in a few localities that it reaches the size and quality of the middle and western parts of the State. In parts of Morgan, Scott, Campbell, Claiborne, Hawkins and Washington counties, there is some white oak of good size and quality. Much of the balance is of small size and inferior quality, the principal defect being worm-holes. A characteristic feature, however, of most of the white oak in this region is, that it is close grain, tough, and well adapted for agricultural implements, wagons and similar purposes. There is also considerable good timber for furniture uses.

Next to white oak, if not indeed the first in importance, is chestnut oak. It is widely and generously distributed throughout almost the entire eastern portion of the State, and

it is doubtful if anywhere in the United States it reaches a higher order of development. Perhaps it reaches its greatest perfection on the slopes of the Cumberland mountains, but there are places on the lower parts of the Smoky mountains, the lower ranges and intermediate hills of the great Valley of East Tennessee, where it is abundant. The more matured trees, growing under favorable conditions, often grow to three and four feet in diameter, and sometimes larger, but usually not as well proportioned trunk as the white or red oak.

Trees that will produce 1,000 feet of merchantable lumber will yield nearly a ton of bark. Aside from the value of chestnut oak for railroad cross-ties, the wood is valuable for furniture, flooring for houses, fencing, barrel staves, agricultural implements, railway cars and other uses. At present, however, it is utilized mostly for its bark, which is used for tanning purposes.

Owing to the great inroads made into the supply of chestnut oak in the Northeastern States, where the greatest number of tanneries are in operation, the supply in that section is rapidly diminishing, and the tanuers are seeking locations in our midst.

Several extensive tanneries and tannic acid works have been erected in this section within the past few years. These will call for considerable quantities of chestnut oak bark

from year to year, but fortunately there is sufficient supply to meet their demands for many years to come, and in addition other establishments of like character which the future will bring here, for it is no longer a question of controversy as to the amount of tannic acid contained in the chestnut oak bark in the southern Appalachian region. Ignorance and prejudice in respect to this have given way to actual tests in the tannery. Now the question asked by tanners is, "Can we depend upon a supply of chestnut oak bark for a number of years?"

Red oak is found growing all over the eastern part of the State, but the trees are considerably scattered except in a few favored localities. In places there may be seen magnificent trees, four to five feet in diameter, tall, smooth trunks, and yielding a large percentage of clear lumber if properly sawed. By this is meant, to so manipulate the log that the saw will not cut transversely the dark-colored heart-checks which are characteristic of some trees. It is a most excellent wood for furniture, easily worked, and when quarter-sawed shows a pleasing grain.

So little attention has heretofore been given to the utilization of red oak in this section, that it has been regarded merely as a cumberer of the ground; but the demands that will be made

for it in the near future will place it in the list of valuable woods.

Spanish oak is closely allied to the red variety in many of its main features, grows to about the same size and is about as abundant.

The other varieties call for no extended special mention for the purpose for which this is written.

HICKORY.

There are four varieties, but the two principal ones are white and shell-bark. The whole eastern part of the State is liberally supplied with it. Trees may often be seen from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five feet high, two to three feet diameter, a trunk clean and uniform in thickness, straight as an arrow-shaft for more than sixty feet—a most imposing and imperial tree.

Trees more stunted and of second growth are found on gravelly, shale or rocky ridges and on old worn-out lands, the wood of some being almost as tough as whalebone. There is no longer any question about the hickory of this region being well adapted for ax, hammer and hatchet handles, and similar purposes. They are being manufactured extensively in Knoxville and sold in the principal markets of the United States and foreign countries. For wagons, buggies, agricultural implements, bent work, where tough, lasting wood is required,

there is a very large amount of suitable wood available which could be concentrated at convenient places within the territory to be worked up.

MAPLE,

Of three varieties—sugar, white and red. The former is most abundant and valuable, and is fairly well distributed, but is usually found mostly in patches or spots. On the north side of Roan mountain, in Carter county, there is probably as fine quality of maple as can be found in the State. It grows best in cool, rich, well-drained soil, and under favorable conditions grows to a beautiful imposing tree. For shade-trees in yards, streets in cities, towns and villages, and roadsides, it is probably the most satisfactory for that purpose of our native trees. The wood is well adapted for the medium grades of furniture; makes excellent flooring, which will last a lifetime if kept dry and properly ventilated; makes the best cant-hook stocks, good wagon axles, broom handles, and numerous other useful articles.

White maple is of more rare occurrence, seldom found growing in groups. The wood is softer and whiter than sugar maple, and has not met with much favor except for a few special uses.

Red maple is a softer and a lighter wood than either of the other two varieties; is usually found near the

banks of streams; is not known to be of any considerable value.

BEECH.

Beech and maple are often found so closely associated that the mere mention of one naturally suggests the other, for both seem to require the same general conditions as to growth.

Thus far no extensive use has been made of beech timber in this country except for fuel and charcoal, and the manufacture of clothes-pins, rolling-pins, carpenters' planes, spirit-levels, and other small manufactured articles. In European countries, especially in Germany, it is extensively used. Its warping and twisting tendencies when cut into lumber of the usual lengths makes it undesirable, and it is not probable that it will be used extensively with us so long as we have such an abundance of more desirable woods to take its place.

SYCAMORE,

Or buttonwood, is found almost entirely growing on damp or wet ground, and usually close to the banks of creeks and rivers, and where their graceful silvery branches overhang and overarch winding streams, form picturesque views to the distant beholder. The tree often reaches a diameter upwards of five feet, but many of the larger and older trees are hollow or otherwise defective, and therefore valueless for lumber. When

large and sound, and the logs sawed what is known as "quarter-sawed," the lumber shows a peculiarly marked fibre conspicuously and of beautiful appearance, and as the wood is very dense admits of a high finish.

For interior house-finishing, cabinet work, interior finishing for railway coaches, it is coming into considerable use. There is no wood in greater demand for plug tobacco boxes, and a large amount is used each year for this purpose.

ELM.

Several varieties, white, slippery and water the chief kinds. The white, or gray, is found in well drained rich soil, sometimes growing to a large, well proportioned, tall and beautiful tree. It is chiefly valuable for certain kinds of bent work and barrel staves, but has been used but little in this section.

The water elm is confined to low wet or damp ground, often growing to large size, and reaches a higher development in the western than in the eastern part of the State. The timber is used for fruit and vegetable barrels, veneer, butter-dishes, wheelbarrows, and other articles where cheap wood is required.

GUM—SWEET AND BLACK.

The former is confined to low wet or moist land and near streams of water. It is not so abundant, nor does

it grow to such size and quality, in the eastern as in the middle and western parts of the State. Under the name "satin walnut," and other attractive names, it has reached a considerable degree of popularity in our eastern cities and markets of the Old World. The wood undoubtedly has merit, and if its warping tendencies can be successfully overcome without expensive treatment it will grow more in favor. It often grows to magnificent proportions, and its rich dark-green ivy-shaped leaves is a most attractive feature.

Black gum, or "pepperage," as it is known in the New England States, is universally the farmer's enemy, for it has wide distribution, and there is probably no other wood that has met with such condemnation on account of its stubborn tendency. It is difficult to split, warps and twists when cut into lumber; rots easily when exposed. However, this despised wood for many years has proven to be valuable for buggy hubs, turned drums, spools and pulleys.

In the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, black gum turned spools are used extensively, and many a farmer who owned a tract of woodland, and having cut the best of the other kinds of timber and allowed the black gum to remain, or if cut, because it was a nuisance, now finds a market for his old enemy.

It is a tree of considerable propor-

tions, often reaching seventy-five feet in height and a diameter of nearly three feet. Many of the larger trees, however, are liable to be hollow.

CHESTNUT.

When we consider its abundance and adaptability for so many purposes, there is probably no one kind of our native timbers more valuable than chestnut. It is generally distributed over the entire eastern part of Tennessee, from the lowest elevations to the summits of the highest mountains. In many places it is the predominant growth, and there is probably no section of the United States where it reaches a higher order of development than on the northern slope of the Smoky mountains. Here trees are frequently seen five, six and seven feet in diameter, with tall smooth trunks of well proportioned thickness, and fifty feet or more to the first branch. Such trees sometimes yield as high as seventy-five per cent. of the better grades of lumber.

Worm-holes are the principal defect for lumber purposes. These are usually small, and, where coarse lumber is used, do not greatly impair its use. These worm-holes are found more in timber that has been subjected to fire, or where exposed to high winds which have broken the branches, thus allowing the wood to decay and become a favorite place for the development of

worms. But in coves having northern exposures, where the ground is damp and rich, so that fires do not run in the woods and injure or destroy the timber, and where the trees are well-shaded and sheltered from winds, the growth of the timber is rapid, comparatively free from worm-holes, and it is here that it seems to reach the greatest perfection.

The principal use of this timber, locally, has been with the farmers for fencing. It is well adapted for this, for it splits easily and lasts well, above and in the ground. Shingles split, shaved and carefully made from good live chestnut timber will last twenty-five years or more. The wood does not warp or twist easily, shrinks but little, and can be used for general building purposes with as satisfactory results as the softer woods. For interior house-finishing, such as wainscoting, ceiling, base, door and window casings, it is well adapted, and will make good weather-boarding if properly sawed. It works easily and finishes well, makes good furniture and is extensively used for coffins.

The nuts are nutritious, and often furnish a supply of feed for the farmer's hogs.

The tree grows rapidly and is hardy. Sprouts growing from stumps in a few years grow large enough to make split fence-rails.

Altogether, it is a valuable timber,

and will grow more and more in public favor as its usefulness becomes more generally known.

BUCKEYE

Is a timber that deserves more than a mere passing notice. In some sections of the United States it is used as an ornamental shade-tree in yards or lawns, or along the streets or roadsides, known as horse-chestnut, but does not often attain the size to be known as a tree, when compared with those growing under favorable forest conditions. There is nowhere in the United States where it reaches a higher order of development than in the Smoky mountain region.

Here it is not unusual to see trees four feet in diameter, one hundred feet or more in height, with a smooth clean trunk, remarkably uniform in thickness, and sixty feet to the first branch—a noble, majestic tree.

In places in rich, dark, damp coves, on northern slopes, scores of fine large trees occupy a comparatively small area. Where one finds such timber growing there need be no mistake about the quality of the soil. Indeed, it is the universal rule that where large buckeye timber abounds, the fact is sufficient evidence of the soil being of the very best. So free from defects are many of the larger and thriftier trees, that they will yield seventy-five per cent. of high-grade

lumber if the logs are not cut above the first limbs.

The timber for lumber should be cut during the cool months from October to April, and when taken directly from the stump or tree to the saw-mill, the lumber, if properly taken care of, will be white and pleasing in color. If cut during mid-summer months, or during the period of greatest activity in growth, the abundant acid which the wood contains easily ferments and discoloration and decomposition soon sets in, and the lumber becomes damaged.

The wood is very soft when green. One vigorous stroke from a strong axman will sink the ax to the eye in a tree. But when seasoned, the lumber becomes firm and fairly hard, yet easily worked. The wood does not check, warp or split easily. So well is this understood, that the mountaineer uses it for mixing-vessels, in which corn-meal and flour are mixed for bread.

The lumber makes good sash, doors, blinds, interior house-finishing, weather-boarding, when painted, and other purposes for which white pine and poplar are used. It makes good bent work, such as buggy and sulky bodies, and packing-boxes, as it is light in weight and color. It will make good furniture, that is, parts of furniture, and in some lines whole pieces. Few woods excel in beauty

the curly variety, and when used in fancy cabinet articles is highly satisfactory.

For wood pulp it is excellent, and in time will probably be utilized largely for this purpose alone. The wood will undoubtedly come more into general use as its value becomes more generally known, and as it is widely and fairly well distributed throughout this region, is a valuable addition to our source of lumber supply.

LINN,

Or basswood, as it is known in some sections of our country, and the same species as the lime or linden in Europe, is well distributed throughout East Tennessee. It usually selects good moist soil, made up largely of decomposed vegetable matter. The tree reaches a height of seventy-five feet and a diameter of three feet, the trunk of well-shaped proportion, and sometimes nearly fifty feet to the first limb. In some sections of the United States the principal defect of the tree for lumber purposes is the trunk being hollow for a considerable distance from the stump. Besides this, much of the heart part of the wood being dark colored, instead of white, makes it less valuable for lumber.

In this region, when growing under favorable conditions, the trees are comparatively free from hollow butts and dark colored wood, the white

wood reaching almost to the heart, and thus yielding a large proportion of the better grades of lumber. Like buckeye, the timber should be cut during the cool months, and the lumber properly taken care of after being sawed, otherwise it is liable to stain.

Linn is used for sash, doors, blinds, screen frames, interior house-finish-ing, weather-boarding, furniture, wagon box-boards, buggy and sleigh boxes, coffins, packing boxes; almost exclusively for starch boxes. It is soft, light and easily worked, and on this account, and its adaptability to so many uses, the demand is increasing for this lumber each year. It also makes good wood pulp. It is one of our most beautiful shade-trees, as the form is symmetrical and the foliage dense. The bloom during early summer makes a harvest field for honey bees, the honey made from it being light colored and of delicious taste.

SASSAFRAS.

There may be those who will question that sassafras grows to such dimensions that it shall rightfully be called a timber, or tree. But such doubts must give way before the fact that trees can be shown seventy-five feet high with a diameter of three feet, in Blount county, and elsewhere along the northern slope of the Smoky mountains. Usually, as it is seen in old fields, or bordering some stream, it is a shrub, or stunted tree.

Where the larger trees grow in the native forest, they yield well of the better grades of lumber. The color and tone of the wood when brought under proper treatment, in finishing for interior house-work, is rich and pleasing and continues to grow thus with age. For wagon box-boards few woods are its equal, as it is light, springy and lasting.

LOCUST.

Yellow locust is fairly distributed, but of sparse growth. It chooses rich, cool, moist soil containing considerable vegetable matter. It seldom reaches the dignity of a tree, yet such are seen fifty feet high and two feet in diameter. With the exception of red cedar, there is probably none of our native woods equal to it for fence-posts, and where timber is required for underground lasting qualities. Aside from this, the wood is used mostly for insulator pins in the telegraph service, for pins used in the construction of sailing vessels, and such other purposes where strength, stiffness and longevity of service are required.

The bloom is beautiful and fragrant, and the favorite haunt for the honey bee.

PEAWOOD

Is found occasionally at an elevation of 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea-level, but is somewhat a rare tree. It grows

nearly three feet in diameter, with a good height. The bark has a dark cinnamon-brown color, and is somewhat scaly. Frequently the butts of the trees have large excrescences, or burls, which produce veneers of beautiful figure. The wood is close grain and brownish in color. Up to the present time, so little is known of it and its adaptability for uses for which other woods are made, that little can yet be said of its value.

CHITTAM,

Or sandal wood, is another rare tree, if it may be called a tree, for it seldom exceeds thirty feet in height and one foot in diameter, and is found only on the higher elevations. The surface of the bark is smooth, and somewhat the color and appearance of beech. The grain of the wood is dense and fine, a compact, heavy wood, and susceptible of high polish. It is a wood of remarkable beauty, a rich yellow or canary color, sometimes almost a salmon color. For fine cabinet work, it is probably the most beautiful of all our native woods.

HOLLY,

Although an evergreen, does not belong to the conifers. It borders swift-running streams, reaching up to an altitude of 2,500 feet above sea-level. It seldom attains the dignity of a tree, yet sometimes reaches a height of twenty-five feet and a diame-

ter of twelve to eighteen inches. Its rich dark-green prickly leaves and red berries make it one of the most attractive decorations for winter holiday and festival occasions.

It is very difficult to make it grow when transplanted to yard, lawn or cemetery, for which it is a most attractive ornamental tree. The wood is white, fibre very close, beautiful in color, and sustains a high degree of polish. It is perhaps the best of our native woods for wood-engraving, and is known to many only as "American boxwood." It is also used for scroll fret-work, and other artistic work, and when inlaid with darker woods of harmonious colors, produces artistic effects of a high order.

SOURWOOD

Seldom grows larger than eighteen inches in diameter, and forty feet in height, and this is of unusual size—more being from six to twelve inches in diameter. It is widely distributed, though seldom reaching above an altitude of 3,000 feet above tide. It chooses dry or well drained lands, and is found more on the ridges than lower lands, and does not seem to be so choice as to soil as some other kinds of timber. The trunk is long and slender, and free from branches for considerable distance from the ground. It is a close-grained wood, cuts and splits easily when green, but becomes

hard when dry. It is a good wood when green for fuel. It is well adapted for turned work, such as spools, bobbins and shuttles, and articles of that character.

The blossoms, long, slender and fringe-like, are frequented by honey bees, but the honey produced therefrom is thin, white and somewhat watery in appearance. These fringe-like flowers remain until autumn, when they seem like golden epaulettes lying amidst the rich dark-crimson leaves, forming a most striking picture of autumnal beauty.

IRONWOOD

Seldom reaches over eight inches in diameter. Its name indicates its character, for the wood is very hard when seasoned, and is excellent for turned articles.

DOGWOOD

Is of about the size of ironwood, but shorter trunk and more branching top. It is close grain, hard to split, and is useful for spools, shuttles, bobbins, etc.

WAHOO

Is a soft wood, bark grayish white. It is a small tree, but has enormous leaves and large white flowers, the flower somewhat resembling the magnolia in appearance. The bark of the tree is used for medicinal purposes.

THE CONIFERS.

If mention of these has been withheld until the last, it is not because they do not occupy an important part of the forest wealth of this section of the State. But the fact that they have been utilized but little has, no doubt, given the public the impression that they are of limited quantity and of but little value.

WHITE PINE,

Or botanically the *Pinos Strobus*, known in a commercial sense throughout the Northwest and Eastern States and in Canada as "King of the Woods," on account of its supremacy over all other woods for its excellent adaptability for general purposes for which lumber is used, occupies but a small portion of the State, and this the more elevated part. Its habitat is 1,500 to 4,000 feet above sea-level.

In the Cumberland mountain region there are small scattered groups or patches near water-courses in Cumberland, Fentress, Roane and Morgan counties, but the best of this timber has been cut. The timber here is rather small in size, and much of it defective, being "punky"—that is, rotten or red wood. The knots, however, in the lumber in most of it are red and sound, and while the timber does not yield a large proportion of the higher grades of lumber, yet, on account of the character of the knots, the average value of the lum-

ber, "log-run," is fairly satisfactory. There are native forests of this timber occupying the intermediate valley lying between the Smoky and Cumberland mountain ranges, except on the spurs or offshoots of the former range.

In Sullivan, Johnson and Unicoi counties, there is, in the aggregate, considerable white pine timber, the largest and most noteworthy tracts being in Shady Valley, in Johnson county, and on South Indian creek in Unicoi county.

There is another narrow belt in Greene county, near the line of North Carolina, and some small tracts in Cocke, Sevier, Blount, Monroe and McMinn counties, all in the Smoky mountain district.

The size and quality of much of this timber will compare favorably with that of Pennsylvania white pine, and some of it with that of Michigan.

A characteristic feature of this timber is its thin sap; in this respect similar to the Michigan "cork" and "bull-sap" pine. The wood is soft and light and exceptionally free from wind-shake, while the knots are mostly sound and red.

On northern exposures, near water-courses, in the Smoky mountain district, and when interspersed with hemlock, one often sees magnificent specimens of this timber one hundred and twenty-five feet high and four feet in diameter. Usually, the growth

is not so dense as in other States. For sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, interior house-work, weather-boarding, pattern work in foundries, for ease of working, lightness, with very little tendency to shrink, warp or twist, and its lasting qualities, has well earned its title to "King of the Woods."

YELLOW PINE.

Short-leaf pine possibly covers a larger area than white pine, and is confined more to the lower elevations. It is fairly well distributed over the Cumberland plateau in Fentress and Morgan counties, while in others it reaches down the flanks of the mountain range. The timber is of medium size and quality, the trees reaching a height of seventy-five feet and thirty inches in diameter. On some of the lower ranges and ridges in the Great Valley it is found, sometimes coming well down to the bottom lands, notably so on the French Broad and Nolachucky rivers. It is found in clumps, or scattered, on much of the lower slopes of the Smoky mountain range. As the timber is comparatively free from pitch, it is easily worked, soft and light, and well adapted for sash, doors and blinds, and interior house-finishing. It is susceptible of a fair degree of polish, and when finished in its native color is quite pleasing in effect while new, but is liable to grow somewhat dead

and rusty in color with age, or unusual exposure.

BLACK PINE.

A variety of yellow pine, so named from the dark color of its bark, which is coarse and rough. It grows to a fair-sized tree. While it is found in many places in the eastern part of the State, the timber grows in such a scattering manner that the total aggregate will not add very materially to the lumber product.

The wood is hard, coarse-grained, pitchy and hard to work. It is well adapted for flooring if sawed rift-wise, and other uses where strength and elasticity of wood are required.

HICKORY PINE.

Another variety of the yellow pine, of rather small size, and found scattered in patches and of thin growth. The bark is thin, and with the exception of small scales is smooth. The wood is hard, tough, close-grained and elastic, and well deserves its name.

HEMLOCK.

Excepting perhaps oak and chestnut, hemlock is, or is destined to become, the most important timber in East Tennessee. Locally, it is generally known as "spruce pine," but being neither spruce nor pine, and as the two species are entirely distinct and do not amalgamate, the term "spruce pine" is a misnomer. It is

distributed over the entire eastern part of the State, except on the lower elevations where the deciduous woods predominate. Its natural home is an elevation of 1,500 to 4,500 feet above the ocean, but reaches its highest development between the lines of 2,000 to 3,000 feet.

While it is fairly distributed near the watercourses of the Cumberland mountains, and is of fair size, yet here it by no means reaches the size, quality and quantity of a given area as that of the Smoky mountains.

On its northern slope for more than two hundred miles, through the counties of Johnson, Carter, Unicoi, Greene, Cocke, Sevier, Blount, Monroe and McMinn, it forms a large part of the great primeval forest of that section. In many places it is the predominant growth, almost rivaling the famous hemlock forests of Pennsylvania.

The trees are straight and smooth, with wonderful uniformity in the thickness of the trunk, a height of one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five feet, and three to four feet diameter. A feature of the greatest importance to the lumberman is the comparative absence from wind-shake, much less than found in hemlock in more northern latitudes. The wood is of whitish color, especially in the younger trees, but darker in the larger and older trees, while knots are sound. As it has not much tendency to shrink,

warp or twist; is almost as light as white pine, soft and easily worked, it answers the general purposes for building. For framing material no native timber excels it. It makes good flooring and weather-boarding when properly sawed and worked, and is useful for finishing of moderate priced houses. For the construction of barns, or cheap buildings, no native timber is its equal, except white pine. The young, thrifty growth timber makes shingles which will last a long time. For lining granaries it is said to have no equal for keeping out rats and mice from the grain.

In the course of time, when lumbering operations in this region shall have reached greater proportions, hemlock will no doubt become a strong competitor of yellow pine, both of our native growth and that from States further South. But it is not for the timber or wood alone that hemlock is valuable. Perhaps its greatest value lies in its bark for tanning purposes—at least at present. This will attract many tanneries to locate within easy reaching distance of the timber. One may form some idea of the amount of bark which may be obtained from these vast hemlock forests, when a tree which will cut 1,500 feet of lumber will also yield an average of one ton of bark.

SPRUCE.

Few persons who live in the North-

ern States, even the lumbermen, and, indeed, most of those living in the Southern States, are aware that spruce is found growing in its wild native condition in any Southern State, for it is a timber whose principal habitat, or native home, is in the higher latitudes of the St. Lawrence river and Lake Superior regions, and reaching the northern limits of Hudson's Bay.

It therefore selects a cool atmosphere, with abundant moisture and humidity, and these it finds only on or near the cloud-capped summits of our highest mountains in the South.

It is seldom found on a lower elevation than 5,000 feet above the sea, and in but few places on the Smoky mountains within the State of Tennessee. But about Clingman's Dome, in Swain county; Balsam mountains, in Haywood county; the Black mountains, in Yancey county, North Carolina, not far distant from the State line of Tennessee, dense spruce and balsam forests cover the upper portions of the mountains named.

The trees grow to a height of one hundred feet or more, and upwards of two feet in diameter. When the conditions are favorable, the trees grow with great density. The wood, white and soft, close-grained and easily worked, has small round and sound knots, makes excellent framing lumber, good flooring and interior finish for the cheaper class of buildings. For packing-boxes and cases it is ex-

tensively used. Within a few years spruce timber has been used largely for wood pulp, and at many of the saw-mills the refuse not used for lumber has been sold to the wood-pulp manufacturers, and thus the entire log utilized.

BALSAM.

The mountaineer who is familiar with the growth of spruce and balsam timber where it is found in Tennessee and North Carolina, recognizes both as one species, but of two varieties—"he balsam" and "she balsam"—the latter term applied to the balsam proper, while "he balsam" is the spruce previously mentioned.

These two species are usually found growing intermixed, or near by, the balsam reaching the higher elevations. The tree does not grow so large as the spruce, is softer and more porous, and very light when dry, and is therefore not so valuable for lumber purposes. The bark of the tree is smooth, dotted with white spots or patches. It is partly covered with small blisters, or glands, on the upraised surface, and these, when punctured with knife or other sharp instrument, exude a thick light amber-colored gum, sometimes a teaspoonful from one blister. This is the medicinal balsam, one of the most effective properties as a curative agency for certain ailments.

The writer has had frequent occa-

sion to use it in the forest when no other known remedy was at hand, for cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, colds, by simply going to a tree and getting what was required and applying it externally or internally as needed.

During considerable time spent with the Indians of the region of the Great Lakes, he found it their remedy for ailments as above noted.

RED CEDAR

Is found, but in limited quantities and mostly of the smaller growth, the largest and best having already been cut. It is one of our most lasting timbers.

OBSERVATIONS.

It will be seen from what has already been said, that few States or sections excel East Tennessee for variety of its timbers. No mention has been made of the great number and variety of small trees and shrubs not coming within the term "timber," but useful for economic, landscape, garden and ornamental purposes.

Prof. Asa Gray, the eminent botanist, placed East Tennessee and adjoining region as amongst the very highest in the scale of botanical variety and forms.

QUANTITY OF TIMBER.

Numerous statements, some of the most exaggerated character, have been published with reference to the

amount of standing timber in East Tennessee. Such are misleading and harmful in their tendencies. Some of these reports, or statements, have set forth with wonderful mathematical exactness the amount in feet of lumber, board measure, of each variety of timber growing in East Tennessee, and then bringing together the total amount of all these different varieties, and showing a grand total so amazing as to be incomprehensible. While it must be admitted that the total amount of merchantable timber now standing in East Tennessee is very great, yet in view of certain facts, all estimates which have been made have undoubtedly been upon a theoretical basis, instead of established facts, and therefore mere speculation.

Neither the Federal government, the State, any individual, or combination of individuals, have knowledge, within any reasonable degree of accuracy, of the amount of merchantable timber of each variety upon the whole, or even any considerable portion of the territory.

It is unfortunate that the State has taken such little interest in her forests—one of the most valuable of her resources—not even going so far as to gain much data concerning them, to say nothing of efforts made to maintain a wise conservation of them. For this the State will have cause for regret in the future.

Wise statesmanship will demand

that the State take greater interest in her forests, and that forestry laws be enacted for the good of the commonwealth, for in it there are involved principles of vast importance to the State and nation.



HENRY B. WETZELL was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1843. His early life was spent on the farm and in assisting in lumbering operations in that State.

When nineteen years of age he enlisted in the 51st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in active service until the close of the war, taking part in many of the great battles of that period. He was with General Burnside's forces in East Tennessee, and during the siege of Knoxville, with nine others of special detail, was called upon to perform extra hazardous service, in which six of the ten were killed.

At the close of the war he spent five years in Philadelphia, Pa., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

Close confinement incident to a teacher's life impaired his health, as he had always been accustomed to active outdoor work, and he quit teaching for the occupation of a lumberman, moving to Michigan for that purpose in 1871. During the fourteen years following he was actively and extensively engaged in lumber-

ing operations in that State, and in exploring and buying timber lands in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, often being absent for weeks in those vast, solitary, primeval forests, far remote from civilization, and accompanied only by an Indian packer. He made a special study of the coniferous forests of that region and portions of the Canadian territory. Having an intimate personal knowledge and full data of the remaining forest resources of the northwestern lumber-producing States, and the annual output of lumber, he foresaw the early depletion of the forests of that region, and decided to move South and secure some of the choicest tracts of timber in Tennessee and North Carolina.

He moved to Knoxville in 1885; since then he has been engaged in the purchase and sale of timber lands.

In order that he might study the conditions necessary to forest growth of this region, and each native species and variety, to learn their characteristics and varying features, the density or scantiness of forest growth, he spent the first three years mostly in the forests for that purpose, spending many nights alone under the protecting branches of a friendly tree.

Having visited the principal timber districts in Eastern Tennessee and adjoining territory of Southwestern Virginia, Western North Carolina and Southern Kentucky, has enabled him to gain a knowledge of

the timber of this region such as few possess. In 1888 he visited Europe twice, and again in 1889, each time devoting as much time to the study of her forests and lumber interests as he could devote to it.

He has given considerable time to the study of forestry management as undertaken by our Federal government, by several of our States and the Canadian government, a comparatively recent thing with us, but following out, in the main, such features

as have been adopted by European countries for centuries.

In August, 1889, he was so seriously injured in the railway wreck at Flat creek, on the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad, that for a long time his life was despaired of, and has never recovered from the effect of the injury.

He is a frequent contributor to several lumber and trade journals, his wide experience especially fitting him for such work.



CHAPTER IV.

AGRICULTURE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

BY HUNTER NICHOLSON, LATE PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

The chief factors that determine the extent and character of agriculture practiced in any country are climate, soil and location. These are closely correlated and interdependent. Climate, as more intimately influencing health and energy, is the most potent of the three factors. Where climate is healthy and consequent activity and energy, the most sterile of soils have been enriched and a prosperous system of agriculture developed; but where the climate is unfriendly, agriculture of a high order can never flourish, be the soil ever so fertile. When people speak of climate, ordinarily, they understand but little of the number and complexity of the elements that go to make it. The chief of these are, latitude, or the distance from the equator; altitude, or elevation above the sea-level; direction of the prevalent winds; position and distance from the sea; exposure as to mountains, and character of soil. Hence it comes that two points, near together, may differ materially as to climate. One side of a mountain or valley may

be healthy, while the other is unhealthy. The foot of a mountain range may be clothed in all the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics, while the crest is wrapped in perennial snow.

Latitude, altitude and exposure control temperature; relation to the sea and direction of the winds control the amount and distribution of rainfall, while temperature and moisture determine the length of the growing season for plants, and the duration as well as character of winter. All combined, in turn, stimulate, relax or benumb the energies of the inhabitants, and thus directly govern the extent and character of agriculture.

Soil, in like manner, is the product of many natural agencies, identical, for the most part, with those that govern climate. The base of all soil is rock broken up, ground down, decomposed and mixed with decayed organic matter, chiefly vegetable. The character of any soil depends upon the kind of rock from which it is made, the amount of organic matter that it contains, and the texture, or the rela-

tion of the composed particles to each other. The cold of winter and heat of summer, with ice and snow, wind and rain, acting interchangeably, freezing and thawing, soaking and drying, break up, disintegrate, mix or grind down the rocks, ready for the reception of seeds. Chemical action is also constantly at work, tearing apart and recombining rock material and the remains of plants and animals into what is called soil.

Location, the third factor determining the character of agriculture prevailing in any country or neighborhood, is favorable or unfavorable, according to the relations to markets—that is, the distance and means of transportation. The climate and soil may be perfect, but if access to market is wanting, no extensive system of agriculture can ever flourish. People who live within themselves, who make no exchanges, who neither buy nor sell abroad, may be contented and happy, but can never be either highly intelligent or refined—can never contribute much to, or take a prominent lead in, the progress of humanity.

Commerce, which is but exchange of products, is as essential to a high development of agriculture as agriculture is to commerce. Roads and water-ways are indispensable to commerce. They are, indeed, to the body politic what arteries and veins are to the animal body. The higher the animal in the scale of life, the more

elaborate its circulatory system; and the more advanced a state is in civilization, the better and more extensive its system of transportation and communication.

Again, the more numerous and the larger the towns in any country—that is, the larger proportion of the inhabitants living in the town—the greater will be the demands for the products of agriculture, and the better the market. So, the greater the number and variety of manufactories in a town, the greater the variety of demands for the raw materials of agriculture. Thus agriculture not only rests upon the great laws of the universe, but is intimately connected with every other calling of man—contributing to all and receiving from all. These general principles are fundamental and applicable to every grade of agriculture, from the lowest to the highest, and in all places.

In the history of agriculture in America, these may be distinguished from distinct periods: First, a virgin soil, rich and exuberant with the accumulated fertility of ages, when, as has been said, man had but to tickle the earth and she laughed in rich and abundant harvests; second, destruction, during which, with reckless prodigality, this accumulated wealth was squandered, and field after field was worn out and abandoned for "new ground;" third, reconstruction, when efforts are made to arrest

the destruction of fields not yet ruined, and to restore those already worn out; fourth, development by differentiation and specialization. Neither of these stages are to be found prevailing entirely in any State east of the Mississippi. Examples of each stage are to be found in every State, and the general tendency is toward the fourth stage.

EAST TENNESSEE—AREA.

The State of Tennessee is divided into three civil divisions—East, Middle and West. East Tennessee extends from the eastern boundary, which lies along the crest of the main chain of the Unaka or Great Smoky mountains, to about the middle of the Cumberland plateau, and embraces thirty-four counties, viz.: Anderson, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblin, Hancock, Hawkins, James, Jefferson, Johnson, Hamilton, Knox, Loudon, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Sequatchie, Sullivan, Unicoi, Union, Washington.

These counties contain an aggregate of 13,450 square miles, and about 365,000 inhabitants.

TOPOGRAPHY.

East Tennessee is separated into three natural divisions, each presenting distinct topographic features. Its

eastern boundary lies along the crest of the great Appalachian system of mountains, which extend from the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, in Canada, to the Sand mountains of Alabama. That part of the system lying between Virginia and Georgia is well named the Unaka, or Great Smoky, range. This grand range has, along the Tennessee line, an average elevation of 5,000 feet, and an area, in East Tennessee, of 2,000 square miles. Within this limit are to be found the highest peaks east of the great Rockies. Many of these peaks are treeless, yet covered with a black prairie-like soil that is extremely fertile. No satisfactory explanation has ever been offered for the existence of these elevated prairies. Their height will not account for the absence of trees, because they are often surrounded by still higher peaks covered with dense forests. These "balds," as they are locally termed, furnish summer pasturage for thousands of cattle and sheep that are annually driven up from the subjacent valleys, and placed in charge of professional herders and stockmen. The climate on these elevations is very like that of Canada, and in many points the flora and fauna resemble that of Canada. Along the western base of the great Smokies are many deep sheltered coves, remarkable for their fertility, otherwise the Unaka region has scarcely any agricultural value.

Next the Unaka division lies the Valley of East Tennessee. While it is properly called a valley itself, because it lies between the lofty Unakas and the Cumberland plateau, it is made up of a series of minor valleys and ridges, running almost continuously across the State from northeast to southwest, practically parallel with the two great mountain walls that enclose the valley. At irregular intervals these valleys are intersected by short ridges, or spurs, breaking off at right angles from the main ridges. These parallel ridges and their spurs materially influence the climate of the Valley of East Tennessee. The average elevation of this valley is 1,000 feet; along the Virginia line it is between 1,300 and 1,400 feet, while along the Georgia line, about one hundred and seventy-five miles distant, it is only about eight hundred feet. There are within the valley some 9,200 square miles.

The Cumberland plateau is a high table-land that rises in massive grandeur abruptly along the western limits of the valley to an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the Valley of East Tennessee, and 2,000 feet above sea-level. The surface of this table-land is approximately level, although along its eastern border there are several lofty peaks. The western boundary of East Tennessee runs near the middle of the Cumberland table-land, and includes about 2,550 square miles. The

capstone, or surface rock, of the table-land is sandstone, and the overlying soil is shallow and not well adapted to a high state of cultivation. It is heavily timbered, however, and otherwise possesses valuable features hereafter to be mentioned.

THE RIVER SYSTEM.

Practically, there is but one river in all East Tennessee. With the exception of two small tributaries of the Cumberland that flow out of the northwest corner, and one small creek that flows into Georgia from the southeast corner, all the surface waters of East Tennessee find their way into the Tennessee river, and flow out in one stream near the southwest corner. All of the tributaries from the east take their rise in North Carolina and flow through the Unaka or Great Smoky mountains. They are all noted for the rapidity of their descent and the clearness of their waters. The tributaries coming from the north—the Holston and the Clinch—take their rise far up in the mountains of Virginia. The western tributary rises in the Cumberland plateau. The chief eastern branches are the Hiwassee, Little Tennessee, Little river, French Broad and Watauga. The northern are the Holston and the Clinch; the western, the Sequatchie. Each of these rivers is fed by smaller rivers, and they, in turn, by smaller streams, until the headwaters

reach countless springs that burst out clear and cold from every nook and cove in the mountain-sides.

THE GEOLOGY OF EAST TENNESSEE.

The great number and parallelism of the valleys, as well as the number and flow of the small streams and rivers that pay tribute to the Tennessee river, are due to the geological structure. These ridges and valleys are made up of three series of rocks—sandstone, shale and limestone. This series is repeated again and again across the valley, passing from southeast to northwest; but there is a wide variety of each member of the series, and the soils into which they have been compounded are correspondingly varied. It is a compara-

tively rare thing to find a field of any considerable size that does not show more than one distinct kind of soil, and it is impossible to find any good-sized farm that has a homogeneous soil. While this state of things is highly favorable to the growth of a great variety of crops, it also calls for a higher degree of intelligence and skill in the farmers than if the soil was all of a kind.

The facts above stated will be more clearly understood and better appreciated after a careful study of a geological section taken across East Tennessee, from a point on the Cumberland table-land to a point on the North Carolina line, together with the accompanying statement of the rocks, character of soils and their agricultural value.

TABLE SHOWING GEOLOGY OF EAST TENNESSEE SOILS.

FORMATIONS.			LANDS, SOILS AND CROPS.			
CARBONIFEROUS.	C. M.	9, Coal Measures (Sandstones, Coal, etc.)	Lands high and generally flat; mountainous in N. E. portion of area; locally cultivated, mainly in forest. Soils siliceous, poor and cheap; based on sandstone principally; best along streams; in places fair. Fruit does well; crops varied.			
	LOWER CARB.	8b, Mountain Limestone.	Mountain—slope lands—on slopes of Cumb. Table-land: often rich with heavy timber—occasionally glady; partially in cultivation.			
		8a, SILICEOUS.	8a, Coral Limestone (or St. Louis Limestone).	Lands of the High land rim—important in East Tenn.	8a, Lands at base of Cumb. Table-lands. Soils mostly strong and good; reddish and often gravelly. Tobacco, wheat, corn, etc.	
			8a, Barren Group. (Proteran.)			
DEV.	H.	7, Black Shale.	Makes the soil of a few long narrow vales in East Tennessee. Soils clayey and cold. Grass land. Unimportant.			
UPPER SILURIAN.	L. H.	6, Lower Helderberg. Limestone.	Lands in Western Valley chiefly.	6, Soils rich, from blue fossil limestone, better than 5d, locally cherty. Area limited. All crops.		
	NIAGARA.	5d, Niagara Limestone (Meniscus).		5d, Soils from gray and reddish limestone; generally good, sometimes rich. Area greater than 6, includes "glady" spots without soil. All crops.		
		5c, Dyestone Gr.	Lands on mountain and ridge slopes; little cultivated; chiefly in forest. Soils of 5c and 5d locally good; of 5a sandy and thin. Grass lands.			
		5b, White Oak Mt.				
		5a, Clinch Mt. S. S.				
LOWER SILURIAN.	TRENTON PERIOD.	4, Nashville or Nash (Cincinnati Group, Hudson River).	4	Valley (mainly), hill and knob lands on limestone principally. Most important arable areas of the State. Blue grass lands. Soils for all crops.	4, In east part of <i>East Tenn. Valley</i> (gray knobs, etc.) soils mellow, from shales and sandy shales more or less calcareous, with country knobby; in west part, rocks become impure fossil limestones underlying good soils and occupying long, narrow valleys.	
		5, Trenton or Lebanon.			3	3, Lands on blue fossil limestone. Soils more clayey and stiffer than 4; very good. All crops, prominently wheat. In <i>E. T. Valley</i> , lands in long valleys, the lands of the red knobs being exceptional.
	QUEBEC P.	2, KNOX.	2c, Knox Dolomite.	2c	Ridge (mostly) and valley lands. Very important in East Tenn. Soils, calcareo-siliceous and clayey; strong and very good; often rich. Some ridges cherty. Suitable for all Tenn. crops and fruits.	
			2c, Knox Shale.	2c	Valley lands. Important in East Tenn. Lands of many beautiful valleys. Soils clayey and calcareous; often rich. Wheat and grass lands; all crops.	
			2c, Knox S. S.	2c	Lands of rough, sharp ridges in E. T. Valley of little interest.	
	POTTS.	2d, Chilhowee S. S.		Mountain lands; nearly all wild and forest-covered, the "balds," the Ducktown region, etc., being the exceptions. Soils thin, with local richer areas.		
		2a, Ocoee Gr.				
		1, Metamorphic.		Native grazing grounds; afford good fruit regions.		

EAST, MIDDLE AND WEST TENNESSEE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

EAST, MIDDLE AND WEST TENNESSEE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

This tabular statement embraces an epitome of the soils of East Tennessee. Each of the geological formations stretches in almost unbroken strips from Virginia to Georgia.

The distribution of these soils throughout East Tennessee will be further explained hereafter in discussing the past and future of its agriculture.

THE CLIMATE OF EAST TENNESSEE.

The things that the agriculturist is most interested in knowing about climate are the maxima and minima of temperature, the time between the killing frosts of spring and fall, the amount and distribution of annual rainfall and the general direction of the winds from month to month. In flat countries these things may be learned with approximate accuracy for wide regions, but it is not so in East Tennessee. Here the essential elements of two distinct climates are mixed and interwoven—one due to latitude the other to altitude—and these are so modified and altered by the trend of the great mountain chains and high ridges, with their offshoots presenting such a variety of exposures and soils, that scarcely any two counties have precisely the same climate, although there is a general similarity, and the whole of East Tennessee partakes more or less of the characteristics that mark the entire Appalachian system. The gen-

eral result is a happy combination that long ago won for this region the name of "The Switzerland of America," and made it a popular resort for health and pleasure seekers from both North and South. Although violent storms, tornadoes and cyclones are utterly unknown, the air is never still.

The lofty mountain tops catch every passing breeze, and condensing the warm air send it down cool and refreshing into the valleys below. Thus there is set up a diurnal exchange of air currents between the mountains and valleys, closely resembling the land and sea breezes. To this exchange is due the fact that however hot the day may have been, before the night has passed there will be felt need for extra covering on one's bed. As a consequence, one can sleep in comfort and rise up refreshed and invigorated through the hottest season of the year. Moreover, there is something so invigorating and appetizing in the mountain air, that it is a rare thing that the invalid coming here, feeble and without appetite, scarcely able to walk, and relishing no food, is not, in a few days, able to walk by the mile and eager for meal-time. There are no low alluvial lands in this section to breed miasmata. The air is kept pure by constant motion; the sunshine and the rain are distributed to perfection; health is the rule, the number of extremely

old people is a constant source of surprise to visitors. No section of our broad land can boast of a more healthful climate, none of a greater variety of soil or a wider range of crops. Between the southern and northern boundaries, the difference in latitude gives at least two degrees difference in temperature, while the difference in altitude between the mountains and the valleys add another degree of difference. Under the combined influences of latitude and elevation, East Tennessee really enjoys a double climate, or, rather, a happy mingling and blending of the Canadian and the tropical, without the severe cold of the one or the burning heat of the other. At all times of the year the climate is as good as the best, while in spring and autumn it is only equalled by the Italy of travelers. Its crowning glory, however, comes with Indian summer, generally beginning in October and often continuing to the middle of December. Then the days are simply perfect—all nature seems resting in a spirit of calm delight. A mystical dream-like haziness pervades the whole atmosphere, tempering the glare of the too brilliant sun.

"All day the wind breathes low with mellow tone
Through every hollow, cove and valley lone."

The softened tints of the landscape are enriched and glorified by the crimson and green, the silver and gold of the great banks of forests

that clothe the hills and mountainsides, presenting panoramas of ravishing beauty.

Nor is Indian summer less to be valued for its practical uses than for its beauties and delights. To the merest clod of a farmer who has no eye for color nor ear for sound, this mystical season brings delight, in that it lengthens out the life of his pasture, prolongs the time for fall plowing and carries his cattle half through the winter on grass alone. These are values that may be measured, satisfying, if not æsthetic. But this season has another value higher still—it is the most healthful. But I will not further dwell on the season and its scenes, alike the delight and the despair of painters and poets.

For a more detailed and definite discussion of the climatology of East Tennessee, the reader is referred to the article that appears elsewhere from the pen of Sergeant Pennywitt, the accomplished Weather Bureau officer at Knoxville.

The mean annual temperature of the Valley of East Tennessee is 57°. It is about 58° at the southern, 56° at the northern boundary. The mean of the highest ranges of the Unaka is about 42°. This accounts for the Canadian character of the fauna and flora, previously referred to. "The isotherm of East Tennessee passes through North Carolina, across the Atlantic Ocean and enters the north-

ern part of Spain, touches the south of France, traverses the vine-clad hills of Italy and the classic land of Greece, through fig-growing Smyrna, crossing the Caspian Sea near its southern extremity, through the great tea-growing districts of China, and through the spicy fields of the Japan Islands, re-enters the United States near San Francisco." But there is a marked difference of climate along this line. The range of thermometer is greater in East Tennessee—our winters are colder and our summers hotter, but not so long, and our annual rainfall greater.

Referring to the tabular summary of Sergeant Pennywitt, especial attention is called to the regularity with which rain is distributed through every month. This accounts for the rare occurrence of drouths in East Tennessee. Temperature, too, is distributed with regularity, from a mean of 38° in January to 76° in July, giving an annual mean of 57°. This table, it must be remembered, embraces a period of ten years. These two conditions are of incalculable value to the farmers of East Tennessee, and give the region enormous advantages in competition with other regions less favored by nature.

Of winds, it may be said that they are mainly from the south and southwest; that while never destructive, they are rarely at rest in East Tennessee.

The growing season—that is, the time between the last killing frosts of spring and the first of the fall—averages in East Tennessee about one hundred and ninety days, or about two hundred along the southern border, and about one hundred and eighty along the northern; but after the fall frosts begin, and before the spring frosts end, there are in East Tennessee every year very many days when grass and wheat grow, and there are rarely ever ten consecutive days of actual freezing weather—weather in which stock may not be turned out for exercise, or farmers may not work out of doors without discomfort. Ice rarely forms in East Tennessee as thick as six inches. Before the introduction of ice factories, ice-houses were not uncommon near the cities and towns, but the crop was always poor in quality and limited in quantity, and rarely lasted the summer season through. From these facts, it is easy to see that providing for the winter comfort of himself and family, and of his farm stock, is not the serious labor in East Tennessee that it is in the more northern region. The farmer here is rarely ever snow-bound for more than a week at a time, and then not very closely bound.

EAST TENNESSEE AGRICULTURE IN THE PAST.

The earliest settlers of East Ten-

nessee were from North Carolina. Later immigrants came from North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. From a double necessity the earliest settlers brought but few and very simple farming implements with them. In the first place, at the time of their coming, the farming at their old homes was not of a high order, and the farming tools were neither abundant nor highly improved. Iron was comparatively scarce. Wood did duty not only for mold-boards to all the plow, but oftentimes for the whole plow, as well as for harrows. In the next place, if there had been ever so plentiful a supply of tools, the means of transportation were so limited, and the roads so long and so difficult, that only what were absolutely necessary could be carried. It is extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, for us to imagine how many and how serious were the obstacles and difficulties that beset the first settlers of East Tennessee, and we can never duly and rightly appreciate their enterprise and courage, their fortitude and determination, or their judgment and skill. Rude of speech and rough mannered, according to the forms that prevail with us to-day, unlettered, too, but not unlearned, illiterate but not ignorant, neither wanting in that genuine courtesy which comes of kindness, or lacking in that true politeness which comes of genuine

hospitality. In all the nobler qualities that have made and marked the Anglo-Saxon race they were richly endowed.

Fortunately the necessities of the first settlers were not very great. They were content with little, and the rudest implements sufficed them in the beginning, when the virgin soil yielded enormously without any cultivation beyond an occasional "chopping out" to keep down the weeds.

As time passed and population increased, there grew up within the three regions named three distinct types of farmers in East Tennessee, which continue up to the present time, although the distinctions are not so marked as formerly, and the tendency is to a blending of the three. The first settlers had no inducements to grow larger crops than they could consume. There were no markets within reach. They could neither sell, barter, nor give away a surplus. As they could not sell, neither could they buy. So of necessity they learned to live within themselves. With but few exceptions, everything used was home-grown and home-made. On almost every farm, however small, there was grown a small patch of cotton, or flax, and a small flock of sheep. From the cotton, flax and wool the women of the family carded, spun and wove the entire clothing of the family. Nor were

they by any means either scantily or poorly clad. Corn was the main crop on the farm. It was the mainstay, the real staff of life for both man and beast, but it was not the only crop. A small patch of tobacco, a small field of wheat, and also of oats, with a few acres of meadow, an orchard of apples and peaches, a few cherry and plum trees, and gooseberries were common. The stock consisted of a few horses, generally two or three brood-mares, cattle, hogs and a plentiful supply of poultry, besides a large supply of dogs. Besides these there was always a garden, mostly worked by the women folks, where was grown an abundance of cabbages, onions and sweet potatoes, and it was rare to find a farm whereon there were no sugar-trees.

Here at home was grown everything needful for the comfort of himself and family, except salt. And each and all were grown for home use. There was no money crop, nothing to sell. The spirit of independence born of this state of things persists and characterizes East Tennessee farmers to this good day. But there is a difference. The farms of the valley proper were always more extensive, with larger fields, owned by men of larger means, and worked, in time, by negro slaves. On these, large sale-crops were grown, first of corn, which was taken in flatboats down the Tennessee river, sometimes

even as far as New Orleans. But this was a long and toilsome journey, beset with many perils and hardships, and the corn was soon sent to market on foot, having been fed to hogs, mules or horses.

With time, the country store appeared and barter began. The merchants of Knoxville began to build up that wholesale trade at an early day that has since made the town. Thus the farmers of the valley proper came at an early day to be more citizens of the world than their fathers of the hills and mountains. Yet even on the largest farms where most slaves were owned, homespun was all the wear for men and women alike while at home, and store purchases were confined within a very narrow list, measured by the list of to-day. And, while some one of the crops named—corn, oats and hay, or hogs, bacon, mules, horses or cattle—was relied upon for the main money crop, the living was made at home, and no inconsiderable revenue was drawn from the little things, such as butter, eggs, chickens, feathers, dried-apples, etc. This spirit of independence and desire to live within themselves, while it is much to be desired, and is universally extolled, has two very serious drawbacks, one is it breeds a spirit of distrust of all change, an iron-clad conservatism that is extremely slow to adopt new methods or to try new implements. In short, it tends strongly

to convert those who possess it, in a marked degree, into a race of daddydids—of men who do things simply because their daddies did—a race sadly out of place in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The other drawback is the unfair proportion of work that is put upon the women under the homespun system of farming out of which this independent spirit grows.

In the rural districts almost every farm-house is located near a spring, and at every house-spring there is a spring-house, where the milk is kept, and the butter made and kept during the summer. The milking, the care of the milk and the making the butter was, and, to a large extent, is yet, done entirely by the wives and daughters of these independent farmers, the greater part of whom would be ashamed to be caught milking a cow. But this is only one of many other things that the independent farmers put upon their women folks. When cotton was raised the women folks generally had to pick it altogether, or help the men. The women folks carded, spun and wove it, as well as made up the cloth into clothing. So of wool, the men condescended to shear the sheep, but the women did all the rest. The women took care of the chickens, peeled, cut and dried the fruit, rendered off the lard, made the sugar, worked their own gardens, and made the soap of the family, be-

sides doing the cooking, washing, ironing and housekeeping generally. It is a wonder how they did what they did so well.

The advent of the railroad hastened a change that had already begun. As before remarked, the country store had made its appearance. No agency equals the country store for spreading the fruits of civilization and stirring up the spirit of progress among the rural districts. The women folks are the first and most largely benefited, and it is interesting to note how large a proportion of the trading at the country store is done by the women folks. Next to the small amount of money used, this is the most noteworthy feature about this very important institution. There is now a country store in every neighborhood in East Tennessee. Their business is carried on by barter almost exclusively. They keep a small supply of every article ordinarily used about a household, and they will take "in trade" anything that is grown, or made on the farm, for which there is a market elsewhere. The amount of this trade in East Tennessee is wonderful. As an illustration: Some years ago a gentleman stopping at one of these country stores, kept in a small frame building not exceeding fifteen feet square, had the curiosity to foot up, by the permission and aid of the storekeeper, the amounts of several items bought

within the previous twelve months. The figures were as follows:

Eggs	\$2,200
Feathers.....	2,100
Chickens and turkeys.....	1,500
Dried fruit.....	2,000
Total	\$7,700

No one of the customers furnishing these items lived more than twelve miles away, and not exceeding \$500 in money had been handled during the year. This is a fair sample of what hundreds of other country stores were doing at that time. The articles thus bartered for are shipped regularly to the nearest railroad depot, or sent direct by wagon to the wholesale merchant, from whom the country storekeeper gets his goods. The country store is steadily breaking up the homespun business. Factory-made goods of every description are fast supplanting the home-made articles, immensely to the saving of the muscles of the women folks.

But this over-working of the farmers' wives and daughters was never rightly chargeable to the farmers or their sons. It was the result of the system in general, but in no small degree to the rivalry among the housewives, each of whom was ambitious of the reputation of being the best housekeeper and thriftiest manager in the settlement. In proof of this, they were not content to spin and weave ample stores of household clothing for every-day use, but added

thereto, oftentimes, stocks and stores of window curtains, sheets, counterpanes and quilts, woven and stitched in the most elaborate, and often most beautiful, patterns. In the earlier days it was the custom-law of good society that each young woman should spin and weave a good store of household linen as her marriage outfit. Thus was the skill and industry of the mothers transmitted from generation to generation. For such women the men were meet companions. They were hard workers and generous providers. The dwellers in the valleys look with astonishment and admiration at some of the fields cultivated on the mountain farms, lying along rocky hillsides that they would find a labor to climb, and yet worked to the very crest, and yielding crops that would do credit to the best bottom lands. It required an immense deal of labor and no little skill to cultivate such land so that the soil would not all wash away with the first few hard rains. But no amount of skill could long keep such land from washing away. So that it is easy to understand how and why much of the mountain land of East Tennessee passed rapidly and long since through the first and second stages—the stage of primitive luxuriance and the destructive stage—and the traveler can easily see that many acres have long been waiting for the stage of restoration. The homespun system rarely

or never rebuilds or reconstructs. The work of restoration demands something more than muscular energy; more of brain work, more of the spirit of progress, than belongs to the homespun system.

In all attempts at improvement, however, it must be borne in mind that the first system of agriculture is the outgrowth of the natural conditions surrounding the early settlers, and that no permanent success can be expected from any system that does not rest upon these conditions. In other words, wise improvement means development. Applied to East Tennessee agriculture this means that, as in the past it has been marked by the variety of its crops, so it must be in the future. Variety marks and characterizes the topography, soil and climate, and invites, nay compels, to the cultivation of a variety of crops. Furthermore, the surrounding conditions do not invite the investment of large sums in immense tracts of land or the building up of enormous establishments, but they are highly favorable to small farmers, occupying and owning their own small farms, devoted to such crops as they are especially adapted to.

The position of East Tennessee gives our farmers the advantage of both Northern and Southern markets for all their surplus crops. At present, however, there is a home demand for all of the bulkier crops, such as

corn, oats, wheat and hay. Indeed, to their shame be it said, the home supply is not equal to the home demand. In all probability the home demand will increase for many years to come. If the development of the enormous universal resources of the section goes on as it now promises to do, the agricultural lands of East Tennessee ought to increase enormously in value. With a mine in every hillside, and a manufacturing town at every railroad crossing, all the farming lands are brought next door to town markets. Seemingly, no condition could be more favorable to agricultural development.

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The enormous mineral wealth in East Tennessee, the exceedingly rich qualities of iron, the abundance, excellence and convenience of mining the coal, renders it morally certain that this region will become, in a few years, one of the most extensive mining and manufacturing regions in the United States. The work of development in this direction has already begun. All the towns along the railroads, and especially those in close communication with the mines, are growing steadily, some rapidly. Every citizen added to these towns gives one more customer to the East Tennessee farmer. There need be no anxiety, therefore, as to the future markets for

farm products, if the farmers will only have the business sense to grow what the home markets call for. Already the demand exceeds the supply. It is a fact that, with the exception of chickens and eggs, every article of food sold in the city of Knoxville is, at sometime of the year, supplied from outside of the State. The farmers of East Tennessee do not meet the home demands; do not supply the home market. There are two reasons for this. The first and chief is the lack of good roads. In proportion as the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad has developed the resources of the main valley, so would good country roads open up the resources of the back-country neighborhoods. The second reason is lack of business methods among farmers—ignorance of market ways. Farmers know, practically, nothing about the markets in which they sell. They can form no opinion as to the crops that will be most in demand, and have no reasonable idea when to sell the crops they have grown, or when to hold for a better market. As a consequence, for years past the same farmers have been seen selling hay in summer by the wagon load at seventy-five cents a hundred, and buying in the winter by the bale at one dollar a hundred.

Good roads and business sense are the two things most needed for the future. For these the reliance must

be on the young men and on new comers; the old men are "set in their ways"—custom bound—enchained by habit. From them there is no help. For the benefit of the intending immigrant, we write more in detail of the things he is most likely to enquire about.

SIZE OF FARMS.

According to the census reports, of the cultivated farms of East Tennessee, four-fifths do not exceed one hundred acres in size. There are comparatively few of five hundred acres, and still fewer of one thousand acres. These figures do not include what are known as wild lands, or mineral land not under cultivation, yet often of considerable agricultural value as stock ranges

PRICES OF FARM LANDS.

Prices vary widely in East Tennessee, as elsewhere, according to location as to markets, quality of land, state of improvement, etc., etc. Many good farms, some in almost every county, may be bought for \$5 an acre, while many others in the same counties would readily sell for \$50 an acre. These are honest farming prices, not town-lot figures.

BUILDINGS.

The farm buildings are almost exclusively wooden, either framed and weather-boarded, or logs. They are,

as a rule, neither as commodious nor as convenient as they should be. Of barns and stables this is especially true. Of late years there has been a decided improvement, however, in all kinds of farm buildings, owing chiefly to the portable steam saw-mill. But there is still large room for improvement.

RENTING AND LEASING.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are so many good farms for sale and so much land lying out, there is a large number of renters in East Tennessee—men who have never owned any land, who have never tried to own, who do not care to own land. They rent from year to year, from youth to old age. As a rule, their entire capital is comprised in a poor half-starved pair of horses or mules, a cow or two, and a few hogs and chickens. They are farmers only in name. They never cultivate, and only scratch over the land they “tend.” It is not strange, therefore, that they soon ruin any land they are allowed to handle for a series of years. It is a rare thing for farms to be rented for longer than one year at a time. The usual price is one-third of the crop when the renter furnishes stock and labor, or one-half if the owner furnishes stock. Money rent is almost unknown. Almost all rented land is for sale, and usually it is the least desirable land in a neighborhood, made so by the evils of the renting system.

FARM LABOR.

The most serious obstacle to first-class farming in East Tennessee by anyone who wishes to put capital into his business, is the extreme scarcity of trustworthy labor of any degree of skill or trustworthiness. What labor there is, is almost entirely native white. Even in slavery times there were comparatively few negroes in East Tennessee. A large proportion of these have died or emigrated, and those that remain are almost altogether collected in the cities and towns. Comparatively few remain on the farms. The native whites who hire as laborers are a very unsatisfactory lot. They comprise usually the least intelligent, laziest and most thriftless of the landless whites. The more intelligent and industrious—those who have sense enough and sufficient energy to make good farm-hands—can make more money in the cities and towns, and as a consequence they have gone there.

It should be said, therefore, that while the work is poor the pay is also very poor. The pay of farm-hands runs from \$10 to \$25 a month. When a man has a family, a house and firewood is furnished, and he gets from \$12 to \$18 in money, or its equivalent. A small garden plot is attached to the house usually, and pasturage is often allowed for one cow. The wife and children find occasional employment about the place. The out-

look for improvement in this essential particular is not very promising. The life of the average farm-hand is so dull—so devoid of all pleasure for the young or comfort for the old—that the native American who will content himself with it is a very poor specimen of humanity at best. The sons of farmers, as soon as they begin to know enough to feel how dull farm-life is, become restless and seize the first chance to leave the farm. This condition of things is not peculiar to East Tennessee, nor is it perhaps relatively worse here than elsewhere in the United States. A sufficient supply of competent labor is a desideratum in farming throughout the Union.

The comparative scarcity of negroes renders it an easier matter to keep white laborers than in the more southern States. There is more hope, therefore, of obtaining a supply, either from natives or immigrants, than elsewhere in the South.

Another phase of the farm-labor problem in East Tennessee is interesting. In the homespun system, as we have seen, a very considerable share of the bread-winning was done by the wives and daughters of the farmers. They have lost none of their ability or willingness to work by the introduction of factory-made goods. The problem now before the East Tennessee farmers is how to avail themselves of the large supply

of skilled labor ready at hand. Happily the especial fitness of their surroundings for all the smaller industries of the farm offers every facility for its solution. This feature will come out in stronger relief as these several industries are passed in review.

SOILS.

After a careful survey, the soils of East Tennessee have been classified under six distinct heads, all based on the geological character of the rocks underlying. They are (1) granitic, (2) semi-granitic, (3) sandstone, (4) shaly, (5) calcareous, (6) alumina. Only a brief description can be given, and a general statement as to their distribution.

The granitic and semi-granitic are confined to the tops and slopes of the Unakas. For other than grazing purposes they have no agricultural value at present. Nor are they likely to have in the near future. Yet the variety and enormous size of some of the trees that grow among the coves and along the lower slopes demonstrate that what soil has been formed is exceedingly rich. The balds have heretofore been mentioned.

The sandstone soils are pretty widely distributed through the valley. They are usually found along the southeast side, or along the crests of the mountains and ridges. There are five distinct varieties—the Chilhowee, the Knox, the Clinch, the White Oak

and the Cumberland—all are shallow and illy adapted for cultivation. In some counties, however, such as Johnson and Carter, this soil makes good pastures, and holds blue-grass fairly well. None of the sandstone soils are much cultivated, however, and they are of but little importance, except the Cumberland, so called from being spread over the whole of the Cumberland plateau. This soil is thin and poor. One class, however, that has a reddish-yellow subsoil, and carries a thin coating of humus on the surface, can be improved and made quite productive. By the liberal use of plaster fair crops of clover may be grown, and by the use of lime this soil may be made quite productive. In some localities this soil has proved wonderfully suited to certain varieties of apples and tobacco.

Calcareous or Lime Soils are, in East Tennessee, as everywhere else, the farming soils *par excellence*—more extended and more valuable than all the others combined. With certain general characteristics common to all, such as the presence of large quantities of lime and a substratum of clay, there are many varieties of lime soils to be found in East Tennessee. The principal of these have been named, as is the case with other soils, by the subjacent rocks—the Knox dolomite, the Trenton, or Lebanon, the Nashville.

The Knox Dolomite.—The term

“dolomite” is applied to the magnesian limestones. Composition—carbonate of lime, 54.4; magnesia, 45.6. Much the most massive bodies of limestone in East Tennessee are dolomites. Professor Safford gave the name Knox, on account of the predominance of this rock at Knoxville and throughout Knox county. It occurs in massive beds, estimated at not less than a mile in thickness. It is made up of heavily-bedded strata of blue and gray limestones and dolomites. In many of the strata there is considerable chert, or flint, scattered in thin layers or nodules. This chert exercises a controlling influence on the topography of some sections. The chert is mostly confined to the southeast side of ridges, which it has served to protect from erosion.

The other limestones are confined almost entirely to valleys, but the dolomites present us with valleys, ridges and plateaus. The ridges are broad-topped, unlike the sharp, steep ridges of the sandstone. The plateaus, or more properly plateau-like lands, are found where the strata are nearly horizontal. In some sections, what were once doubtless plateaus, the strata have been broken and eroded into gray sharp-topped knobs. These knobs lie somewhat in a line along the base of the Unaka range of mountains. This is the soil that enriches the tower-like coves that adorn the foot of the great

Smoky mountains, and this is the soil of the charming New Market Valley, so famous for its wheat and grass. The plateau-like areas are found chiefly in Hawkins, Hamilton, Claiborne and Jefferson counties. The ridge regions of the Knox dolomite are variously named Missionary ridge, Wallin's ridge, Copper ridge, Chestnut ridge, Black Oak ridge and Knoxville ridge. They run approximately parallel, and extend, in some cases, entirely across the State, broken here and there by creeks and rivers. For example, Knoxville and Athens are on the same ridge. The subsoil of the Knox dolomite is always clay, varying in color from a dark-red to a pale-yellow, according as the constituents vary. The soil also varies from a chocolate-brown to a pale-red, with here and there patches of gray. It is remarkable for its lasting qualities, for the readiness with which it responds to manure and cultivation, even when it has been worn out.

The Trenton or Lebanon Limestones are next in extent, lie next geologically, and are next in importance to the Knox dolomites in East Tennessee, as furnishing the soils of some of the richest farms. This soil is most abundant in the southeastern half of the section. While it is found chiefly in valleys, it also presents a characteristic series of knobs resembling in form, and often running par-

allel with, the gray knobs mentioned above. This series of knobs, starting half-way up the valley near Strawberry plains, stretches southward, running southeast of Knoxville and Athens, reaches the vicinity of Cleveland, a distance of over one hundred miles. These knobs are remarkable for the redness of their soil. This soil is heavily charged with iron, is very strong and exceedingly rich. It is admirably adapted to orchard grass and clover and wheat. For strawberries and dwarf pears it is unsurpassed. A large proportion of the vegetables that supply the Knoxville market are grown in this soil among the knobs that lie across the Holston, in what is locally known as "South America." Throughout this region the red marble abounds. This soil is found in many long and narrow valleys in the northwest half of East Tennessee, such as Swannanoa, Lookout, Tennessee, Powell's, Beaver Creek, Raccoon, Hickory and Big valleys. Everywhere this soil is more pliable, and, in its prime, more fertile than the dolomite, but is not so durable, and not so readily restored when once worn. It contains, in this upper section, considerable sand and flint, and wheat grown on it is often remarkably heavy, weighing as high as seventy pounds to the bushel.

The Nashville or Cincinnati Limestone forms the blue-grass soils that have made the regions around Lex-

ington, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, famous as the homes of some of the finest horses, cattle and sheep grown in America. These rocks are so closely interpolated with the preceding group in East Tennessee, that Professor Safford in his geological map does not separate them. It would be even more difficult to separate the soils into which these rocks have been formed, on a map, or by any general description. Yet there is a very decided difference between the soils. The Nashville soil has not so much clay or so much iron. It is not so stiff or so red. It is much more friable, crumbles to pieces under the plow, is more porous, mellow, contains more sand, and does not pack or bake so readily. It is especially adapted to blue-grass (*Poa-pratensis*), the king of American pasture grasses. It grows corn, cotton, oats, wheat and garden vegetables well, and glories in watermelons. It is not so abundant in East Tennessee as either of the other groups of limestone, but is widely distributed along with them.

Shales.—Throughout all the limestone rocks there are to be found beds of shales interpolated. They vary in color from almost black, through blue, red and gray, to almost white. They are clay rocks and weather into clays. When found alone or predominating, they make a cold wet soil, not very fertile. Such soils, however, when well drained, make

good pastures, and if top-dressed freely with lime may be rendered quite productive.

Alluvial Soils.—The river bottoms of East Tennessee are comparatively narrow. The mountains and hills come down close to the water. As a consequence, the extent of alluvial lands is quite limited. This is especially true in the upper part of the section. Towards the southwestern part, however, the river bottoms are much wider. But though comparatively limited in extent, the alluvial soils in East Tennessee are unexcelled for fertility. For variety of productiveness, as well as extent, they out-rank the alluvial soils of any other region of the State. They have been less studied than any other class of soils in East Tennessee, and their real capacities are but little understood, beyond the fact that they produce more corn and hay to the acre than any other soils in East Tennessee. The best crops of wheat ever grown in the State stood on this soil.

These are the chief classes into which the soils of East Tennessee have been grouped. Of course it is to be understood that this classification is general and broad, based only on the most predominant features. Whoever goes into a detailed examination of any considerable extent of country passing from southeast to northwest, will be sure to find specimens of almost every kind of soil

known to the farmer, from the prairie-like soil of the mountain balds, to the black or blue mud of the Tennessee river bottoms. The variety that marks the geology and distinguishes the climate of East Tennessee is still more strikingly illustrated in its soils. There are wheat soils and corn soils, grass soils and fruit soils; soils that will stand any amount of plowing and harrowing, and grow all the better for each, and soils that must not be disturbed when once they have been laid down to grass. Fortunately, too, these different varieties are well distributed throughout the section, so that no community need confine itself to the growth of only one crop.

FARM CROPS.

There is nothing grown as a farm crop, from Georgia to Canada, that may not be successfully grown in some parts of Tennessee; and there is no specialized branch of farming for which some part of East Tennessee does not offer highly favorable advantages. Already this special-purpose farming has begun to grow, without any stimulation. As a suggestion as to the future possibilities in the way of new crops, it may be of interest to state that tea of good quality has been grown in Knox county since 1857, from plants brought to the United States from Japan by the Perry expedition.

Corn.—This, as elsewhere in Ten-

nessee, is the king of crops. It is universally grown and takes precedence of all others. It furnishes more than half the bread of the people, and fully four-fifths of the grain for stock. The greater part of the crop is consumed in East Tennessee, yet a considerable amount is still shipped away. The white varieties are grown almost exclusively. Yellow varieties are but little grown and rarely ever used for bread. The method of cultivation is as simple as it could be. It is simply break up, lay off, plant, plow, hoe and plow. Not more than one out of every ten farmers thinks of applying manure to the corn crop. As a natural result, the crop is not more than one-fourth what it could easily be made on the same ground. The discovery of the art of siloing corn has added a new value to this already most valuable of American grains. For it is now accepted as a fact that corn is, *par excellence*, the silage crop.

Of the silo itself, it need only be said that it enables the farmer to preserve corn and any other green food in a succulent state, almost, if not quite, equal to its original condition when pitted. It is possible that it does not increase the value of the green stuff, but it is quite true that in no other known method is the original value more nearly preserved. Silage is not a perfect food to be used or relied upon by itself, but it is a

food equal in value to any other, and, in combination with dry grain and hay, superior to any other.

Oats.—This is, next to corn, the most commonly grown crop, but is not so extensively grown now as formerly, on account partly of the rust that sometime ago prevailed extensively, almost destroying the crop for some years. This crop is even worse treated than the corn crop; not only is it never manured, but the land is not half prepared, and so thinly seeded that the crop often scarcely more than pays first expenses. The only use made of the crop is in feeding it to horses or mules in the sheaf or shelled dry. The farmers know nothing of its value as a green crop, grown alone or along with marrow-fat peas. Throughout many Northern States and in Canada oats and peas grown together, and fed as a soiling crop, or cut just as the grain is in the dough state for hay, is regarded as the most valuable single crop grown for dairy cows. In addition, it has been demonstrated that shelled oats, ground, possess a special value for dairy purposes quite equal to the long recognized value of the whole grain for work-horses. There is wide room for improvement in the growth and use of this crop in East Tennessee.

Wheat.—So far as the treatment of the crop and the yield are concerned, what has been said of oats may be

repeated of wheat, with the exception that a few farmers here and there are beginning to use fertilizers and to take a little more pains with the preparation of the land for wheat.

Many years since, "even before the war," as has been pointed out by Hon. Henry C. Carey, the distinguished political economist of Philadelphia, "a great change had commenced in regard to the sources from which Northern supplies of cereals were to come, Tennessee and North Carolina furnishing large supplies of wheat greatly superior in quality to that grown on Northern lands, and commanding higher prices in all our markets. The daily quotations show that Southern flour, raised in Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia, brings from three to five dollars more per barrel than the best New York Genesee flour. That of Texas and Louisiana is far superior to the former even—to the superior dryness and the fact that it contains more gluten and does not ferment so easily. Southern flour makes better dough and maccaroni than Northern or Western flour. It is better adapted for transportation over the sea, and keeps better in the tropics. It is therefore the flour that is sought after for Brazil, Central America, Mexico and the West India markets, which are at our doors. A barrel of strictly Southern flour will make twenty pounds more bread than

Illinois flour, because, being so much dryer, it takes up more water in making up."

These are the grounds on which the claims of East Tennessee as a wheat-growing region rest. In addition to these superior qualities, the harvest precedes the New York and other Northern harvests by nearly a month, thereby giving Tennessee wheat-growers the call of the markets for the new crop.

The enormous development of wheat lands in the Northwestern Territories and in Canada, has for some years past so flooded the markets that the smaller and less fertile regions east of the Mississippi river have been drowned out, in a measure. But quite recently the establishment of quite a number of first-class mills, fitted up with all of the most improved machinery, has given an impetus to wheat-growing, and the best wheat lands are being much improved. The general crop, however, is far below what it should be, both in quantity and quality. As to quality, in addition to what has been quoted from Mr. Carey, it may be added that the best wheats of East Tennessee yield a flour that commands fancy prices in any of the best markets, North or South. So great has been the increase in the milling business that the home-grown wheat of East Tennessee will not supply the demand all the year round. It should be

added that there are thousands of acres in East Tennessee now almost idle, that might be profitably devoted to wheat under an improved system of farming.

Clover and the Grasses.—Under such an improved system of farming, clover would occupy a prominent place in the system of rotation. It has long since been demonstrated that a good crop of clover turned under is a better preparation for wheat than any ordinary dressing of fertilizer or manure that can be applied to the land. The great bulk of the soils of East Tennessee are naturally well adapted to clover. Where soils have become so worn that clover will not catch readily, the cow-pea, or stock-pea, makes an excellent substitute for turning under, and is, in addition, one of the very best of forage crops.

All of the cultivated grasses succeed admirably throughout East Tennessee whenever the land is properly prepared. Not only is this true of the valleys and lowlands, but along the northwestern slopes of all the ridges, and up to the very crests of the mountains, timothy and orchard grass of the utmost luxuriance may be seen in many localities. In addition to the cultivated grasses, the woods are well set with native grasses that furnish rich grazing for cattle and sheep from early spring until late in the fall, oftentimes near on to Christmas. Yet, admirably adapted as East

Tennessee is for the production of hay, thousands of bales are annually imported from out West as far as St. Louis, thus furnishing a severe commentary on the enterprise of East Tennessee farmers. In the improved system of farming spoken of this will all be changed, East Tennessee will grow all the hay needed for its stock.

Fruit.—Fruit-growing for commercial purposes has been tried in East Tennessee to only a limited extent near the cities, but enough has been done to demonstrate the adaptability of both soil and climate to the growth of apples, pears, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and grapes. Peaches and currants have not proved successful. Apples in considerable quantities and of excellent quality are now grown, but, practically, no attention is paid to the orchards. After once they are planted the trees are expected to take care of themselves. The strawberries grown around Knoxville are unsurpassed for size and quality by any grown in the United States. The same may be said of dwarf pears when the trees are properly attended to. At one time East Tennessee promised to become a grape-growing center, but the mildew came and broke up the business everywhere. Now that, by spraying, this dread scourge can be defied, grape-growing ought to revive.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

These are literally innumerable.

In some valleys extending from Georgia to Virginia every spring that breaks out of a cliff is highly impregnated with various minerals of more or less medicinal value. Many of these springs have already won considerable reputation as health resorts; while others are more widely popular with pleasure seekers. Two obstacles have hitherto stood in the way of their increased popularity, viz., bad roads and bad fare. Until within a year past, there was not a single watering-place in all East Tennessee that could be reached by railroad, and only a few that could be reached by even a comfortably passable carriage-road. The business enterprise of the railroads will in time supply good roads to all the establishments that have the enterprise to attract visitors. People who can afford to go to watering-places have been accustomed to good living at home—as a rule, they keep good cooks—and when they go out summering they expect to get good food, clean, well cooked and appropriately served. There is no reason in the world why those who keep the springs of East Tennessee should not have an abundance of plain wholesome food—good meats, such as beef, mutton, poultry and fish, and every variety of vegetables, fresh and sweet. Each one of these resorts offers a good market for a wide circle of farmers for all the first-class vege-

tables and fruit that they can grow. It only needs that the farmers and the hotel keepers should get "together"—as the phrase goes—should co-operate to stimulate a demand and create a supply. Very little reflection is needed to convince any sensible person that such a co-operation, wisely directed, would result in large profits to both the hotel keepers and farmers, at the same time that it contributes to the increased comfort and pleasure of the health and pleasure seekers. All such resorts could easily be made famous for their good living. And there is nothing that men will more cheerfully pay for. The apples, dwarf pears, and especially the strawberries, of East Tennessee, ought to make the future of these places.

The majority and the best of these springs are situated along the sides of the mountains, where the surrounding lands are cheap, so that each one offers a rich harvest for a dozen or more enterprising men, who, with a small capital, have the intelligence, enterprise and business sense to invest and develop.

LIVE-STOCK.

Naturally, the farms of East Tennessee should be, in the main, devoted to the growth of some sort of live-stock, either horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry.

With the early settlers, horses and dogs were indispensable. They might

get along without any other stock, but horses were necessary to make corn for bread, and dogs necessary for protection against wild beasts and for help in securing the game that furnished the chief supply of meat. However, very few families ever were without a cow or a pig at least, and in a short time, with all classes, cattle and hogs came to be the most valuable, because the most easily raised and sold of all kinds of stock. Sheep have never had any kind of a showing on account of the dogs, and never will so long as the present breed of dogs is retained in the land. Hunting dogs and sheep do not thrive together.

Horses.—The broken character of the country and the absence of good carriage roads compelled the early settlers to travel almost entirely on horse-back. The same conditions remain, to a large extent, to-day, and, notwithstanding the very general introduction of the road-cart and spring wagon, very much of the travel is still on horse-back. Now, the necessity for going up and down hill demands a different conformation in the horse from that adapted to draft on a comparatively level surface. Outside of the towns, or for any but very slow work, the straight-shouldered, big-footed draft-horse will never be adapted to the demands of East Tennessee roads. For this purpose, the nearer the approach to the old-time four-mile

racer, the better. He was always ready to go, and never stumbled under the saddle or stalled with a load that it was in his power to pull. It now seems probable that such a horse may be developed out of some of the stoutest strains of the American roadsters. There is money waiting for the East Tennessee farmers who have the foresight to breed such horses.

Sheep.—Too much has been said and too little has been done towards making East Tennessee the great sheep country for which it has so many natural facilities. Less theory and more practice is needed.

The sole and only obstacle in the way is the presence of a countless horde of dogs and the entire absence of any legal responsibility for the damage they may do in the destruction of property. It seems incredible, nevertheless it is true, that the dogs of East Tennessee can poll more votes than can be mustered in behalf of any one live-stock interest in the section. As a consequence, appeal after appeal has been made in vain to the Legislature for relief, and sheep husbandry languishes in a region peculiarly adapted by nature to its success. There is, however, a ray of hope for the future of this industry in the fact that several large woolen mills have grown up in a few years past at Knoxville, Athens, and other points, and it may be that they will be able to do what neither argument

nor persuasion could do; besides, game is growing very scarce and the use for dogs is dying out. These facts, together with the general spread of intelligence and business sense, may bring about a revolution with the next generation. As for the present, they are joined to their idols—the dogs.

Poultry.—The poultry crop of East Tennessee is, in some particulars, the most important, if it is not altogether the largest sale-crop produced. Its special importance lies in the fact that it is an every-day crop and lasts from January to January, thus bringing in a constant supply of money; and that it is produced at a very small expenditure of food or labor that could otherwise be made profitable. But the crop is one that has never been duly appreciated, and has never received the business attention that it deserves. There are very few, if any, farms in East Tennessee devoted exclusively or mainly to poultry. When East Tennessee agriculture has passed into the fourth stage of development, there will be thousands of such farms.

DAIRYING.

It is one of the most notable features of the agriculture of all civilized people, that within five or ten years past the business of dairying, in one or all of its branches, has increased out of all proportion to other branches of farming. This increase is one of

many results flowing from the influx of farmers and farm-laborers into the towns in all countries using labor-saving machinery. All of this increase is natural, and much of it is normal and will be permanent, but a considerable share of it is in the nature of a boom, and will subside. Very many men, and large sections of country, are now devoted, more or less, to dairying at a serious disadvantage, if not at a loss. The men and the localities are unfitted to the business. In time the great laws of adaptation will prevail, and the business of dairying will settle down into the hands of real dairymen, occupying real dairy regions. Such a region, beyond all question, is East Tennessee. Climate, soil, location and, above all, the abundance of pure running water, combine to make this the very *el dorado* of high-class dairying. Although considerable quantities of first-class butter are now made in East Tennessee, the real dairy resources are not even recognized, much less developed. We know of but one dairy in all the region where all the natural advantages of the situation are made use of with skill and judgment. In this dairy the business of the farm is directed solely to the production of the best butter-making crops. These crops are fed to the best known butter cows—all registered Jerseys—and their milk is handled with the highest skill by the aid of the most improved machinery

known; all driven by water-power derived from a spring-branch. Furthermore, the butter, after being made as well as butter can be made, is put up in the most attractive form and delivered into the hands of people who have the taste to appreciate and the money to pay for the best the market affords. Now there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of farms in East Tennessee that might be made to resemble this model dairy in all the essentials of crops, stock and the application of water-power to the dairy machinery, although there are very few, if any, that could be made so nearly into an ideal dairy. All that is needed is good taste and sound business sense applied to the materials at hand. The land is present, the cattle are easily obtained, the water-power is ready at hand, and the market is open North and South.

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but laborers are few."

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Thus briefly and imperfectly an outline has been given of the natural and artificial agricultural resources of East Tennessee. In conclusion, it may be well, and not out of place, to consider in like manner what things are most needed for the speedy and successful development of these advantages.

In the first place, there is imperative need for a higher and more truth-

ful appreciation of the business of agriculture as a business, and a better understanding of the extent and character of the advantages offered in East Tennessee. In other words, there is need of more intelligence, more enterprise, more business sense, and more practical skill among the farmers themselves. These things can come only from BETTER AND HIGHER EDUCATION. This need is common to the entire farming class of America. This need has created the agricultural schools and colleges now established and growing up throughout the entire union; this need gave rise to the experiment station, the most potent agent in existence for educating the adult farmers of to-day. This need in the dairy world has given rise to the dairy school, the dairy conference, and innumerable dairy journals, besides dairy columns in every agricultural paper. These various agencies have arisen in response to an imperative demand—a demand created by the enormous changes already wrought and still going on in the relations of various industrial classes, by the discoveries and inventions of recent years, and their application to labor-saving machinery. In all civilized countries to-day, practically, all work is done by machinery, outside of the work of the farm. In the nature of things much of the work of farming never can be done by machinery, but ma-

chinery has been successfully applied in many ways, and is destined to be applied in many other ways, in every branch of farming. It is at this point that the conservative spirit, born of the old-time "homespun" system, paralyzes the average East Tennessee farmer, "native here and to the manor born." He cannot see, or he will not see, or seeing, will not acknowledge, or seeing and owning that there are other and better ways than his, will not make an effort to adopt them. There is need of new blood, preferably young blood, that has been oxygenated by the revivifying influences of education. The experience of other times and people teach that it is hopeless to expect to change the men who have passed middle age. Their habits are formed and fixed. But it is weary waiting for the young to grow; there is need for new men, with new ideas, reared under different systems—men capable of appreciating the situation and prepared to take advantage of it. In short, there is need of immigrants. Many have come, but there is ample room, and urgent need for many more. The whole section needs them, but they are more especially needed and, what is more, are desired by the better classes, the more intelligent and more enterprising of the native citizens. But only such immigrants are needed as bring with them industry, intelligence, skill and

capital above the average. The destitute, idle, ignorant, vicious foreigners that are swarming into New York and other large seaports, no one needs and no one will welcome. There is no room for such in East Tennessee, but every well-behaved stranger is welcomed, whether coming as a visitor seeking health or pleasure, or as a resident seeking a home.

With this higher and better education of farmers once diffused the other needs will be rapidly supplied, but in the meantime many of them are essential as aids and agents,

tributaries and sources of education.

Good roads are essential to free intercourse and convenient commerce; they spread intelligence, promote a higher and wider social life, and stimulate, as well as facilitate, the spread of religion and good morals. Good roads can only be secured by intelligent and systematic combination, and by persistent efforts in behalf of a clearly defined purpose. The farmers most need the roads, will be most benefited by them, and to the farmers belong the duty of having them built.



CHAPTER V.

BENCH AND BAR OF TENNESSEE.

By FRANK L. WELLS.

The history of law is the history of the people governed by that law. Men will never rise above their laws, nor will the average sink far beneath them.

A complete history of the Bench and Bar of Tennessee would be a history of the State, for even the acts of the legislative and executive departments have been examined into, explained, and often modified by the judiciary.

A chapter upon this subject must necessarily be incomplete, judged as a history, but it cannot fail to be of value as an outline, showing the general trend of affairs.

It has been frequently stated that Tennessee was first settled by Tory refugees from North Carolina, a charge that is vigorously denied. I will, therefore, content myself with the statement that about the time of the Revolutionary War, a number of men, who left no written statement as to the motives that actuated them, came to what is now East Tennessee from North Carolina.

As a rule, they were of the very best class of pioneers, brave, cour-

ageous and manly, but following them came renegade whites, who introduced a great deal of trouble in the new settlements, especially so in the colony formed on the Wautauga river, in what is now Carter county.

The settlement was remote from civilization; there were no means of communication with the State officials, and a court of some kind was a necessity, hence in 1770, John Carter, Charles Robertson, James Robertson, Zack Isbell and John Sevier were chosen judges by the people, and organized a court. As a matter of convenience, rather than from any regard for the State of North Carolina, the practice of that State was adopted, except as to jurisdiction—original, exclusive and final jurisdiction being vested in the court of all matters whatever, personal or political, private or public. The power of the court was absolute.

This court remained in existence until 1777, when, it is to be supposed, the State of North Carolina first learned of its existence and refused to recognize it, establishing a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the

District of Washington, the first term of which began at Jonesboro February 23, 1778, John Carter, who had established a high reputation upon the bench of the unauthorized court preceding it, being appointed Judge.

The District of Morgan, lying west of the District of Washington, was created in 1782, and Spence McCay was appointed Judge.

The District of Davidson was created the following year, with John McNairy Judge; Andrew Jackson, Attorney General, and Anthony Bledsoe, Daniel Smith, James Robertson, Thomas Malloy, Isaac Bledsoe, Samuel Barton, Francis Prince and Isaac Lindsay as justices. These justices met as a court for the district, acting more as a legislative than as a judicial body, a feature still kept up in the county court system of Tennessee.

During the brief and rather stormy existence of the State of Franklin, there was a court composed of David Campbell, Judge, and Joshua Gist and John Anderson assistants. Judge Campbell received \$750 a year, and his assistants \$125 a year. This court seems to have survived the downfall of the State of Franklin, and in May, 1788, met as an authorized court of the State of North Carolina at Greenville, with Judge Campbell still on the bench. At this term Andrew Jackson, John McNairy, David Allison, Archibald

Roane and Joseph Hamilton enrolled themselves as attorneys.

In 1794 the Territory of Tennessee was organized, and David Campbell, John McNairy and Joseph Anderson were appointed judges.

The Legislature met March 28, 1796, and created a Supreme Court of Law and Equity, and a Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Andrew Jackson, John Overton and Robert Whyte constituting the Supreme Court.

On November 16, 1809, a Supreme Court and five Circuit Courts were organized. The Supreme Court met at Jonesboro, Knoxville, Carthage, Nashville and Clarksville, and the judges were Hugh L. White and George W. Campbell.

There were but few lawyers in the State at that time; the country was mountainous; there were no roads, and court was held in places from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles apart. The judges and the lawyers traveled on horse-back, frequently having to sleep in the woods or in caves, killing wild game for food and keeping up bright fires to keep off the wolves, bears and wildcats. Books were packed in saddle-bags, and with the books was a branding-iron—a very necessary part of a lawyer's outfit in those days and for fifty years afterwards. There was no money in general circulation, and fees

were paid with cattle, which were turned over to the lawyers, branded, and frequently driven on ahead of the judicial cavalcade. At places of holding court these cattle were sold, and occasionally a lawyer just starting in practice would surreptitiously buy cattle *en route* in order to advertise himself as having received a number of fees.

In 1815 the Supreme Court was increased to three judges, and Archibald Roane was appointed. It was increased to four judges in 1823, to five in 1824, and reduced to four again in 1825. During this period John Haywood, William L. Brown, John Catron, Henry Crabb and Jacob Peck each served for a time on the Supreme bench, Judge Catron afterwards becoming one of the judges of the United States Supreme Court.

Before the year 1834 the practice of law was loosely conducted in the Circuit Courts, and articles of impeachment were filed so frequently that it would appear as though it was then a recognized part of the practice of law that when an attorney was unsuccessful he satisfied his client by filing articles of impeachment, merely as a matter of form, to throw the blame on the judge.

The effect of the long, tedious horse-back rides, starvation salaries, and annoyance of impeachment proceedings, was to induce frequent resignations. It was seldom that a judge

remained upon the bench more than a few terms of court.

In 1834 the Supreme Court was reorganized, and William B. Turley and William B. Reese were elected, all of whom resigned, and Robert J. McKinney, A. W. O. Totten and Robert L. Caruthers were appointed. Upon the resignation of Judge Totten, William R. Harris was appointed, and upon death was succeeded by Archibald Wright. Judge Caruthers resigned and was succeeded by William F. Cooper.

In 1866, Governor Brownlow declared the bench vacant, and appointed Samuel Milligan, J. O. Shackleford and Alvin Hawkins, all of whom soon resigned, and were succeeded by Horace H. Harrison, Henry G. Smith and George Andrews until 1868, when George Andrews, Andrew McLain and Alvin Hawkins were elected.

In 1870 the present Constitution was adopted and the Supreme Court increased to six judges, sitting at Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson. A. O. P. Nicholson, James W. Deaderick, Peter Tumey, Thomas A. R. Nelson, John L. T. Sneed and Thomas J. Freeman were elected. Judge Nicholson died and was succeeded by J. B. Cooke.

In 1878 these judges were all re-elected, except Judge Sneed, who was succeeded by William F. Cooper, and he by Robert MacFarland.

The present Supreme Court consists of Peter Tumey, Chief Justice; Walter C. Caldwell, David L. Snodgrass, Horace H. Sutor, Benjamin J. Lea, with George W. Pickle Attorney General, and D. D. Anderson, A. V. Goodpasture and J. W. Buford clerks.

In 1883, a court of referees was appointed to assist the Supreme Court, consisting of W. L. Eakin, W. C. Caldwell and John Timor, for Middle Tennessee; John Frizzell, John L. T. Sneed and R. T. Kirkpatrick for East Tennessee; E. A. Snodgrass, David Bright and John E. Garner, the latter being succeeded by E. L. Gardenhire, for West Tennessee. This court expired by limitation January 1, 1885.

The United States Courts were organized July 3, 1797, with John McNairy District Judge. In 1834 he was succeeded by Morgan W. Brown, who was succeeded by David M. Key, the present incumbent.

In the Western District of Tennessee, West H. Humphreys was appointed Judge in 1853, impeached in 1861, succeeded by Connelly F. Trigg, who was succeeded in 1877 by E. S. Hammond, present incumbent.

H. H. Emmons was appointed United States Circuit Judge in 1869, succeeded in 1877 by John Baxter, who died in 1886, and Harrell E. Jackson, the present incumbent, appointed.

The inferior courts of Tennessee, under the Constitution of 1870, are the circuit courts, the chancery courts and justices of the peace, all of the justices of the peace of a county comprising a county court, the chairman of which is the county judge.

Of circuit judges and chancellors, the following are at present holding office:

The present chancellors of Tennessee are: First division, John P. Smith; second division, Henry R. Gibson; third division, Thomas M. McConnell; fourth division, W. S. Bearden; fifth division, B. M. Webb; sixth division, Andrew Allison; seventh division, A. J. Abernethy; eighth division, George E. Seay; ninth division, Albert G. Hawkins; tenth division, A. J. Livingston; eleventh division, W. D. Beard.

The circuit judges are: First circuit, A. J. Brown; second circuit, W. R. Hicks; third circuit, S. A. Rogers; fourth circuit, John A. Moon; fifth circuit, W. M. Hammock; sixth circuit, M. D. Smallman; seventh circuit, W. K. McAllister, Jr.; eighth circuit, Robert Cantrell; ninth circuit, Ed. D. Patterson; tenth circuit, A. H. Munford; eleventh circuit, Levi S. Woods; twelfth circuit, W. H. Swiggart; thirteenth circuit, Thos. J. Flippins; fourteenth circuit, L. H. Estes; seventeenth circuit, Arthur Traynor; eighteenth circuit,

John R. Bond; nineteenth circuit, W. L. Griggsby; S. T. Logan, Circuit Court of Knox County.

The criminal judges are: Knoxville, J. W. Sneed; Nashville, G. S. Ridley; Memphis, J. J. DuBose; Clarksville, C. W. Tyler.

The attorneys general are: H. T. Campbell, John P. Rogers, F. D. Owings, Foster V. Brown, Alfred Algood, W. V. Whitson, W. B. White, Lillard Thompson, J. L. Jones, H. C. Carter, T. C. Muse, J. W. Lewis, S. L. Cockroft, John L. Smith, W. W. Wade, Laps D. McCord, George B. Peters, G. L. Pitt, T. A. R. Nelson.

There are some illustrious names to be found in the list of the Supreme Judges of Tennessee, most prominent among these being John Haywood and John Catron. These men laid the foundation for the great reputation the Court has always sustained as to all questions involving land titles.

The titles of the State of Tennessee involved the most intricate questions. The surveys of the mountains had been made by careless engineers, and there were no section lines marked. It was not infrequent to find three or four general grants, two or three special grants, a pre-emption or two, and half a dozen tax titles to the same land. There are still counties in the mountains where there are three times as many acres granted as there are in the county,

and twice as many acres entered on the tax duplicates, the same land being assessed and sold for taxes under the names of two or three different supposed owners.

It is not unusual to find a description in a deed like this: "Beginning at a spring; thence two hundred rods east to a stump; thence two hundred rods north to a hawk's nest; thence two hundred rods west to a stream; thence up the stream as it meanders to the beginning." The spring has been filled up, the stump rotted out, the hawk has moved, the nest gone, the stream no longer meanders.

This condition of affairs necessitated shrewd lawyers and able judges, and the result has been that the titles of Tennessee lands are now as safe as in other States, and the Supreme Court decisions rank probably higher than those of any other Supreme Court upon questions of land titles. Probably the greatest lawyer as to land titles the State has ever produced was Jenkin Whiteside.

Among the lawyers who practiced in the olden time in Tennessee, were Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson and James K. Polk, each of whom were subsequently President of the United States. John Catron, of the United States Supreme Court; Thos. H. Benton, Pleasant M. Miller, George W. Campbell, James Trimble, William E. Anderson, George S. Yerger, John Dickinson, Thomas H. Fletcher,

Edward Scott, Pryor Lea, Col. John Williams, Thomas L. Williams, John Bell, E. H. Foster, Horace Maynard, Landon C. Haynes, William L. Brown, Gen. William Trousdale, Sam Houston and Felix Grundy, all made national reputations.

Felix Grundy was the greatest orator ever at the Tennessee bar, while Horace Maynard and Landon C. Haynes were very nearly equal to Felix Grundy. These three men will compare favorably with any three forensic orators America has ever produced. There are many able lawyers at the bar now, but there are no names that stand out pre-eminently as there were fifty years ago; a number have a reputation reaching all over their State, and even beyond it, but space will not permit a personal mention of these living men.

The opportunities for great reputation are not what they were in the days of few cases and unlimited arguments. The dockets are crowded, and lawyers are confined to the issues before the court in their speeches. Except in criminal cases, where counsel are allowed all of the time they want, the public know little or nothing of the oratorical talents of the lawyers. Men rise more slowly to eminence from careful study and hard methodical work, rather than from brilliancy of speech.

A brief outline of the actual history of the bench and bar has been

given. The present judiciary system embraces justice's courts, with jurisdiction on notes to the amount of \$1,000, or law cases up to \$500, in equity cases to \$50; the county courts, which have jurisdiction of probate matters; the chancery courts, which have jurisdiction of all cases (including probate matters), except cases involving unliquidated damages; the circuit courts and the supreme courts.

This chapter would not be complete without a few illustrations, showing the characteristics of some of the members of the bench and bar of Tennessee, who have contributed toward shaping the early chaotic courts into the present system.

One of the ablest and most eccentric of the circuit judges of the olden time was Judge Guild, whose charge to the grand jury on the subject of pistol carrying created discussion throughout the State, which resulted in the violation of the law upon this subject becoming much less frequent among the better class of citizens. The charge was:

"In writing about lovely woman, we should always use a pen made of a quill plucked from an eagle's wing, dipped in the hues of the rainbow, upon rose-tinted paper sprinkled with the dust from the beautiful butterfly, but I am constrained to notice the present extravagance in dress—six yards of calico in ancient times made a dress that copied nature and displayed

the comeliness of form and beautiful figure of lovely woman—now it takes twenty, and if silks are used, forty yards. They carry on their backs from ten to fifteen yards puckered, pinned and crupped up so tight that they cannot step more than six inches at a time. The other day I was at the depot in Nashville, and two beautiful girls endeavored to raise their feet high enough to get upon the steps which lead into the cars. After repeated efforts and as many failures, I saw the dilemma in which they were placed, and stepping up, lifted them on the car. Now this kind of comparisoning may meet with the favor of the gentlemen of the pistol, who follow a fashion equally ridiculous and more unlawful, but not of those who are attached to the ancient customs of the country."

The man to whom the bench and bar of Tennessee owes the most is not to the wonderfully eloquent Felix Grundy, nor to the strong and masterly Andrew Jackson, but to the kind and sympathetic John Haywood, who compiled a history of the State down to 1796, and was as well known as an author as he was as a judge. Judge Lea said of him, "He was the Lord Mansfield of the Southwest."

He was Attorney General for North Carolina from 1791 to 1794, and became famous as an advocate in that office. Then he was placed upon

the bench of the Superior Court of that State, where he remained ten years, and was subsequently reporter of the Supreme Court decisions and a legal author.

In 1802 or 1803 he removed to Tennessee, and in 1812 was elected to the Supreme Bench, where he served fourteen years, or until his death. To him is due the legal education of many of the brightest lawyers of the State. He built at his home several cabins, where he instructed young men studying law—the nucleus of all the law-schools of the Southwest. He had no stiffness of manner on or off the bench. His mind was quick and strong. His method of deciding cases was sometimes brusque and occasionally offensive, and yet he had much sympathy and genuine kindness of heart, especially towards poor litigants and criminals at the bar.

Mr. Fogg related an anecdote of him which was characteristic. In Franklin county a case arose between a woman, who was plaintiff, and another, in which the proof seemed clearly against her. The members of the bar wondered why he allowed the argument to be protracted. At last the Judge whispered to Mr. Fogg, who, by courtesy, was sitting by his side: "I don't see how I can decide this case against that woman, for she is very poor and I am boarding with her."

When a very bad man had been convicted he said to the Attorney General: "This is signing the poor fellow's death warrant, and I reckon I'll have to do it; but I want you to understand this hanging must last for several years."

Hon. A. S. Colyar, at present one of the ablest lawyers at the Tennessee bar, in a preface written for the reprint of Judge Haywood's history, gives the following instance, illustrating the Judge's strict integrity even at his own expense:

"Having no pride of opinion," writes Mr. Colyar, "he would overrule his own cases, if they were wrong, without any qualification or explanation."

At one time Spencer Jarnagin was arguing a question before him, and stated a proposition which the Judge did not agree to, when the Judge said, "Mr. Jarnagin, have you any authority for that proposition of law?"

"Yes, sir; a very excellent authority. I have a decision here of a very excellent Judge of North Carolina, Judge Haywood."

"Yes," replied the Judge, "I knew that young man; he was put on the bench of North Carolina when he was quite young, and he made many mistakes. Judge Haywood of Tennessee overrules Judge Haywood of North Carolina."

His conscientiousness in legal practice is illustrated by an anecdote

which originated with Joseph Ramsey, of Bedford county, and is thus related by Mr. Colyar:

"One Sampson Williams and one Hopkins had a land suit. Judge Haywood was Williams's lawyer, and introduced a witness to prove the boundary and that he was a chain-carrier in making the survey, all of which he proved.

"Upon cross-examination, counsel asked him if he saw the new corner made.

"No," said the witness.

"But," said the lawyer, 'you were there when they ran the lines, were you not?'

"Yes."

"And you didn't see the new corner made and the old one destroyed?"

"I did not."

"Well now, can you explain how it is that you didn't see the new corner made?"

"In a hesitating way, the witness answered, 'They told me to turn my back when they made the new corner.'

Judge Haywood immediately arose, put on his hat and walked out of the court-house, after saying: "Mr. Williams, I was employed by you to see that you got your rights, and not to aid you as a land pirate."

After having done more than any other man to give dignity to the profession of the law and to upbuild the

judiciary system of Tennessee, Judge Haywood sleeps in an unknown grave, none knowing even where it is.

To show from what chaos it was necessary to bring order by such judges as Haywood and Jackson, it is only necessary to turn to the records during the existence of the State of Franklin. The North Carolina courts and the Franklin courts were sometimes in session almost within call of each other. The sheriffs serving writs would mutually invade the same territory and collisions were not infrequent, so that men were elected to the office of sheriff on account of their muscular power and fighting abilities.

At one time the officers of the North Carolina court entered the court-house at Jonesboro, where the opposition court was sitting, turned the judge out of doors and took the papers from the clerk. Afterwards the same was done as to the North Carolina court by the officers of the Franklin court. Papers were hid or destroyed, records burned, and titles hopelessly involved.

General Jackson, afterwards President Jackson, soon after his emigration to Tennessee, took offense at a court in Jonesboro at the reply of the attorney general to his bombastic speech in a case, and wrote a challenge to a duel on a fly-leaf of a law book and presented it. The parties met in a field back of the court-house,

as soon as the jury in the pending case had retired. Jackson's shot whistled past Colonel Avery's head just grazing his ear. Avery fired his pistol in the air, approached Jackson in a friendly way and gave him a friendly lecture on his hasty temper as a hindrance to his ultimate success as a lawyer, which was taken in good part by Jackson, who was heard to declare after he became President of the United States that he had a more profound respect and reverence for the memory of Colonel Avery than for any man he had ever known. The challenge is still in the possession of the descendants of Colonel Avery.

In 1787 Jackson was Attorney General for all Middle Tennessee. In his territory were two bullies named Kirkendall, who undertook to drive out the court, and, in fact, did break up one of its sessions. Jackson heard of it and attended the next term with his pistols in his saddlebags, which he placed in one corner of the log cabin where court was held. Again the Kirkendalls appeared and ordered the court to disperse. Jackson arose, denounced the bullies and stated that if the court would appoint him as its officer he would arrest them. This was done. Jackson seized one of the men, and in the scuffle that ensued, both rolled down the bluff into the creek. Supposing he had conquered, Kirkendall left

Jackson, who scrambled to shore, took out his pistols, captured both men and marched them to the court-house, where they were heavily fined and order was completely restored. The court entered upon its records an order thanking Jackson for his efficiency in the matter.

Hon. Jo. C. Guild, one of the most prominent lawyers in the State has written an exceedingly interesting work on "Old Times in Tennessee," giving an illustration of the character of the early courts in his account of his choice of a preceptor. He came from the country to Nashville, in rough clothing, to study law with someone, he did not know who. He entered the court-house while Colonel Ephraim H. Foster, a famous lawyer, was arguing a case. An altercation sprang up between him and the presiding judge and soon Foster threw a book at the judge, who left the bench, drew a pistol and prepared for a fight. Foster drew a pistol, as did several others, but friends interfered, and prevented bloodshed. Guild admired Foster's pluck and entered his office as a student. At that time the firm of Brown & Foster had a practice paying over \$40,000 a year.

The rough element in the courts prevailed throughout. A justice of

the peace in Polk county decided against the plaintiff in a case, charged the costs to the plaintiff's attorney, fined him for contempt for bringing the case, and refused to allow him an appeal.

A justice of the peace in Sumner county carried with him a hickory stick. A note was sued on, and the statute of limitations was pleaded.

"Statute of limitations," said the 'squire; "that law was passed to enable men to avoid their debts, and this ain't that kind of a court. Did you sign that note?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you paid it?"

"No, sir."

"Well, you come right up here and pay it, or I'll wear you out with this club." The note was paid at once.

It took such men as Haywood, Jackson, Houston and Foster to control the turbulent element, and to their fearlessness and strict integrity is due the success of the judiciary in obtaining control of the masses.

The days when a judge looked upon the opening of court as an adventure, and its adjournment as a fortunate escape, are forever past, and the lawyers of to-day can scarcely realize what it meant to practice law in Tennessee fifty years ago.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF EAST TENNESSEE.

By BEN. B. CATES, M. D.

Before Medicine had emerged from the superstition and uncertainty overhanging it, and had rid itself entirely of the many occult and mysterious practices that had so long retarded its growth; and ere Laennec had declared tubercles in the lungs to be the cause of and the chief anatomical character of consumption, or had devised the stethoscope and employed it as an aid to diagnosis, or Corvisart had brought out his translation of Auenbrügger's work on percussion as applied to Medicine; even before that brilliant and versatile physician and writer, M. Louis, had perfected his system of *Medical Statistics* in counting probabilities as applied to Medicine, the germ of a great truth was deeply implanted in the Valley of East Tennessee. Indeed it grew and thrived, and, in fact, has contributed no little to the advancement of knowledge in our science.

Many interesting incidents connected with its early history being oral are necessarily fragmentary, due, in a great measure, to the scattered population, the difficulties attending travel, and the inefficient methods of record-

ing data, which, in common with the profession the world over, was then in the throes of doubt and had not yet settled down to any strict system of research.

However, as time went on and the facilities for communication increased with the evolution of the art of printing, the science of Medicine has kept pace with the march of progress, and in more recent times a record of its investigations published for the guidance of the profession and the advancement of knowledge are part and parcel of its archives, and now belongs to the history of Medicine in East Tennessee.

Again, it is the purpose of the writer to embrace within the scope of this work not only the accumulated experiences incident to a physician's life during long years of study and observation in his practice—which has not yet found its way into print and only remains in tradition as a tale that is told, that it may yet be rescued from oblivion and go to enrich its literature—but a few items of interest to the laity as well as the medical profession.

Because many descendants of the early pioneers of the medical profession in East Tennessee still live, and are honored citizens of the country over which their ancestors rode healing the sick, carrying good cheer to the hearthstones of those sunken in despair, crushed in spirit, and out of whose window hope had fled.

Nevertheless when it is seen how few were their resources, yet how much they accomplished and how great the difficulties they encountered, the prejudices they overcame, the fears they allayed, with no guide but their determination, and no experience but their own, the memories of the times hallowed by their living in them grows brighter day by day.

According to history Dr. Thomas Walker of Virginia visited this State in 1748, and up to that time no physician had ever set foot on the soil of East Tennessee.

However his coming was more in the spirit of adventure and exploration than with any set determination of making this his future home.

He penetrated as far into the interior as the Cumberland mountains which he christened in honor of the Duke of Cumberland; also giving the name of Cumberland Gap to a deep pass in these mountains, which more than a century later was such an important military post during the civil war between the States; also, again he fastened the same name Cumber-

land to a river which he saw running westward, and upon which Nashville now stands. He afterwards returned to Virginia. Beyond this we have no records of his deeds.

DR. JOSEPH CHURCHILL STRONG was ushered into existence October 3d, 1775, in Bolton, Massachusetts, during the excitement incident to and in the early part of the Revolutionary War. In fact he was a subject of Great Britain at the time of his birth, for the United States had not then issued their Declaration of Independence to the world setting themselves up as a free and independent nation.

Until he was eighteen years of age he received private instruction from the clergyman of his native place. After which determining to become a physician he entered the office of a Dr. Mastier of East Windsor, with whom he remained two years, and then studied under Dr. Turner whom it seems made some pretensions to surgery.

It appears that in the early days of this country and Republic that as schools for imparting Medical education were so few, and the facilities for observation were still fewer, that a young man desiring to become a physician would enter a doctor's office and receive instructions directly from his preceptor, and, in addition to his reading, he fortified himself by his own personal experience at the bed-side.

Indeed, the profession was chaotic,

and without any then known guide; nor was the belief in the efficacy of the king's touch thoroughly eradicated from the popular mind. In fact, a greater delusion than had yet become master of the better judgment of humanity was beginning to attract the attention of the world, when Perkinism, in the early part of this century, swept like wild fire over the country. So great were its delusions that men who stood high in the estimation of the public, both in this country and abroad, were induced to become so interested in its apparent good results as to subscribe moneys for establishing hospitals, charities, etc., and in England, it was even suggested by the devotees of Perkinism, of which Lord Rivers was the leader, to recommend it (Perkinism) to the attention of the British Parliament for further investigation.

Dr. Strong never attended Lectures at any Medical School though years afterwards he had the degree of M. D. conferred upon him by a Medical College. Nevertheless he was a physician in high repute and good standing, and strictly adhered to the principles of the old school of Medicine. Yet we have it from his student and biographer, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, that he was in a great many things empirical—receiving his inspiration no doubt from the great exponent of that school, Celsus—that in treating the many ailments of the body he

treated only the symptoms that presented themselves, ignoring utterly the actiology or causes of disease.

Dr. Strong was never at any time a very robust man, and this circumstance caused him to enter the United States Navy in October, 19th, 1799, as an assistant surgeon, and eventually led to his coming South, thinking a change would benefit him. He only remained in the navy two years, resigning in 1801, and after a little while spent at home removed to Sunbury, Liberty county, Georgia. He had, however, before going South made a prospective tour into Western New York, where he was inoculated with small-pox.

As he could not stand the bitter cold from the bleak hills of New England, neither could he live under the enervating and relaxing climate of the extreme South. So he decided after three years residence in Georgia that the healthful atmosphere of East Tennessee was more congenial to his constitution, and in 1804 he removed to Knoxville, where he bought out the practice of Dr. McNeil, the only physician in Knoxville at that time.

And from about the time of his entrance into Knoxville, Medicine may be said to take its date in this town: that is to have established itself on any firm basis; for no doubt other physicians had visited the place with the view of settling here, but afterwards from some cause or other

had left. He afterwards had as contemporaries in practice Drs. James King, Donald McIntosh, and W. J. Baker.

Dr. Strong was a very public spirited man as well as a hard-working doctor, taking great interest in anything looking to the improvement of his town and the advancement of education. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Neilson, of Warm Springs, North Carolina, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Both sons became physicians. The oldest, Dr. Robert N. Strong, graduated with honors at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a young man of rare promise and exceptional abilities. He died, however, soon after he entered the practice of Medicine, of a fever in Tusculumbia, Alabama.

The second son, Dr. Joseph C. Strong, also became a physician. He lived a long and useful life, dying at McMillians, in Knox county.

Dr. Strong's only daughter by his first wife married the Hon. Chas. Ready, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and one of her daughters afterwards became the wife of the celebrated Confederate Cavalry leader, General John H. Morgan.

Dr. Strong's second wife was Miss Jane Kain, of Knox county, Tennessee, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Only one of these

sons became a physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush Strong, who graduated at the Medical College at Augusta, Georgia, and is now living in Marietta, Georgia. Dr. Joseph Churchill Strong was all his life a sufferer from a complication of diseases, and as he grew older they seemed to hover around him, increasing in severity and weakening his system, eventually killing him by sheer force of numbers.

DR. WILLIAM HANEY DEADERICK was born in Winchester, Virginia, November 30, 1785. We know very little in regard to his early life, or when he came to Tennessee, though we do know that he received his literary education at Washington College, East Tennessee, from which institution so many of Tennessee's sons in the early part of this century received their instruction, and who years afterwards filled so many places of honor with distinction.

After the completion of his college career he studied Medicine, and attended two full courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, the oldest medical college on this Western Hemisphere, and made glorious by the names of such teachers as John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, Wister, Shippen, Barton, Physic, Horner, Hare, Gibson, Jackson, George B. Wood, Hodge, James B. Rodgers, Carson, the elder Pepper, Francis Gurney Smith, Neil; and later, by

D. Hayes Agnew, Joseph Leidy, Horatio C. Wood, William Pepper, William Osler and James Tyson.

And, indeed, he reflected well the instruction he had imparted to himself while a student at the University, for he showed afterwards how thorough the principles of Medicine had been mastered by him. Having completed his course at the University and graduating with distinction, he returned to East Tennessee fired with the determination to excel in his profession, and with the lofty ambition to rise high in the estimation of the medical world.

In 1810, while living at Cheek's Cross Roads, near Russellville, Tennessee, when but twenty-five years of age, without any precedent and for the first time in the history of Medicine, he did his celebrated operation of excision of the Inferior Maxilla for tumor. This was a complete success and is now classical.

This operation was performed just one year after Dr. Ephraim McDowell, also a Virginian, but practicing medicine in Kentucky, startled the world and completely revolutionized abdominal surgery by doing his first successful Ovariectomy. And these operations were before the days of chloroform.

Dr. Deaderick practiced medicine many years after this operation, relieving suffering humanity and bet-

tering their condition. He died in Athens, Tennessee, October 27, 1857, in the seventy-second year of his age. He has two nephews now practicing medicine in the city of Knoxville, Drs. E. L. and Chalmers Deaderick, both of whom are men of eminence in the profession.

One of the most prominent physicians in Knoxville and East Tennessee during the early part of this century was Dr. Donald McIntosh, born in Inverness, Scotland, in the year 1799. Of his boyhood days we know very little, except that he received a thorough literary education in the schools of Glasgow. After which, determining to become a physician, he then attended lectures at the University of Edinburgh, from which school he had the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon him.

After his graduation, he, in company with another Scot, a physician and a friend of his, Patterson by name—who was afterwards a professor in one of the large New York Colleges of Medicine—came to America. Patterson stopped in New York. Dr. McIntosh, however, came direct to Knoxville and established himself in his profession, though only twenty-one years of age. His genial manners and frank open disposition soon won him a host of friends, and there were none to recognize or give due credit to his abilities earlier than did

Dr. Wyatt, who was a son-in-law to Gov. William Blount, and with whom he formed a partnership.

In the course of time, Dr. Wyatt having removed to Missouri, Dr. McIntosh succeeded to a large and lucrative practice, and he was one of the leading physicians in Knoxville for years, till his death, which occurred in 1837, during the dark days of the epidemic that decimated the population of Knoxville, and known as the "black death," which, in reality no doubt, was a malignant form of malarial fever, though some called it yellow fever.

Dr. McIntosh was taken ill while visiting a patient and only lingered a few days, dying in his fortieth year. His life was ended while his star was yet rising, and ere he had reached the zenith of his career. He had many young men of the country under him for instruction. He was also a skillful surgeon as well as an accomplished physician. He was several times offered a chair as a teacher in different medical colleges, but declined them all, preferring to live among the picturesque hills on the beautiful Tennessee—which approached so nearly to the rolling landscape of bonnie Scotland—than to accept the emoluments of position and a more lucrative practice in a wider field.

He married Miss Margie Campbell, whose aucestors came here from Scotland, and to whom he was distantly

related, and by whom he had one child, a son, James C., who afterwards himself was a distinguished physician.

DR. SAMUEL BLAIR CUNNINGHAM was born October 9, 1797, the same year that Doctors Donald McIntosh and J. G. M. Ramsey first saw the light of day, and like them he was one of the great exponents of medicine in East Tennessee. Dr. Cunningham was born on Little Limestone creek, near Telford's station, his parents being amongst the earliest settlers of Washington county. Hence, he being born while Tennessee was still in swaddling cloths, even while the whoop of the savage was a familiar sound and the prowl of the wild beast attracted no attention, grew as she grew, and assisted very materially in developing her resources and increasing her influence in the nation.

He was the eldest of six children, four boys and two girls, and upon him, after the death of his father, which occurred before his brothers and sisters had attained their majority, devolved the task of directing their education and of moulding their characters, which duty he performed with wonderful success.

He attended Washington College, then under the guiding hand of the celebrated Rev. Samuel Doak, D. D., and no doubt in a great measure the events which shaped his future career were largely due to Dr. Doak's influ-

ence. Dr. Cunningham graduated from Washington College in 1816, the same year that Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey graduated from the same college, and two years before Dr. D. Hayes Agnew was born.

Dr. Cunningham commenced the study of Medicine at his home under the direction of Samuel Doak, M. D., but afterwards practiced for awhile with Dr. David Nelson, the author of "Cause and Cure of Infidelity." Subsequently he went to the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and while there was a special student of Dr. Benjamin Dudley, the then famous surgeon of all the Southwest, and Professor of Theory and Practice of Surgery in the Transylvania University.

Dr. Cunningham's broad foundation and profound learning, combined with a ripe experience, served him a good purpose, for he rose rapidly, and in due course of time he took high rank in his profession and was considered authority on anything he said or wrote on medicine.

Dr. J. C. McIntosh told the writer that Dr. Cunningham was known on the continent of Europe, for he himself was accustomed to hear Velpeau quote from Dr. Cunningham while he (McIntosh) was attending Velpeau's Clinic in Paris from 1846 to 1848.

Dr. Cunningham's zeal in promoting the development of East Tennes-

see caused him to abandon a large and lucrative practice, when, in 1848, he and others commenced to agitate the building of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, an undertaking which, when viewed from the present day, when we consider the obstacles they overcame, is seen to be a Herculean task. And, indeed, without this road East Tennessee could never have made the rapid strides she has, and one of the grandest, the most beautiful, as well as one of the richest countries in the world, would to-day be practically unknown.

For ten long years Dr. Cunningham devoted all his energies in the interest of the road, and he lived in the full fruition of his work, when, in 1858, the road was completed and cars began to run. He was deservedly made the first president of the road.

Dr. Cunningham was noted among all who knew him as being a man of strong religious principles—a man whose daily life was according to the strictest sect of his belief. He was upright and walked with God, and it was often his custom, as with the immortal D. Hayes Agnew, to pray with his patients, thus ministering to their spiritual as well as material wants.

At last, after the completion of his great work, and viewing with satisfaction the pathway of a long and useful career, his days gradually lengthened into the mellowness of a

summer sunset, which glided into the quietude of evening twilight, finally settling into the night we call Death. Had he lived one month and five days longer he would have reached three score and ten.

Perhaps no doctor in the history of East Tennessee ever was more widely known or filled more places of honor than did Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Tennessee's historian. Indeed he comes down to us from a remote past, as it were, and bridges over the yawning gulf that elapsed from the dawn of Medicine in this country to the date of his death. Nay, more: he might easily be called the Father of Physic in Tennessee, for he was contemporaneous with and early identified with the early pioneers of the profession, and knew more intimately than anyone else their personal history.

He was essentially a many-sided man, being as thorough a physician and as able a writer as S. Weir Mitchel, M. D., and as versatile in his compositions as the venerable Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Indeed, he was as exhaustive when handling a subject as Lord Macaulay.

The following, taken from the *Knoxville Tribune* at the time of his death, is a concise and accurate epitome of his own life, as well as his ancestors, and is therefore here appended:

"Dr. Ramsey was yesterday, April 11, 1884, the day of his death, 87 years and 17 days old. His life has

been an eventful one, and useful to mankind. He was a man of great learning, not only in the profession of medicine, but in history, science and the classics. He was a thorough student, and undertook nothing that he did not completely master. As an author he deserves to rank high. He is a polished and elegant writer and is said to have been a forcible and eloquent talker. He seemed to possess an exhaustless fund of information on all subjects, and was the most interesting conversationalist to whom we ever listened. Dr. Ramsey is the author of many powerful addresses, able essays and elegant poems, but his great work and the one which has made his name a household word is his "*Annals of Tennessee*." This work fills a large volume and is a full and complete history of this State, from the time the first white man crossed the Alleghany mountains down to the year 1800. It is the best history that has ever been written of any State in the Union, and has a place among the most valuable historical works of the century.

"At the beginning of the civil war Dr. Ramsey had just completed a second volume of his *History of Tennessee*, from the year 1800 down to 1860. The manuscript was ready for the printers, but it was destroyed during the war, when Dr. Ramsey's house was pillaged by the Union

soldiers. Not only was this valuable manuscript destroyed, but all the rare and valuable papers which the author had been collecting for fifty years and from which he had largely compiled his two histories. These papers could never be replaced, and it was impossible to re-write the history. It is to be regretted that the author never attempted to re-produce any portion of it.

"We shall attempt to give below a correct but brief sketch of the life of Dr. Ramsey, compiled from records in our possession, and which we obtained with difficulty:

"Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey was born in Knox county, Tennessee, March 25, 1797. The place of his birth is six miles east of Knoxville, between the Holston and French Broad rivers. He was born in a little log cabin which stood only a few feet from the site now occupied by the "Stone House," which famous building was erected by Dr. Ramsey's father.

"Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey's paternal grandfather was Reynolds Ramsey. The parents of Reynolds Ramsey, with their son, came from Scotland. On their passage across the Atlantic, the mother was drowned. The remainder of the family settled at New Castle, Delaware, before the Revolutionary War. Reynolds Ramsey married Naomi Alexander, in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. After the marriage, the young couple settled

upon Marsh Creek, then in York county, Pennsylvania, now in Adams county. They were both strict Presbyterians. Reynolds and Naomi Ramsey had three or four sons and one daughter. The eldest son was Francis Alexander Ramsey, and was born May 31, 1764. He was the father of Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, the subject of this sketch. Reynolds Ramsey was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was at Valley Forge, Trenton and Princeton with General Washington.

"Early in life Francis Alexander Ramsey came West, stopping in Washington county, North Carolina. He was then nineteen years of age. When in 1784 the cession to Congress by the Legislature of North Carolina of her western counties had produced general excitement and dissatisfaction west of the Alleghanies, Francis A. Ramsey took sides with the insurgents. He was secretary of one of the conventions whose action withdrew the allegiance of the western people from North Carolina and established the State of Franklin. He became one of the leading actors in the history of those troublous times, and was, during this period, elected colonel of a regiment.

"On the 7th of April, 1789, Colonel Francis A. Ramsey was married to Miss Peggy Alexander, the eldest daughter of John McKnitt Alexander, of Mecklenburg, N. C. They re-

moved across the mountain and settled on Little Limestone creek, where, on March 26th, 1791, their first son, W. B. A. Ramsey, was born. They afterwards removed to Knox county, settling six miles east of Knoxville, on Swan Pond. Here a second son, J. M. A. Ramsey, was born May 2, 1793. A third son, Samuel Reynolds Ramsey, was born August 7, 1795. The fourth son, James Gettys McGready Ramsey, the subject of this sketch, was born March 25, 1797.

"Soon after this date Colonel F. A. Ramsey erected a stone mansion, which he occupied for twenty-three years, and which is still standing, one of the most remarkable buildings in East Tennessee.

"There were two other children, a son and a daughter, younger than J. G. M. Ramsey. In July, 1805, the mother died, several of her children having preceded her to the grave. Soon after the mother's death, Colonel Ramsey took his surviving children to the home of their grandparents at Gettysburg.

"In the fall of 1806 Colonel Ramsey was married to Mrs. Ann Fleming, a widowed daughter of Judge Agnew. They soon returned to Knoxville. The next year Colonel Ramsey's parents came from Gettysburg to live with their son in this county. Reynolds Ramsey died at the stone mansion in 1814, and his wife followed in 1817.

"J. G. M. Ramsey received the rudiments of his education from private tutors at his father's house. About 1809 he, with his brother William, were sent to Ebenezer Academy, then under the care and instruction of their uncle, Rev. S. G. Ramsey. They remained at this excellent school for five years, and in October, 1814, were sent to Washington College, then under the celebrated Dr. Doak. In 1816 they graduated, both having pursued thorough and complete classical courses of study in the college. J. G. M. Ramsey was then 19 years old, and his brother 17. Returning home, the former pursued a select course of reading, his father's large library affording him ample opportunity to extend his acquaintance with both English and classical literature. In the summer of 1817 he entered the office of Joseph Churchill Strong, M. D., the senior physician of Knoxville. In the meantime, though under age, he had been elected register of Knox county. This afforded him a pleasant diversity of employment and some emolument.

"During the first year J. G. M. Ramsey studied with Dr. Strong, his mother died, leaving Colonel Ramsey a second time a widower. James' sister Eliza was at the time at school at Salem, N. C. After more than two years diligent application to his medical studies, James decided to attend medical lectures in Philadelphia. In

October, 1819, he went on horse-back to Gettysburg, where he left his horse and took the stages to Philadelphia. He had letters of introduction from Dr. Strong, and was at once admitted by the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. In the class of 1819 and 1820 he never lost a day, not even one lecture. He took notes of all the lectures, and while in Philadelphia bought a good medical library. Returning to Knoxville, Dr. Ramsey visited Memphis, then only a hamlet, Brownsville and other towns west of the mountains, intending to settle somewhere in West Tennessee.

"In April, 1820, Col. F. A. Ramsey married his third wife, Mrs. Margaret Humes, of Knoxville. A few months afterwards he received the appointment of president of the new State Bank, then first organized in Knoxville. The bank building stood on the corner of Cumberland and Water streets, near First creek. There Colonel Ramsey contracted malarial fever, and on the 13th of November, 1820, he died.

"Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey's intention of settling in West Tennessee was not carried out. Yielding to the advice of both his father and Dr. Strong, he decided to begin practice in Knoxville. On the first day of August, 1820, he opened an office on Main street, between Water street and State.

"On the 1st of March, 1821, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey was married to Miss

Peggy Barton Crozier, eldest daughter of Capt. John and Hannah Crozier. After a bridal tour of several weeks, they returned to Knoxville and prepared for housekeeping. They lived in Knoxville until January, 1823, when they removed to a new residence which Dr. Ramsey had erected on one of his father's farms, four miles east of Knoxville, in the fork of the Holston and French Broad rivers.

"Here Dr. Ramsey connected agricultural pursuits with his professional duties, and here he wrote for the press many able articles on the subject of agriculture. His views attracted much attention, and he may be given the credit of being the first agricultural reformer in East Tennessee.

"He began to agitate the subject of improving the navigation of our rivers as affording the easiest and cheapest means of transportation for their products. He also advocated a land connection with Charleston, Augusta and Cincinnati. Half a century ago he advocated the making of improvements but recently made and now going on. So strong was his advocacy of land navigation that many people accused him of being an enemy to river navigation. In 1826 the first steamboat arrived at Knoxville and was hailed with lively enthusiasm. It was a small boat, called the *Atlas*, Captain Connor,

Cincinnati. Dr. Ramsey admired the enterprise of the fearless navigator, and invited him to steam up to Mecklenburg with his little craft. This was the name of Dr. Ramsey's residence and farm in the fork, four miles above Knoxville. There the captain and his crew, together with nearly all the citizens of Knoxville, enjoyed the princely hospitality of Dr. Ramsey. In delivering an address of welcome, Dr. Ramsey took occasion to explain his theory of the land communication. His address was published in the *Knoxville Register*, and attracted wide-spread attention. The politicians criticised him severely and the newspapers attacked the theory. His pet scheme of overland communication with Charleston was condemned as "Mecklenburg politics," and its author set down as something of a crank. Notwithstanding the great opposition, he continued to advocate the project through the press and in addresses from the stump or rostrum. The friends of the new movement began to increase, and several conventions were held to discuss the subject. Dr. Ramsey went to Charleston, and was there shown the model of a railroad, the cars on which were to be drawn by horses. Prominent men in Charleston promised their co-operation in the effort to secure overland communication between Knoxville and Charleston. In October, 1832, a

convention was held at Asheville, North Carolina, consisting of delegates from the Carolinas and Tennessee. The public began to wake up and soon several companies were formed to carry out the project of land communication. Preliminary surveys were made through the mountains, and people began to look forward to a short time when Knoxville and Charleston would be connected with some kind of a railroad.

"On the 4th of July, 1836, a convention was held at Knoxville, composed of delegates from the surrounding States. An address to the people was prepared, and the ball set in motion. Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey was accorded the honor of being the father of the grand project. Dr. Ramsey was made president of the Knoxville branch of the L., C. & C. Railroad. The panic of 1837 caused all the banks to suspend specie payment, and the stocks of the railroad became so depreciated that the project of building the railroad directly across the mountains had to be abandoned for the time. Later a railroad connection with the South Atlantic seaboard by a railroad via Augusta, Atlanta and Dalton with Knoxville by a connection with the Hiwassee Railroad was decided upon. That project was pushed until the funds gave out.

"In 1842 a new board of directors was appointed by the State, Dr. Ram-

sey being one of them. This was the beginning of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and Dr. Ramsey was one of its chief promoters. Dr. Ramsey was afterwards appointed by Governor Trousdale as the State's agent of the road, and he performed his duties with signal ability and fidelity.

"Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey was not only the father of railroads in Tennessee, but in the entire South. His was one of the active and progressive minds of the time. In fact, he was one of the men whose misfortune (or glory) it was to live ahead of the times.

"Dr. Ramsey had further agencies in the internal improvements of the State of Tennessee, material, moral and intellectual. He assisted in inaugurating the public school system of the State, and always took a prominent part in every progressive movement. He set on foot the formation of the East Tennessee Historical and Antiquarian Society, and was elected its perpetual corresponding secretary. At the celebration of the Knoxville semi-centennial in 1842, Dr. Ramsey was present, and at the banquet given on that occasion was highly complimented in a speech by Judge Reese, president of the Historical Society, for his untiring efforts in gathering together historical matter.

"Dr. Ramsey was the founder of an academy near his residence, and

was always the firm friend of education. Early in life he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hampden-Sydney Academy in Knoxville, and later in life was the president of the board. In 1822 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Blount College, to succeed his father, who had died. Blount College afterwards became East Tennessee College, and is now the University of Tennessee. Dr. Ramsey resigned his position in the board many years ago. He was also elected a trustee of Washington College, his *Alma Mater*, and received from that famous institution the degree of Master of Arts

"Dr. Ramsey received, during his life, honorary memberships in many of the literary and scientific societies of America. He had correspondence with many of the statesmen and literary men of his day, among them Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, President Polk, Professor Dickson, Judge Frost, President Davis, Democratic leaders and electors, and many others. He was a contributor to the periodical literature of the day, on literary, political, historical and religious subjects.

"Dr. Ramsey was a director in one of the first banks ever established in Knoxville. He was elected president of the branch Bank of Tennessee when it was first established here, but

declined the honor. He afterwards served in that capacity for a number of years.

"In 1845 Dr. Ramsey published his 'Annals of Tennessee,' a work on which he had spent much time and research. Almost every Tennessean is acquainted with this work, and it is not necessary to speak of it in detail. This history closes with the year 1800. As already mentioned, Dr. Ramsey had compiled in manuscript a second volume, which was destroyed during the war.

"Dr. Ramsey cast his fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. He was a delegate from Tennessee at the Richmond Bank Convention on the day of the first battle of Manassas. Dr. Ramsey was appointed by President Davis a *quasi* member of the Confederate Congress before Tennessee seceded. He had a long correspondence with President Davis and several members of his cabinet. In 1863 he was appointed Confederate Tax Collector for Tennessee, but declined on account of other duties.

"Dr. Ramsey's career during the war would fill a large volume. He was a most active and earnest supporter of the Southern Confederacy, and filled various positions of trust and honor under President Davis. Five of his sons were in the Southern army, and several of them lost their lives in the service of the Southern Confederacy.

"After the close of the war no Rebel could live in East Tennessee, and Dr. Ramsey and the remnant of his family sought refuge in North Carolina. While there he employed himself in the practice of his profession and in writing for the press. At Exiles' Retreat, N. C., in 1868, he began a sketch of the career of himself and sons in the civil war. It was not intended for publication, but for family reference, and was never completed.

"About the year 1870 Dr. Ramsey returned to Knoxville, and resumed here the practice of his profession. For a number of years he and his wife, his youngest son and a widowed daughter have lived at their comfortable home at 163 East Cumberland street in Knoxville. For a long time after the war he led an active life, but gradually his strength began to fail, and now for several years the venerable Doctor has seldom been on the streets. He attended regularly, while able, the meetings of the Tennessee Historical Society, of which he was for many years President. If we mistake not, he was President at the time of his death, though he has not been in Nashville to attend its meetings for several years.

"Dr. Ramsey's wife survives him. They long since celebrated their golden wedding, and a more devoted and loving couple never traveled the path of life together."

DR. WILLIAM J. BAKER was born near Lexington, Kentucky, December 21, 1800. His parents emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia, and were among the first settlers of that State. His father was a man of large wealth and wide influence, owning several plantations, salt-works, and many slaves.

Dr. Baker spent the early part of his life in the heart of the blue-grass region of Kentucky, attending college in winter, and during vacation his time was spent in piling up stores of useful knowledge for future use; and, unlike many young men reared in affluence and ease, with a large retinue of servants at his command, he did not learn to love the pleasures and frivolities incident to the position he occupied, rather than become a useful member of society.

Having determined on Medicine as his life-work, he entered the Transylvania University, then situated at Lexington, Kentucky. It was here he met and became the life-long friend and boon companion of Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell; indeed they were room-mates while students. He graduated from the Transylvania University at the age of twenty-five, and while there distinguished himself as being a hard-working, diligent student. Soon after his graduation he came to Knoxville and made this his future home.

Dr. John M. Boyd, his pupil and

confidential friend, is sometimes wont to tell a little anecdote illustrative of the man and his character, which shows how often an incident, trivial in itself, turns the tide of events to one's own favor, and, if we are ready to embrace them, how easy a matter it is to ride the waves of popular approval without rippling the waters or marring the beautiful mirror reflected upon its bosom.

It was something like this: Dr. Baker had not long been a resident of Knoxville, and it was while he was boarding at the principal hotel in the city that a lady had a stroke of apoplexy at a camp-meeting in progress south of the Tennessee river. Her friends, hurrying to town in search of the most available physician, happened upon young Baker and took him to see her. Dr. Baker, on examining the patient, saw at once the utter hopelessness of the case. However, he assisted her friends in taking her home, where he remained several hours with his patient, making her as comfortable as possible. On taking his leave, he remarked to those standing around her bedside that the patient would not live till 12 o'clock the next day. "Sure enough," he said, in telling of the circumstance afterwards, "it happened as the clock was tolling the hour of high-noon on the morrow her life slowly and imperceptibly ebbed away." From that hour his star began to rise and his

success was assured. He married Miss Mary Ann Cox on December 13, 1827.

In 1856, at the urgent solicitation of Dr. J. M. Boyd, Dr. Baker did his celebrated operation of Histerectomy. It was performed November 1, 1856, upon a negress suffering with terrible hemorrhages incident to a Uterine Fibroma. Dr. Baker was ably assisted in this operation by Drs. Boyd, James Rodgers and J. H. Sawyers.

The case was done before anything was known in regard to asepsis or anti-sepsis, yet, strange to say, the woman recovered completely and lived thirty-four years afterwards, only to die by poison at the hands of her niece. Dr. Boyd had the good fortune to secure the cervix of the uterus, which was transfixed and cut off during the operation.

The patient was dismissed as cured January 1, 1857. A report of the case was afterwards written up by Dr. Boyd and published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* (page 572, Vol. XXXIII. 1857). His was the third case reported and was done without any guide, as the literature upon the subject was practically hid.

Dr. Baker was not only a successful Lapuotomist but a brilliant Lithotomist as well. He was also a man of high character, of deep honor, and spotless integrity. And to use the language of Dr. Boyd, who knew him more intimately than anyone

else, he was kind, sympathetic and gentle; he was a man of strong convictions, quick conceptions, and an accurate diagnostician. He was, in fact, an ideal doctor. Can a man with all these virtues be more, or approach more closely to the rules ascribed to a physician by the ancient masters of physic? Nay, verily.

Dr. Baker, besides being a man of quiet, unassuming, peaceable disposition, was also a man of great personal courage, a foeman not to be thoughtlessly antagonized. He had three other brothers who were physicians, Leonidas, Harvey and Abner.

Dr. Baker, a few days before his death, had a stroke of paralysis, but rallied sufficiently to walk around his room; he had another attack, however, in a few days which carried him away September 20, 1865.

About the year 1799, Dr. E. R. Dulaney, of Culpepper county, Virginia, came and settled in the upper part of East Tennessee. He was quite a prominent physician, and did a large practice in the adjoining States of Virginia and Tennessee.

In addition to his professional duties, he took a very active part in politics, being a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He served eight or ten years in the Tennessee Legislature, and was an elector on the presidential ticket in 1812. He married a Miss Snapp, of Sullivan county, by whom he had several children. He

died July 10, 1840. His eldest son, W. R. Dulaney, who was a physician, was born in Blountville, Sullivan county, April 2, 1800. He received his literary education at Washington College under Dr. Doak, and then studied Medicine with his father, with whom he practiced several years, and then attended lectures at the Transylvania University, from which institution he graduated in 1839. He was a student here while the fame of the great Dudley was at the zenith of his glory. Dr. W. R. Dulaney graduated in the same class with Dr. Thomas Atchison.

During the year 1825 Dr. W. R. Dulaney married a Miss Mary Taylor, of Carter county, by whom he raised a large family. His three boys, J. E., N. S. and W. A. Dulaney, were all physicians. Dr. W. R. Dulaney continued in the practice of medicine up to the breaking out of the civil war, when he died from an attack of acute bronchitis. He was a man of wide experience, and did a large practice in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee.

His eldest son, J. E. Dulaney, was born in Blountville June 17, 1830, was educated at Jefferson Academy, Blountville, and Emory, Virginia. He studied Medicine with his father, and attended one course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1851 and 1852. He graduated, however, from the Transylvania

University in 1854, and again in New York in 1855. He practiced in Blountville till the breaking out of the civil war, when he entered the Confederate army as a private, but was afterwards elected surgeon of the regiment. At the close of the war he settled in Texas, where he practiced for eight years; he then returned to Blountville, at which place he died at the age of forty-seven.

The second son, Dr. N. S. Dulaney, is now practicing Medicine in Bristol, Tennessee. The youngest son, Dr. W. A. Dulaney, is living in Blountville, Sullivan county, where he enjoys a wide practice.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. James Carson, was born in Jefferson county, above Dandridge, on the bank of the beautiful French Broad, August 13, 1805. His early boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. However, he entered Tusculum College, in Greene county, from which institution he graduated.

Afterwards he studied Medicine and attended Lectures at the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. Having finished his course of study at this college, he took up his residence in Dandridge, where he practiced for about fourteen years, when, owing to declining health, he removed to Cleveland, Tennessee.

Here he lived for four or five years, and failing to regain his former status, he purchased a farm in Rhea county,

to which place he removed, and where he lived for twenty-five years. In the meantime, though, he practiced dentistry, which he had substituted for the more laborious and exacting duties of an active physician's life.

Again he removed to Cleveland where he resided for fifteen years, continuing to grow feebler and becoming all the while less suited for professional work. He died at the residence of his son, J. B. Carson, in Monroe county, Tennessee, December 30, 1890, at the age of eighty-five years.

He was twice married, the first wife was a Miss Juliet Carter, the second time to a Miss Cooke, of McMinn county, a sister of Dr. Robert F. Cooke, of Madisonville, Monroe county, and Judge J. B. Cooke, of Chattanooga.

Dr. Carson, early in life, conceived the idea that it was his duty to minister to the welfare of the soul as well as to the wants of the temple of its abode. And with this view in mind he was ordained by the Baptist church at Dandridge, Tennessee, to preach the gospel, which he did every Sunday for nearly forty years, practicing his profession through the week when his feeble health would permit it.

DR. ROBERT HATTON HODSDEN was born November 16, 1806, in Isle of Wight county, Virginia. His father dying while he was quite young and leaving a large family, threw

him somewhat on his own resources very early in life. He had a good common school education, which he acquired partly from the country schools and partly from the academy at Smithfield, Virginia.

In addition to attending school at odd intervals, he worked at the tailoring trade till he was twenty-one, when meeting with misfortune in a business transaction he bid adieu to the old commonwealth and started out in the world for himself. He went first to Washington City, thence to Cincinnati, thence to Nashville, and finally to Rhea county, East Tennessee, at which place he commenced the study of Medicine, in 1830, with Dr. John Hoyl, of that county, still plying his trade to pay his necessary expenses with. For eighteen months he studied Medicine and worked, when he took a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

In the fall of 1833 he returned to East Tennessee and commenced the practice of his profession in Maryville, Blount county, forming a partnership with Dr. James Gillespie.

In 1838 he went for the Government as physician to the Cherokee Indians when they were removed West, accompanying them as far as the western boundary of Arkansas. He made two trips with the Indians, first from Chattanooga, then Ross' Landing; the second time from

Charleston, on the Hiwassee river. Dr. Hodsden took an active part in politics, being a staunch Whig, an ardent admirer of "Harry of the West," and a warm personal friend of the late "Parson Brownlow"; serving as many as three terms in the Tennessee Legislature from Blount county.

In 1844 he removed to Sevier county, where he did a good practice, and also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was also frequently called in difficult surgical cases.

Dr. J. C. Cawood, who knew him quite intimately—indeed, he attended him during his last illness—and who is himself an eminent surgeon, as well as the distinguished dean of the Tennessee Medical College, speaks in glowing terms of Dr. Hodsden's skill as a surgeon.

Dr. Hodsden had strong Union proclivities, and supported them with great zeal, being elected to the Legislature as a Union member from the counties of Knox and Sevier. He died of heart disease, June 18, 1864.

Aside from his political preferences, Dr. Hodsden held many positions of trust. He was a member of the State Agricultural Bureau, president of the East Tennessee Fair, and also president of the East Tennessee Medical Society.

Away back in the early part of this century, on the site of the old fort which overlooked and guarded the

embryonic settlement forming the nucleus of the town of Maryville, Dr. G. B. Thompson unfolded his eyes in a new world and in a new country. Few as were the wants of the early pioneers of that historic little town, they early held the idea that the education of their children was the ultimate aim of their ambition. Hence, one amongst the first buildings to be erected, after their own houses had sprung crude and rude from the wilderness, was a college dedicated to the advancement of knowledge and the dissemination of truth, founded by the indomitable will and untiring energy of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Anderson. And it was to this college that young Thompson, who showed a remarkable precociousness far in advance for one of his years, was sent. He was an apt student, who easily and rapidly mastered those studies over which an ordinary man would laboriously pore.

After the completion of his college course he was sent to the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., at which institution he graduated with honors ere he had completed his twentieth year. He then took up his residence in Cleveland, Tenn., where he practiced Medicine for forty-four years. In the meantime, however, he married Miss Myra Waterhouse, of Washington, Rhea county, Tenn., May 11, 1830, by which union he had one child, a daughter, who afterwards

became the wife of Mr. John H. Craig-miles, a highly respected and influential citizen of Cleveland.

Dr. Thompson was gathered to his fathers August 11, 1873, after he had spent the greater portion of his life in the alleviation of suffering humanity.

Dr. Carrick W. Crozier was born in Knoxville, Tenn., April 5, 1807. His youth was divided between attending school and staying in his father's (Capt. John Crozier's) store. On January 1, 1835, he married Miss Elizabeth Baker, a sister of Dr. W. J. Baker. Subsequently he removed to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in the mercantile business for about five years, until after the financial crash which swept over the country in the latter part of the thirties, and being a heavy loser he returned to Knoxville, when, after having retired from business, he took up the study of Medicine under Dr. W. J. Baker.

On the breaking out of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as a surgeon, remaining in the service until the surrender, when, returning home, he practiced his profession till feeble health retired him from the field. He died September 10, 1884, surviving those great lights of Medicine (the Drs. Ramsey) but a few months.

Dr. Otis F. Neill was born in Conway, New Hampshire, April 29, 1817. Like many New England boys, he

was early taught to be thrifty and industrious; to scorn idleness, and court the ways of wisdom. He received his literary training from Dartmouth College, at which institution he graduated in 1842, when, deciding to enter the profession of Medicine, he attended the medical department of the same school, taking four courses of lectures.

After his graduation he settled in Portland, Maine, where he lived some eight years. In the year 1854 he came to Knoxville, Tennessee, which place he made his future home till his death, except two years spent abroad on the continent of Europe to recuperate his failing health.

Dr. Hill was fortunate in living when he did, for during his life he was the associate and contemporary of the most brilliant physicians and skilled surgeons that Tennessee had then seen. He was also one of the very few physicians who, aside from a success of his profession, made a pecuniary success. For a quarter of a century he lived and walked among the people of Knoxville, enjoying their utmost confidence and esteem. And when he died his loss was felt by the laity as well as the medical profession. He left a son, Dr. J. W. Hill, to succeed him in his practice.

DR. E. S. MILLER was born in Washington county, near Jonesboro, Tennessee, in the year 1820, and during his early boyhood did chores on

the farm and attended the country schools till he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Emory and Henry College, during the session of 1840-'41.

Having concluded that Medicine was his calling, he chose Dr. W. Hunt, of New Port, Tennessee as his preceptor, with whom he studied till the fall of 1843, when he began to practice under Dr. S. B. Cunningham, of Jonesboro. And he remained under his guiding hand for one year, afterwards attending two full courses of lectures at the Transylvania School of Medicine, in Kentucky, graduating with distinction.

After finishing his course of lectures he took up his residence at Blountville, and practiced there successfully for ten years, till failing health and cataract of both eyes forced him, contrary to his wishes, to seek a much needed rest.

However, chafing under this enforced idleness, in a few years he again resumed his professional duties, this time, though, in the counties of Coffee, Bedford and Rutherford, when his old trouble, complicated this time with deafness, again compelled him to give up his practice, when he returned to the home of his boyhood to pass the evening of his days in peace and in retirement from the troubles and worries of life. He has two sons, W. J. and S. A. Miller; both are physicians of high repute.

Dr. Miller has always been an enthusiastic physician, and a firm believer in the principles of Freemasonry, and his long life spent in the alleviation of suffering humanity, when he himself was so often laboring under the disadvantages of his own bodily infirmities, fully attest his zeal, and is worthy of emulation.

DR. FRANK A. RAMSEY, the half-brother of that eminent physician and able writer, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, April 7, 1821. He attended college at the East Tennessee University, from which school he had the degree of A. B. conferred upon him, August 5, 1840, and on August 5, 1846, the same institution honored him with the degree of A. M.

Having been taught the primary principles of Medicine by his brother, he attended medical lectures at the Transylvania University, where he graduated in 1842 with great honor to himself and credit to the school, upon which he afterwards, during a long and useful career, reflected so much renown

After practicing in Knoxville for a few years he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he resided during the winter months teaching in the Memphis Medical College, in which institution he held the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, returning to East Tennessee in the interim of the sessions.

In 1851, in connection with Dr. James C. McIntosh, he founded a Primary School of Medicine in Knoxville, designed only to fit students desiring a medical education for the more laborious duties of a Medical College, by instructing them in the rudiments of that science whose foundation laid deep and broad would be such a potent factor in advancing knowledge and investigating truth.

During the war of the rebellion he took an active part in the affairs of the Southern Confederacy, being Medical Director of the Confederate armies for East Tennessee during the entire war. When peace was declared between the States he returned to Memphis and again took a position in the Medical College at that place, this time, however, being made Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, which position he filled till 1868, when he resigned and came back to his native city, Knoxville.

Dr. Ramsey, like his brother, was not only an eminent physician, but he was also a vigorous writer, a fluent speaker and a fine conversationalist. Besides being easy and graceful in public, he also impressed an audience by his earnestness as a man of great force of character. He was a contributor to many different periodicals, and his writings upon various subjects covered a wide field. Having a great penchant for literary pursuits, his peculiar genius early led him to adopt

editorial work, upon which he entered with great zeal, when in 1853 he founded and was editor of the *East Tennessee Medical Record*. Again, when in Memphis he was editor of *The Medical Monthly*. In 1871 he assisted in the reorganization of the Knox county section of the East Tennessee Medical Society.

Nevertheless, after years spent in arduous labors in various fields, the effects of constant strain began to tell upon his constitution, and like the late Sir John Goodsir—who wrecked his health by overwork—he was a victim to that terrible malady, progressive locomotor ataxia, from the effects of which he afterwards succumbed May 26, 1884, though, in addition to this trouble, Dr. Ramsey's case was complicated with pharyngolaryngeal disease.

DR. DANIEL T. BOYNTON was born in Athens, Maine, February 8, 1837. Like a great many of the sturdy folk of New England, Dr. Boynton's ancestors were a daring, venturesome people who sailed the seas and carried the flag of the United States into every port of the world, exchanging their cargoes with the merchants of far-off countries for their wares, goods, etc., thereby enriching themselves and adding to the material prosperity of our own country.

Dr. Boynton's father was himself not a sailor, but cared more for the quiet life and retirement incident to

farming than the excitement and danger attending sailing before the mast. Dr. Boynton's early life was, therefore, spent in the country, amid the peaceful fields and shady walks of his father's farm near Elyria, Ohio, to which place his family had removed from Maine.

Having very early in life determined upon Medicine as his life-work, he bent all his energies to that end, and in 1860 he entered the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, from which college he graduated in 1863, after a full three years course. Upon the completion of his studies at this university, he immediately entered the United States Army as a surgeon in the twenty-third army corps, and did duty in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina.

When the war closed he again attended medical lectures, this time, however, in New York, upon the completion of which he settled in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he rapidly rose in his profession and easily won the confidence of the people, and he was soon in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. He was also Adjutant General of Tennessee, besides being private secretary to Governor Brownlow for two years.

Dr. Boynton continued in the full enjoyment of an active practice even after he became Pension Agent at Knoxville, which position he held for sixteen years. After his withdrawal

from the Pension Agency, he retired somewhat from the activities and worry of a busy professional life to quietude and rest in the bosom of his family, where he spent the evening of his days.

Dr. Boynton was a person of distinguished appearance, who easily made friends, and his acquaintance grew as you learned to know him better, so that he always left the impression of high esteem for the man in the memory of those with whom he came in contact. He was of a kind, gentle disposition, whose presence in the sick-room always inspired confidence; he was also a thorough gentleman, a fine physician and a skillful surgeon, in fact, a useful member of society. He died January 8, 1888.

Professor CHARLES CONNELLY LANCASTER, M. D., the subject of this sketch, was born in Madison county, Middle Tennessee the 29th of October, 1851. His father, Edwin R. Lancaster, though a Virginian, was also a physician. His family soon removed to Richmond, where young Lancaster's early childhood was spent. Returning to Tennessee, however, young Charles was sent to the neighborhood schools, which he attended till his seventeenth year, when he became a student of Aurelia Academy, Virginia, from which he graduated and then entered Hampden-Sydney College for two or three years.

After this we next hear of him as a banker in New York City, doing a thriving business, which though was not congenial to his disposition. He commenced the study of Medicine in 1881, graduating from the Richmond Medical College in 1884. Having spent some time as an interne in the hospital at Richmond, he removed to Florida and remained there till 1887, when he came to Knoxville, where he soon won many friends.

Being one of the original charter members of the Tennessee Medical College, he was its first Professor of Physiology, which chair he filled with credit to himself and to the college. Afterwards, when Dr. J. C. Cawood was nominated and elected to the chair of Theory and Practice of Surgery, Dr. Lancaster was chosen to fill the position of Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Tennessee Medical College, made vacant by Dr. Cawood's promotion, and this chair Dr. Lancaster was filling when he died from the effects of blood-poisoning, February 3, 1891, contracted while performing an operation on a patient. He lingered but a few days, suffering great agony.

Rarely do we find so many ennobling virtues that beautify the soul and elevate the character in one man as were combined in Dr. Lancaster.

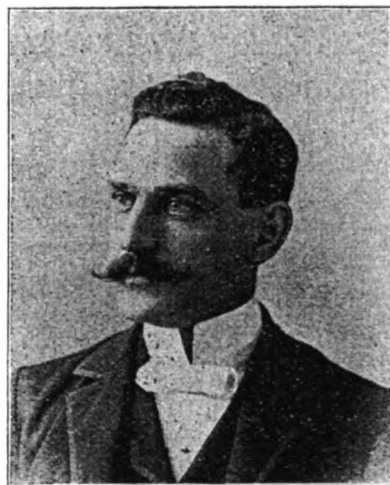
Possessed of a fine mind and an inquiring disposition, he was early imbued with ambition to excel in his profession and to better humanity. Indeed, he had many of those qualities that inspire confidence and make the ideal physician—a cheerful countenance, a soft voice, and a gentle touch. He was progressive, yet not insinuating; firm, yet not offending. He was courteous to his professional brethren, and always gave attentive audience to others in discourse. His convictions of right were strong, and he followed them unflinchingly. His opinion was weighty, and his advice often sought. His daily life was upright and without reproach—an example worthy of emulation. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and elevated to positions of trust, yet he wore his honors meekly and unceremoniously.

A young man in the prime of life, with the dawn of a brilliant future opening to him, was cut down. He had just reached a position where he could view at a distance fields awaiting the conqueror, and with a mind prepared to execute great difficulties, was marching to subdue them when the destiny of fate overtook him. As a heritage to posterity, he leaves an imperishable monument of his worth.

CHAPTER VII.

HISTORY OF JOURNALISM IN EAST TENNESSEE.

By GEO. W. OCHS.



Geo W Ochs

East Tennessee, which blazed the way for civilization in the Central Mississippi Valley, contributed her full quota to the religious, political, judicial, military and educational history of the United States, and gave a brilliant galaxy of preachers, statesmen, jurists, soldiers and teachers to illumine the roll of distinguished Americans, yet in no profession or pursuit has her influence been greater or her record more creditable than in the ranks of journalism.

That profession attracted the most talented and most masterful minds this historic region has ever possessed.

East Tennessee gave birth to the first journal ever established in America for the sole purpose of advocating the abolition of slavery in the United States, and the spark which then glowed with such fitful light among the mountain fastnesses of the "Volunteer State" was fanned into the fearful flame which swept the institution of slavery from the face of the earth

and changed the entire destiny of mankind. It was amid the mountains of East Tennessee that the genius of Brownlow thundered, and his eloquence reverberated in nearly every hamlet and village in America, exerting a potent influence in determining the issues of the civil war and becoming a ruling voice in the preliminary struggles. It was amid the mountains of East Tennessee that the beautiful periods of Landon C. Haynes found birth and embellished the journalistic literature of the age. It was in East Tennessee that a few brave men of far-seeing judgment established the first journal in America devoted to the encouragement of railroad building and internal improvements. During the early presidential campaigns, and amid the fierce political contests from 1830 to 1860, the journalists of East Tennessee stood out in bold relief as leaders of thought, fearless in invective, trenchant and powerful in logic; and they wielded an influence which was not limited by State lines.

After the civil war journalism in East Tennessee languished in sympathy with the impoverishment and distress which prevailed everywhere, but in 1870 the revival commenced, and to-day the newspapers of East Tennessee have begun to restore her to her proud position in journalism, and she now contains some of the

most successful and influential interior journals in the United States, which, in some respects, have outstripped all rivals and stand at the very highest pinnacle of journalistic success.

The first newspaper established in Tennessee was published at Rogersville, Hawkins county. It was known as *The Knoxville Gazette*, and the first number appeared on November 5, 1791. G. Roulstone and R. Ferguson were the publishers. It is not known why it was published at Rogersville, as its name clearly indicates that it was determined to publish it at Knoxville. Knoxville was not laid out until 1792, though there was a considerable settlement in the vicinity for three years before that time, and it was doubtless the purpose of the publishers to issue their journal at Knoxville as soon as the town was laid out, for in the fall of 1792 they removed the paper to that place. It was a three-column folio, without rules, and devoid of any special merit or any noteworthy characteristic. George Roulstone was the editor. He was printer to the Territorial and State Legislatures, and published Blount's "*Catachetical Exposition of the Constitution of Tennessee*." He continued the publication of the *Gazette* until his death, which occurred in 1804. He was public printer at the time of his death, and his wife,

who was a Miss Gilliam, of Nashville, was elected two successive terms to succeed him.

The next paper established in Tennessee was *The Knoxville Register*, a weekly paper, founded by G. Roulstone in 1798. In 1800 its publisher, together with John Rivington Parrrington, began another weekly called *The Genius of Liberty*, a small paper, and thus gave Knoxville, at the dawn of the nineteenth century, three weekly journals. Four years later George Wilson commenced the publication of a five-column four-page weekly called *Wilson's Gazette*. It was more pretentious than its predecessors, and the typographical appearance much better. It had column-rules and other improved equipment, whereas its predecessors were printed in the crudest manner. This paper continued at Knoxville until 1818, when it was removed to Nashville.

The first journal established in East Tennessee which left an impress and was recognized as a leader of thought in the State, followed the *Gazette*, and was known as *The Knoxville Register*. It was established in August, 1816, by F. S. Heiskell and Hu. Brown. This paper continued uninterruptedly until 1836, when its name was temporarily changed, but restored in 1839, and its publication continued by Ramsey & Craighead, and later by J. C. Moses, with varying fortunes, until 1863. It was a

conspicuous supporter of Whig principles up to 1859, when the sectional questions placed it in the Democratic fold. It was edited with vigor and ability, and bore an especially prominent part in the bitter campaigns which were waged against Andrew Jackson.

The establishment of *The Knoxville Register* in 1816 was preceded two years by *The Rogersville Gazette*, a five-column folio, which appeared at Rogersville in July, 1814, with Carey and Earley as publishers.

For the next four years the *Register* and the *Gazette* were the only papers in East Tennessee, but on April 30, 1820, another journal made its appearance at Jonesboro, and it is historic as the first paper ever established in America for the sole purpose of advocating the abolition of slavery. It was edited and published by Elihu Embree, and printed at the office of *The East Tennessee Patriot*, a paper established about the same time at Jonesboro by Jacob Howard, a printer who came there from Baltimore. Embree, at that time, was associated with his brother in iron-works in Sullivan county. He died on December 4, following the appearance of his journal, and the paper was temporarily discontinued; it reappeared soon afterwards as "*The Genius of Universal Emancipation*," at Greeneville, in April, 1822. This paper was established at Mt. Pleasant,

Ohio, in July, 1821, fifteen months after Embree's paper at Jonesboro, and was removed to Greeneville at the time stated, and continued the work inaugurated by Embree. Its editor was Benj. Lundy, a quaker; in 1827 it was removed to Philadelphia. While at Greeneville, Lundy also established a paper known as *The Economist and Political Recorder*, and after his departure it was continued by Thos. Hoge, but soon succumbed.

About 1820 John B. Hood established a paper at Rogersville known as *The Western Pilot*, and in 1824 he removed it to Washington, Rhea county, and changed its name to *The Valley Freeman*. It was the first newspaper established in East Tennessee south of Knoxville. In 1834 it was removed to Athens, and called *The Gazette*, but did not long survive.

The Hiawasseean was started in Athens in 1827, and continued until 1831. John B. Hood was the proprietor.

After *The Freeman* was removed to Athens, J. W. M. Brazeale commenced the publication of a paper at Athens in 1834, known as *The Tennessee Journal*, and in 1837 A. W. Elder established a Whig paper at Athens, known as *The Hiawassee Patriot*, but it was short-lived. *The Athens Courier*, a strong Democratic paper, was begun about the same time by Frazier and Gibbs.

The only other paper established

in East Tennessee between 1820 and 1830 was *The Enquirer*, which was begun in Knoxville in 1823. Hiram Barry, who died at Knoxville in 1889, was its owner and publisher. He came to Knoxville in 1816, and was continuously in the printing business in that city for seventy-three years. The decade between 1830 and 1840 was fruitful in the birth of papers, some of which became known from one end of America to the other.

On July 4, 1831, *The Railroad Advocate* made its appearance at Rogersville. It was established for the purpose of encouraging the building of railroads, which were then scarcely known, and was supported by voluntary subscriptions of a number of enterprising men. It lived but a year, but was probably the first paper of that character ever printed.

In November, 1832, Judge Thomas Emmerson, who sat upon the Supreme bench from 1818 to 1822, and Seth J. W. Lucky, an attorney, established at Jonesboro *The Washington Republican and Farmers Journal*, a radical anti-Jackson publication. Lucky withdrew from it in 1835, and Judge Emmerson sold it in 1837 to Mason R. Lyon, who changed its name to *The Washington Republican and Advertiser*. It ardently supported Hugh L. White for the presidency in 1836. In May of that year the Van Buren supporters established at Jonesboro *The Tennessee Sentinel*, which

became one of the most historic papers of the State on account of its bitter warfare on Brownlow under the editorship of Landon C. Haynes.

William G. Brownlow established *The Whig* at Elizabethton, in Carter county, in 1839, and in 1843 removed it to Jonesboro. A relentless controversy was begun between *The Whig* and *The Sentinel*, which culminated in a shooting affray between Haynes and Brownlow, and the latter was shot. *The Whig* was removed to Knoxville in 1849. The boldness and fearlessness of this paper soon made it known all over the land. Its motto was, "Cry Aloud, and Spare Not." As the issues preceding the war became more closely drawn, Brownlow's abuse and vituperation increased, and the paper at length was called "Independent Journal, and Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator." Its editor wielded an incisive pen. His logic was irresistible and his invective overwhelming. He knew no fear, and the paper fairly bristled with the most terrific onslaughts on the slave party, characterized by a fierceness and a vindictiveness that has rarely been equaled in American journalism. Its influence and fame grew as its intolerance increased, and in 1858 it had a circulation of many thousand and was eagerly sought for in all parts of America. In 1861 it was forced to suspend, but was revived in 1863 and

was continued by Brownlow until 1869, when he retired. He resumed the editorship, however, in 1875, at which time the paper was known as *The Daily Chronicle*, and *Weekly Whig and Chronicle*, under the management of William Rule.

Among the other papers established in the decade between 1830 and 1840 were the following: *The Times* in 1839, by J. C. Moses as publisher, and Thos. W. Humes as editor, which was discontinued in 1841; *The Hiawassee Patriot*, in 1834, by A. W. Elder, at Madisonville, which was removed in 1837 to Athens; *The Baptist Monitor*, a religious paper, which was published from 1835 to 1838 at Madisonville by Rev. Woods; *The Athens Courier*, established at Athens in 1837 by Frazier & Gibbs, and continued till 1853; *The Intelligencer*, established at Maryville, Blount county, in 1837, by F. A. Parham, which was later moved to Chattanooga and called *The Hamilton Gazette*, and later *The Chattanooga Gazette*. Montgomery McTeer, in 1838, began a bi-monthly agricultural paper at Maryville, and a temperance paper, known as *The Temperance Banner*, the first journal of the kind in the State, but neither lived any length of time. McAfee & Bunker, in 1831, established at New Market, Jefferson county, *The New Market Telegraph*, which was soon discontinued. The only other county paper established during that

period was The Elizabethton Republican and Manufacturers Advocate, which was started at Elizabethton in 1837 by Lyon & Gott, but it was really the Jonesboro Republican, which had been removed to that point; its publication was continued until 1844. Judge Jno. R. Nelson, in 1831, began the publication at Knoxville of a paper called The Republican, and in 1834 *Uncle Sam*, both being short-lived. The Argus appeared at Knoxville in 1838, was afterwards called The Standard, and continued until the year 1841 witnessed the birth of The Post at Knoxville. It was published by Capt. James Williams, and lived until 1845. In September, 1848, Sam P. Ivins, who was foreman for the Knoxville Post, and later for the Knoxville Standard, moved to Athens and established a weekly paper there called The Post. It was ably edited and prudently managed and became one of the foremost papers of the State. Its influence was the result of the manly, fearless and yet conservative course of its able editor, and its opinions were received with the greatest respect and exercised a great influence on all public questions in the State. Its veteran editor remained at its helm until his death, in 1884, and it yet flourishes under the management of his descendants.

The leading papers of East Tennessee at this period were the Register and Argus, of Knoxville, edited

respectively by F. S. Heiskell and E. G. Eastman; Ivins' Athens Post, The Chattanooga Gazette, edited by F. S. Parham, and the Sentinel and Whig, of Jonesboro, with Landon C. Haynes editing the former and W. G. Brownlow the latter. The epoch was pregnant with exciting political contests and bitter controversies; editors were engaged in deadly feuds, and fearlessly hurled their barbed javelins of vindictive ridicule and sarcasm. These contests not infrequently culminated in personal encounters, but an appeal to powder and lead was rare.

The next epoch of journalism in East Tennessee was in the decade preceding the civil war. The fierce issues which inflamed our country during that period were especially virulent in East Tennessee, for in this section families were divided, neighbors at bitter feud with one another, brother against brother and father against son. A strong Abolition and Union sentiment predominated in East Tennessee, and the issues were drawn with an intensity and bitterness hardly equaled elsewhere in the country. Newspapers began to spring up in nearly all the counties in East Tennessee, and before the crash of war came nearly every county had its local newspaper, and in most of them there were two or three.

It was at this period that the first daily paper in East Tennessee saw

the light of day. It was published at Knoxville, and was known as *The Daily Morning Plebian*. It was established in 1850 as a weekly and changed to a daily the year following. It was published by Helms Bros.

The *Banner* was established at Cleveland in 1854 by Robert McNeley; *The Free Press* at Loudon, in 1854, by Samuel and Wm. O'Brien; *The Orion* at Loudon, which lived but a short time; *The Blount County Advocate* at Maryville, in 1853, by W. P. Collins; and *The East Tennessean* at the same place, in 1855, by James E. Swann; *The Gazette* at Kingston, by N. A. Patterson, in 1855; *The Herald* at Dandridge, in 1855, by H. C. Craig and Samuel Ramsey; *The American Statesman* at the same place, in 1856, by H. C. Craig and F. M. Wylie, which, in 1857, was removed to Morristown; *The Times* at Rogersville, in 1850, by LaFayette Jones, which, in 1859, was succeeded by *The Independent*, published by Rev. M. H. B. Burkett; *The Spy* at Greeneville, in 1849, with Chas. Johnson and J. B. Lyon as editors; *The Democrat* at the same place, in 1858, by H. G. Robertson, which, in 1859, was changed to *The Banner*, and continued as a bitter pro-slavery paper until 1863. The first paper in Sullivan county appeared in 1857; it was known as *The Bristol News*, and was published by J. A. Sperry, and was continued un-

til the office was burned during Stoneman's raid in 1863.

In this epoch the journalistic war raged furiously at Knoxville. In 1858 John Mitchel, known as the "Irish Patriot," and W. G. Swann, established an ultra pro-slavery paper, known as *The Southern Citizen*, and between it and Brownlow's *Whig* was waged a relentless war, each vieing with the other in fierceness and intolerance. *The Register* was under the management of John Miller McKee at this time, and had for its editors at different periods, Thos. W. Humes, James C. Moses and John L. Moses, all men of marked ability, forcible in argument, smooth in diction and sincere in utterance.

At Chattanooga, during this period, there were three papers, *The Gazette*, edited by F. A. Parham, a strong *Whig* paper; *The Vindicator*, a Democratic weekly, established in 1850, by John W. Ford, who was editor and proprietor; and *The Advertiser*, established a year or two later by Watkins & Crandall as publishers, and W. Fennimore Cooper as editor.

The Advertiser continued until forced to succumb by the exigencies of war.

In 1859 Captain Hamilton established a large blanket-sheet called *The Democrat*, at Chattanooga, but it lasted only a few months.

Most of the papers were suspended

at the outbreak of the war, though a few continued to appear until the Federal occupation of East Tennessee in 1863. The Chattanooga Rebel was commenced at Chattanooga in 1862 by Franc M. Paul, with Henri Waterson as editor. It moved with the retreat of the Confederate army in 1863, and continued to appear until 1864.

The Daily Gazette, a Union paper, made its appearance at Chattanooga in February, 1864. It was published by James R. Hood, and continued until the troops were mustered out in 1866.

The Southern Chronicle was the Knoxville war paper until the Federals occupied the town. Judge John Baxter started The East Tennessean in February, 1862, but it appeared only once.

The press of East Tennessee began to recover itself as soon as the war ended, and a number of the weeklies resumed publication.

At Knoxville John M. Fleming organized The Press, and about the same time The Messenger was established in the same city.

In February, 1866, a \$50,000 company was organized at Chattanooga, with John L. Divine, S. B. Lowe, John H. James and T. J. Carlile as trustees, to publish a daily called the American Union. Thomas B. Kirby was elected editor. It was a six-column quarto. It changed owners and edi-

tors rapidly, Sam P. Ivins being editor for a short time in 1866. It was discontinued in 1867.

At Knoxville, The Press and The Messenger consolidated in 1868. The same year Ramage Bros. established the Herald, bought out the Press and Messenger and changed the title to The Press and Herald. This daily continued until 1876, when it was succeeded by The Knoxville Tribune, which was organized by Samuel McKinney. The Knoxville Chronicle was established by William Rule in 1870 and later was consolidated with Brownlow's Whig, and in 1885 succeeded by The Journal, of which William Rule is the present editor. The Tribune and Journal have surmounted all difficulties, and are to-day in a prosperous condition, and both papers compare favorably with any dailies in the South. Col. C. W. Charlton, in 1877, started The Evening Age at Knoxville, with John M. Fleming as editor, but it lasted only a year or so. In 1886 The Evening Sentinel was established at Knoxville.

Chattanooga has the honor of to-day containing the most successful interior daily in America for the size of its constituency, as well as the largest class journal in the United States. The daily in question is The Chattanooga Times. It was the outgrowth of the dailies which quickly appeared and disappeared at Chattanooga at the close of the war. The

Daily Republican was organized at Chattanooga in 1866, by Robert S. Kindrick, and in 1869 the plant was sold to P. L. Gamble and Thomas B. Kirby, who established *The Times*, making it a Democratic paper. They were succeeded in 1875 by Patten & Payne, who, in turn, sold, in 1876, to S. A. Cunningham, and he sold the paper in 1878 to Adolph S. Ochs. The paper, at that time, was a little quarto, eking out a poor existence, and its purchaser was a boy only twenty years old, with no capital except energy and brains. He had associated with him as editor Col. J. E. MacGowan. By sagacious business management and conservative conduct of the publication, it, in 1892, became a property worth \$250,000, and erected at Chattanooga the finest newspaper building in the entire South, and one of the finest and best equipped in the United States, at a total cost of \$150,000. *The Times* is to-day one of the model interior dailies of America, and is regarded by newspaper men all over the United States as one of the most phenomenal successes, and one of the most influential and best conducted daily newspapers on the continent. It is a credit to Tennessee journalism and an honor to the South.

In 1879 a trade paper, called *The Tradesman*, was also established at Chattanooga, and it is to-day the marvel of journalists all over America.

It began in 1879 with four pages, under the management of W. W. Yonge. He brought it to thirty-two pages in 1886, and put it on the high road to prosperity, and in the midst of his career died in 1886. Geo. W. Ochs succeeded him. The paper continued to develop, surpassing all expectations and outstripping every competitor and rival in America, until in 1892 it had reached the enormous size of ninety-two pages, appearing twice a month, and is the largest semi-monthly class paper on this continent, and with one single exception contains more individual advertisers than any class paper in the United States, save none at all except the one mentioned, which is published in New York City; outstripping in size and patronage every other class paper in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, or at any of the large cities of America.

In 1892 there were five morning daily newspapers in East Tennessee: *The Times*, at Chattanooga; *The Tribune* and *The Journal*, at Knoxville; *The Comet*, at Johnson City, and the *Courier*, at Bristol. There were also five afternoon papers in East Tennessee in 1892, to-wit: *The Harriman Advance*, *The Chattanooga Press*, *The Knoxville Sentinel*, *The Bristol News*, and *The Chattanooga News*.

At the time this sketch is written there are, altogether, ten daily

newspapers in East Tennessee, one bi-weekly, seventy-four weeklies, one semi-monthly, and two monthlies.

The press of East Tennessee comprises a body of earnest, able, enthusiastic workers, creditable not only to journalism in the State, but an honor to the South and to the craft of the nation.

The following is a list of the newspapers of East Tennessee in 1892, with the date of the establishment of each one:

Alexandria, DeKalb county—Advance, Syd. Houston, editor and publisher; weekly; established '87.

Allardt, Fentress county—Gazette, Blanchard & Sherman; weekly; established '91.

Banner Springs—Pioneer, weekly; Althea F. Dickson, editor; established '90.

Allentown, Carter county—Times, E. H. McLaughlin; weekly; established '91.

Athens, McMinn county—Athenian, W. F. McCarron; weekly; established '82. Post, Ivins & Davis; weekly; established '50. News, E. H. McDowell; weekly; established '91.

Bristol, Sullivan county—Courier, John & C. H. Slack; daily and weekly; established '70. News, afternoon daily; C. B. Cook, editor; established '90.

Chattanooga—Times, Times Printing Company, publishers; J. E.

MacGowan, editor; daily and weekly; established '69. Press, Press Publishing Company; afternoon and weekly; established '91. News, News Publishing Company; afternoon and weekly; established '87. Facts, weekly (Catholic); established '91. United Labor, Labor Union; J. B. Hawkins, editor; weekly; established '91. Methodist Advocate—Journal; weekly; established '70. Observer, organ negro race; E. F. Horne, editor; established '90. Republican, E. W. Mattson, editor; weekly; established '88. Rural Record, Record Publishing Company; monthly (fiction); established '81. The Tradesman, Geo. W. Ochs, manager; manufacturers, hardware and trade journal; semi-monthly; established '79.

Cleveland—Herald, W. S. Tipton, publisher; weekly (Republican); established '72. Journal, J. L. McReynolds, publisher; weekly (Democratic); established '91.

Clinton, Anderson county—Gazette, J. R. Fox, publisher; weekly (Republican); established '87.

Coal Creek, Anderson county—Times, Fred B. Johnston, editor; weekly; established '89.

Crossville, Cumberland county—Sentinel, Crossville Publishing Company; weekly; established '90. Tennessee Times, H. V. B. Smith, editor and publisher; weekly (Republican); established '86.

Cumberland Gap, Claiborne county—Busy Bee, Hopkins & Sen-seney, publishers; weekly; established '90.

Dayton—Leader, weekly; R. B. Robert, publisher; established '85. Times and News Gazette (Democratic); T. T. McWhirter, editor; established '75.

Deer Lodge, Morgan county—Southern Enterprise, weekly (Democratic); J. A. P. Mason, editor; established '89.

Ducktown, Polk county—Reporter, weekly; N. B. Graham, editor; established '90.

Dunlap, Sequatchie county—Tribune, weekly; Honnald & Salmon, editors; established '89.

Elizabethtown, Carter county—Mountaineer, weekly; W. R. Fitzsimmons, publisher; established '78.

Erwin, Unicoi county—Magnet, weekly (Republican); Jackson Hale, editor; established '87.

Greeneville, Greene county—Democrat, weekly; J. B. Lyon, editor and publisher; established '79. East Tennessee News, weekly; C. W. & R. R. Moody, editors and publishers; established '91. Republican, weekly; J. B. R. & C. M. Lyons, editors and publishers; established '65.

Harriman—Advance, afternoon and weekly; A. A. Hopkins, editor; established '90.

Huntsville, Scott county—Cumber-

land Chronicle, weekly; J. F. Baker, editor; H. L. Hall, publisher; established '89.

Jacksboro, Campbell county—Sentinel, weekly (Republican); B. J. O. Blevis, publisher; W. O. Douglass, editor; established '89.

Jasper, Marion county—Marion County Democrat, weekly; T. A. Havron, editor; established '89.

Jellico, Campbell county—Advance, weekly; J. D. Littlejohn, editor and publisher; established '91.

Johnson City, Washington county—Comet, daily and weekly (Democratic); C. H. Lyle, editor and publisher; established '84.

Jonesboro, Washington county—Herald and Tribune, weekly (Republican); Herald and Tribune Company, publishers; established '70.

Kingston, Roane county—East Tennessean, weekly; W. B. Reed, editor; established '65. Roane County Republican, weekly; J. F. Cormany, editor and publisher; established '80.

Knoxville—Journal, Daily and weekly (Republican); Journal Company, publishers; William Rule, editor; established '85. Sentinel, afternoon and weekly; Sentinel Company, publishers; established '86. Tribune, daily and weekly; Tribune Publishing Company, publishers; established '65. Republican, weekly; D. M. Coffman, editor; established '91. Gleaner,

weekly (Methodist Episcopal); Rev. F. L. Donohoo, editor; established '91. Holston Methodist, weekly (Methodist Church, South); Frank Richardson, editor; established '71. Negro World, weekly; Paterson Bros., editors and publishers; established '87. Silent Observer, bi-weekly (Educational); published by pupils at Deaf and Dumb Asylum; established '76.

Loudon, Loudon county—Record, weekly; L. C. Martin, editor and publisher; established '86.

Louisville, Blount county—Alliance Advocate, weekly; Advocate Publishing Company, editors and publishers; established '90.

Madisonville, Monroe county—Gazette, weekly; F. L. Fornshell, editor and publisher; established '89.

Maryville, Blount county—Times, weekly (Republican); L. S. Goddard, editor; Andrew & Goddard, publishers; established '84.

Maynardville, Union county—Union Eagle, weekly; B. T. Cox, editor; Maynardville Publishing Company, publishers; established '91.

Morristown—Gazette, weekly; Gazette Publishing Company, publishers; established '66. Christian Patriot, monthly; James B. Converse, editor and publisher; established '90.

Mossy Creek—Visitor; weekly (Republican); H. A. Sizer, editor and publisher; established '86.

Mountain City—Tomahawk, weekly (Republican); W. R. Keys, editor and publisher; established '82.

Newport, Cocke county—News, weekly; Jno. T. Jones, editor and publisher; established '84.

Pikeville, Bledsoe county—Banner, weekly (Democratic); established '91.

Rockwood, Roane county—Free Ballot, weekly (Democratic); C. W. Kindrick, editor and publisher; established '91. Times, weekly (Republican); D. M. Coffman, editor and publisher; established '86.

Rogersville—Herald, weekly (Republican); J. A. Holston, editor; established '86. Review, weekly (Democratic); W. T. Robertson, editor and publisher; established '85.

Rugby—News, weekly; J. W. Giles, editor and publisher; established '90.

Rutledge, Grainger county—Republican Banner, weekly; R. C. Williams, editor and publisher; established '91.

Sequatchie, Marion county—News, weekly; Thos. H. Hill, editor; established '90.

Sevierville, Sevier county—Republican Star, weekly (Republican); W. A. Bowers, editor and publisher; established '88.

South Pittsburg—Press, weekly (Democratic); R. A. Halsey; established '89. News, weekly (Republican); John G. Kelly, publisher and editor; established '92.

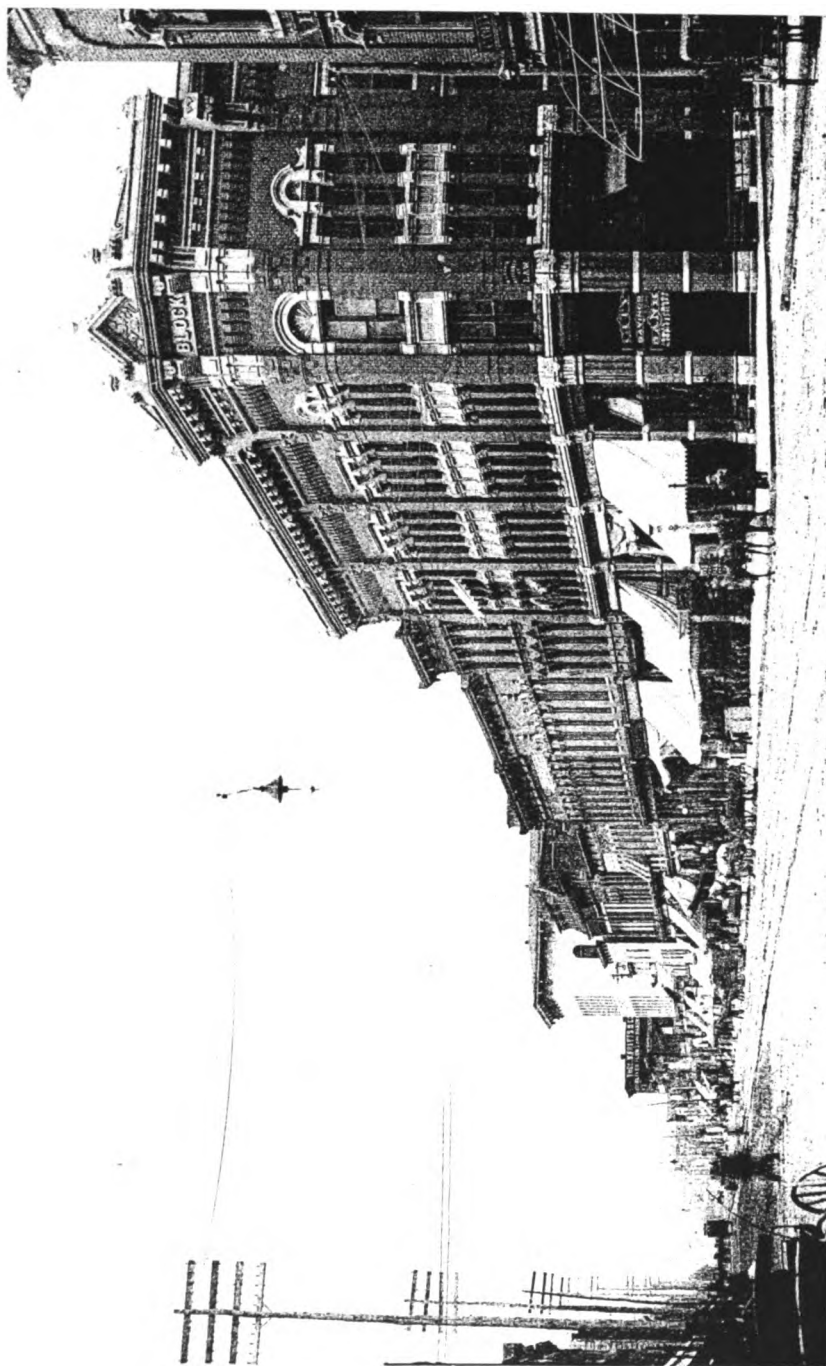
Sunbright, Morgan county—Dispatch, weekly (Republican); F. H. & C. H. Dunning, editors and publishers; established '83.

Sweetwater—Democrat-News, weekly (Democratic); F. H. Scruggs,

editor; established '86. Teacher's Headlight, monthly; Thos. L. Bryan, editor and publisher.

Tazewell, Claiborne county—Claiborne Progress, weekly; Ben Haynes, editor and publisher; established '87.





EAST SIDE MARKET STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM 7TH.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

BY COL. J. E. MACGOWAN.

The territory of which Chattanooga is the center, by reason of its topographical formation and natural means of travel, was one of the last, so far west, to come under civilized influences. The Indian tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, the fierce and tenacious Chickamaugas—were a higher grade of men, mentally and physically, than the red men of any part of the central South or Southwest. They clung to their forests, maintaining fastnesses and cove retreats, with a determination that can but rouse the liveliest admiration for their courage and patriotism. For twenty years these "sons of the soil" prevented the establishment of any white settlement farther west than Kingston, after the colonies from the Watauga down to Knoxville had become strong. Three years after Knoxville was incorporated as a city, and but two years before Tennessee was admitted to the Union as a State, to-wit, in 1794, Sevier and his lieutenants, Ore, Robertson, Whitly and Montgomery, finally broke the Indian power that had its headquarters on Lookout mountain and held other spurs of the

Cumberland range in the Chattanooga territory. Those rugged pioneers, hardly less savage in their dealings with the Indians than were the latter, literally decimated the red warriors at Nickajack and Running Water in that year, and they made no further formidable resistance to the inroads of the whites. Gradually the white frontier was pushed up to the very edge of the Cherokee hunting-grounds, but settlement was very slow. The Indians were in great numbers: thievish, treacherous, ready to assassinate single whites or small parties, though never after Sevier's terrible chastisement venturing on anything like organized war with the pale-faces. They were less nomadic than most of the aboriginal tribes—were bent on holding the mountain region of lower East Tennessee, North Georgia and North Alabama as their permanent abiding place, and they held out until practically surrounded on all sides by white settlements. Their contact with the whites in a state of peace and semi-cordial relations, that were but once interrupted from 1794 until 1836, caused consid-

erable absorption of the ways, virtues and vices of civilization by this once lordly tribe and its several branches or families.

There was a good deal of cohabitation of Indian women and white men, with the result that many half-breeds and quadroons appeared with the tribe. Some of these, notably the Ross family, "took to learning" and became scholarly, cultured men of the world. They showed no disposition, as a rule, to abandon the Indian's society for that of the master race, but they did what was better—cultivated among the tribe the germs of civilization that had been planted through mere contact with the white pioneers. The influence of Ross and men of his class also induced many Cherokees to become farmers. A large number were converted to christianity. One of the Ross family translated the New Testament into the Cherokee dialect. The main tribe and its dependencies seemed destined to become a permanent part of the population, but this was, in the nature of things, impossible.

In the meantime a branch of the tribe had moved west of the Mississippi to the eastern section of what is now known as Indian Territory. Those remaining in 1830 had mostly been pushed down into Northern Georgia. That State was determined to be rid of them. The United States admitted their inability to carry out

treaties guaranteeing them protection within Georgia's jurisdiction. At last, in 1835, a treaty for general removal of the Cherokees to Indian Territory, and surrender of their lands, was made with a small fraction of the tribe, which then numbered 27,000. One thousand remained, and their descendants still remain in Western North Carolina. In 1838 General Scott marched into the Cherokee country with 2,000 Regulars to enforce the treaty of removal, and the really one-sided contract was relentlessly carried out, though without violence. By this time the blood of the Indian had become much diluted. Perhaps half the tribe were half-bloods.

They were given a tract of beautiful and fertile land in Indian Territory, covering 9,776,000 acres, nearly one-third as large as the whole State of Tennessee. There the descendants of the half-blood Rosses have virtually ruled the Cherokee nation for a half-century, though not always maintaining their sway without violence that sometimes took the form of civil war—sometimes the form of assassination of the leaders of the anti-Ross faction.

It was after John Ross, chief of the Cherokees, that the first settlement of whites, negro slaves and half-blood Indians was named, in the early thirties. It was known as "Ross's Landing." The land belonged to the In-

dians in common. Ross established here a ferry, perhaps in 1834. In 1835 many white families settled on or near the site of the present city. As we have noticed, it was in that year that the Indian title was extinguished and vested in the United States by treaty. In 1836 a town was laid out by an engineer, occupying perhaps one-third of the present site of the city of Chattanooga, or little more than one square mile. In 1837 a post-office was established, but the mails were for sometime carried in from Rossville, a hamlet where John Ross lived, four miles from the landing, in the edge of Georgia.

In 1838 the first printing office was established, and that inevitable accompaniment of Anglo-American civilization, the newspaper, began publication. It was entitled "The Hamilton Gazette," F. A. Parham editor and proprietor. The same year a tri-weekly mail by stages from Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, to Augusta, Ga., began to pass through the place. This cut off the private contract mail-carrying to The Landing from Rossville, and the town took on more importance.

In 1839 there was a public sale of lots in Chattanooga (the lots were 100 x 250 feet). Some, near the river, then the main artery of travel and commerce, brought as much as \$1,600. As early as 1837, the Tennessee had on it a line of steamboats, and their

interest grew rapidly for several years. This river traffic was enriched by the cotton trade from North Alabama, Northeast Mississippi, and West Tennessee, that grew fast from 1836 to 1852.

In the latter year Chattanooga was, for those days, a large cotton market. It was also the main depot of supplies in grains, meat, whiskey, flour and groceries for the upper and lower valley of the Tennessee, and for the rich coves back of the valley, in Georgia and Alabama. The trade of the town was quite out of proportion to its population. It was the only place of any importance in the valley from Kingston to Mussel Shoals, a distance of more than three hundred miles.

Chattanooga was made an incorporated town in 1841. The first railroad to reach it was the Western and Atlantic, built by the State of Georgia, and having its termini at Atlanta and Chattanooga. It was opened for business in December, 1849. In the next ten years the East Tennessee and Georgia, Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston followed. These and their northern and eastern connections gave the trade of the town outlets to the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and the Atlantic seaboard in the late fifties.

In 1860 the population of the place was returned by the census taker at 2,545, about 2,000 white, the balance

negroes—slaves. The population had probably doubled in the decade 1850–1860.

In those ten years the first iron smelted with coke was made in a little furnace located under the river bluff, near the Tennessee river. The paralleling of the river by railway lines had pretty well diverted Chattanooga's cotton trade to Memphis, and seriously abridged the importance of the steamboat trade as a carrier of passengers. The roads of those days were slow, but a good deal faster than the boats, and the roads went where people wanted to go.

It was an expression of Jomini in his "Art of War," I believe, that "the strategic lines and points of commerce and war are identical." However that may be as a fact of history and necessity of topography, it is certain that the great civil war first brought to general knowledge the importance of Chattanooga, both in peace and war. The mere physical demonstration was made in 1861–'65, that the most available and cheapest passage through the mountain ranges from Cumberland Gap to Decatur, a distance of about 450 miles, for north and south rail routes, lay through the site of the then insignificant town. Subsequent engineering operations clinched the demonstration, and hence the town has gradually become one of the great railroad centers, a matter

we will attend to in some detail further on in this sketch.

The location of the town, geographically, is $85^{\circ} 20'$ longitude west from Greenwich, and 35° north latitude. It is nine degrees nearer the Equator than the South of France, three degrees south of Southern Italy, and in the same latitude with lower Virginia, Northern Texas and Southern California.

The town occupies a peculiar cove in the mountains and foot-hills of the Cumberland range, bounded on the south by Lookout, on the west by Raccoon mountain, on the north by Walden's mountain, on the east by Missionary ridge, a long and narrow foot-hill, that rises 450 feet above the general level of the plain, upon part of which the town stands. The resemblance of the cove, as viewed from the surrounding heights, to the nest of the fish-hawk is probably what suggested the name Chattanooga, a designation the Cherokees gave this part of the valley long before there was any town. The tract is a varied landscape of level bottom, undulating hills and higher elevations nearer the ranges that surround it. The Tennessee river winds through the cove, making many sharp turns, and is visible from the mountain tops for a distance of some fifteen miles from the point where it rounds the northern extremity of Missionary ridge to

where it disappears in the passage rent for it, which separates Walden's from Raccoon mountain. No more interesting view can be obtained than that to be had from the brow of Walden's mountain, looking south upon Lookout, west upon Raccoon and east upon the beautiful elevation of Missionary ridge. On a clear day in summer or autumn the city is within plain sight. The river resembles a broad silvern ribbon that had fallen from the sky. The alternation of green hills and stretches of plain, the farm-houses dotting the rich depressions between the foot-hills, the pretty suburbs of the city ten miles distant—all this combines into an enormous but exquisitely lovely picture, drawn by nature's pencil, which once seen can never be forgotten, nor recalled without a sense of the liveliest pleasure in the memory.

Late in the fifties the late Col. S. B. Lowe established, a mile or more south of what town was then here, a small rolling-mill, known as the Vulcan Iron Works. In those years considerable business in the woodworking line was done, but chiefly of the plainest kind—common carpentry and cheap furniture. Industries were springing up to take the place of the diminished cotton traffic, and the merchants were industrious in pushing their trade, at home and abroad. There was a large foundry and machine-shop; smaller industries were

springing up; new railroads were projected; the ones already here were extended to more remote points. The population, largely descendants of the pioneers of 1794–1835, were a hardy, adventurous, enterprising community.

At this stage of its development Chattanooga, with the balance of the South, was checked, stopped in her growth as a commercial and manufacturing village, by being turned into a military camp. The Confederate strategists at once saw the importance of this as a point to be strongly held, as a place then peculiarly adapted to the care of the army's sick and wounded, and as a primary base of supplies for the armies operating or stationed to the northward in Tennessee and Kentucky. A large hospital was erected on the line of ridge that runs southward from Cameron Hill. Medical stores were gathered here. Recruiting was active in 1861, several parts of regiments of infantry and cavalry were rendezvoused in and about the place, one battery of artillery was raised and equipped, and it may be remarked that all these gave a good account of themselves in the four-years bloody struggle that followed. Nor were the Confederates alone in appreciating the strategic importance of the site. From 1861 forward to the end there were two main lines of invasion followed by every Federal army that sought to

penetrate the Confederacy to the southward of the Ohio. One we may call the overland line, which ran to and through Chattanooga, and depended on the railroads and army wagon-trains for transportation. The other, three hundred miles westward, we may call the water-route, and it depended largely on the Mississippi river and its tributaries for moving both men and supplies. In all movements on the easterly of these lines of invasion and attack Chattanooga was the major objective, and when it was finally gained, at the fearful cost of Chickamauga in September, and Missionary ridge in November, 1863, a Federal loss of not less than 30,000 men killed and permanently disabled, and enormous destruction of war material, the position was regarded, for its war uses and the moral effect of its transfer to the invaders, as worth the sacrifice. It lay in the heart of what may be called the middle western section of the Confederate territory. It could be, properly fortified, held against a great army by a single division of men. It provided a snug base from which invasion could proceed farther south. Its occupancy flanked the Confederate forces holding East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, forcing them to retire into Georgia or fall back toward Richmond. The army, once here, and strongly intrenched, menaced all North Alabama and North Georgia,

rendering them useless to the Confederates, practically putting them within the Federal lines. With a hostile army of 150,000 at and around Chattanooga, the existence of the rebellion was threatened, and the effect of these well-understood facts in the winter of 1863-'64 and the spring of 1864, had a most depressing effect on the Confederate cause. The town was circumvallated by heavy earthworks in the fall and winter of those years. The stores gathered here were of the value of many millions. A large ship-yard was constructed by the army to build boats for the river. A rolling-mill was built, at great cost, to scroll the rails the armies had bent and twisted along the line of road to prevent their use by one army or the other. Not less than \$50,000,000 worth of property and army materials of every description had been accumulated inside the line of forts and infantry parapets that circled the town, the guns of the forts commanding the plains and elevations for miles beyond—this preparatory to the Federal march toward Atlanta that began in May, 1864.

The town was simply a military camp, under military government, pure and simple, from September, 1863, until March, 1865. Civilians were tolerated—allowed to live and trade under strict military regulations—for nearly three years; for the civil government, in the first year of

its existence, was a feeble, not to say a contemptible thing, and naturally treated as such things are by commanders clothed with autocratic power. Citizens were arrested by soldiers, tried by the provost-marshal or by a military court, and often sent to prison and kept there for months. Many, regardless of their wealth and social position, or the want of those attributes, were sent North to save army rations that must be hauled from the North. Those citizens' houses were taken for army use, for the quartering of officers, storing supplies, or whatever might be ordered concerning them. Fully half of the people were given their choice, "Go North or go South," and they went in one direction or the other. A railroad connecting with the trunk lines was carried through the town to the river. The churches were turned into hospitals, except one, and that was used as a storehouse for fixed rifle ammunition. A score of huge warehouses, 50 x 250 feet, were erected, the lumber for which was obtained from timber cut by army details from the surrounding forests, the logs being sawed into boards by army saw-mills, of which there were a score or more, run day and night from November, 1863, till late in the spring of 1864. One big mill and carpentry shop found on the river bank was seized and put to work double shift, cutting lumber and making finished

material for desks, hundreds of which were turned out at the ship-yard shops. The place was a hive of industry, the work being all done with the single purpose of waging war, carrying destruction into the Confederate territory southward.

The streets, that had never been anything but dirt roads, had to be paved or macadamized for miles, and so constant and heavy was the wheelage over them that the rock and crushed stone were speedily ground down deep into the soil and the road-bed had to be made over and over, week by week.

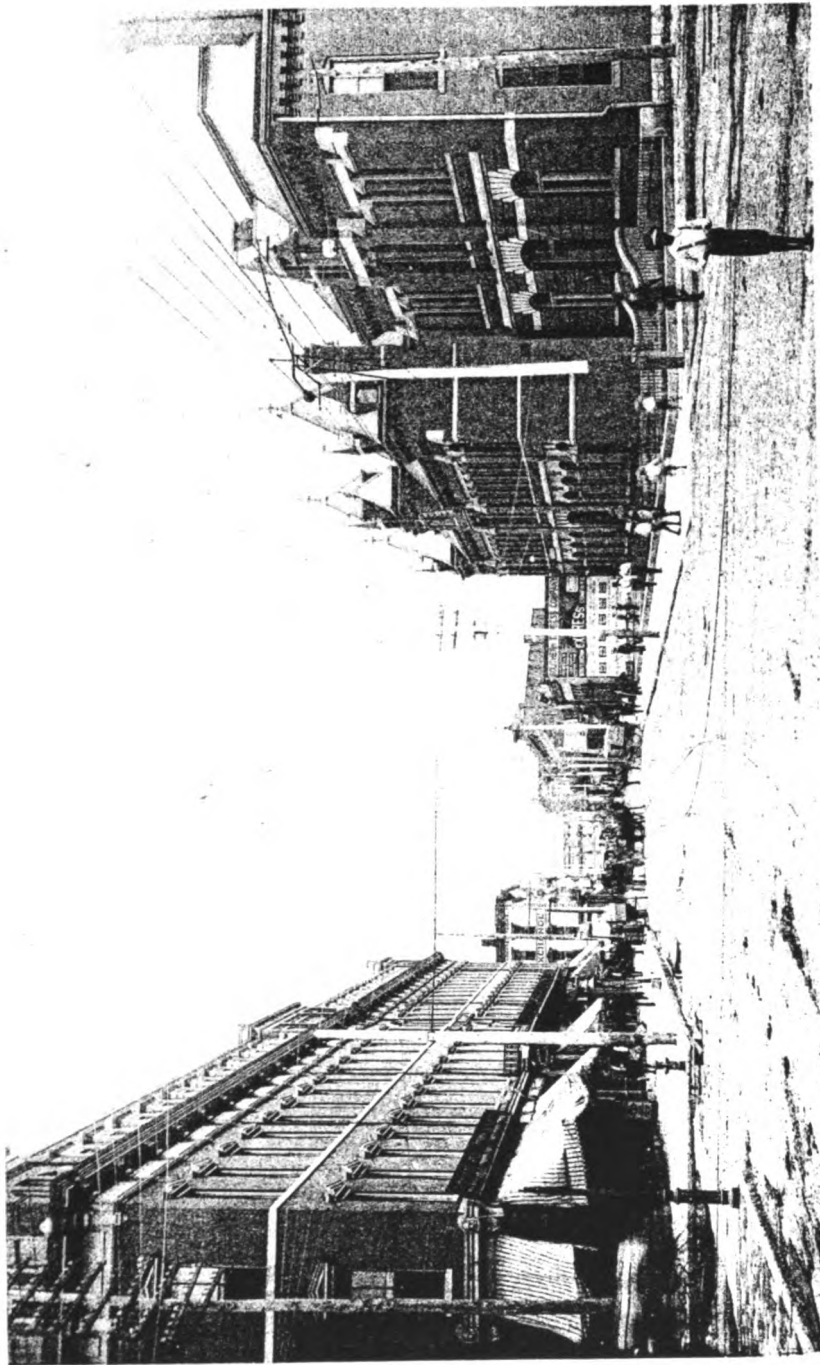
The winter of 1864-'65 put a severe strain on the Chattanooga supply depot. General Thomas' troops were mostly at Chattanooga and south of here when General Sherman started from Atlanta for the sea. That army must be concentrated at Nashville, it must meantime be supplied, and the bulk of the materials were drawn from the quartermasters, commissaries and medical purveyors at this point. This put enormous wheeling on the streets. The winter was a season of much rain. The hastily made roadways through the town were cut into ruts and gullies, in which empty wagons would occasionally sink to the axle-trees; the heavy mud would close over the felloes and round the spokes; the six mules, themselves in mire knee deep, would stall. The only way out of such a difficulty was

to procure a rope or chain of considerable length, make it fast to the end of the wagon tongue and then, on firmer ground, hitch the team to the other end of the cable or chain and pull the wagon out of the slough. Such scenes were common on the most important and constantly used of the streets. As the winter wore away everybody saw the end of the war was near; naturally the streets were neglected, the army commanders not expecting to have use for them much longer. After the battle of Nashville a heavy flanking column was pushed by rail down and through Chattanooga towards Atlanta to observe the movements of Hood's remnant of an army, and this had to be supplied from the Chattanooga depot, imposing an additional wear on the streets. In March, 1865, they were practically impassable for weeks at a time, in spite of all efforts to mend them.

During the summer of 1865 the roads were hard enough, the cessation of active operations in the field lightened greatly the amount of wagoning at and about the post, and the considerable force in the garrison got on in reasonable comfort. The fall of 1865 was delightful, running up to Christmas. The weather was dry and cool, but the succeeding winter was rainy, and during it the work of dismantling the huge line of forts, selling and moving the immense

quartermaster's stores, ranging from a cavalryman's nosebag to large stationary engines and great derricks with block and tackling that would weigh several tons each, was carried on. There were more than 2,000 pieces of artillery and several hundred tons of fixed ammunition to be hauled to the depots, loaded on cars and sent to the permanent arsenals and storage depots in the North.

The guns ran from 100-pounder rifled Parrotts, mounted on naval carriages, to the little field-pieces, called "jackass howitzers," weighing a few hundred pounds, carriage and all. There were eight of the big Parrotts mounted along the crest of Cameron Hill, an elevation 200 feet above the general level of the town. They were gotten down by pushing them to the slope, then hitching two artillery prolongs, one on each side of the carriage, to keep it from overturning. The ropes were grasped by battalions of men stationed up the slope, the guns were started and the men at the ropes eased it down to the nearest road, where teams could be attached. There were about 200 30-pounder Parrotts in the works, beautiful and most effective guns for that day, and some 1,800 smaller pieces of all sorts, and all this array of war material, including millions worth of machinery and articles of every description an army needs, was either shipped off or sold in a few weeks.



9TH STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM CHESTNUT.

Troops had been moving North steadily all winter for muster-out. Finally, in the month of March, 1866, the disbandment of the Tennessee contingent, white and colored, was commenced, and by the middle of April the post was almost bare of troops. More than 10,000 temporary population vanished in two months. The great accumulation of goods in private hands, bought at high prices to sell to the soldiers, found no purchasers, and by mid-summer half those dealers were sold out by the sheriff. The disappearance of the troops left the town a most desolate place. There was not a rod of sidewalk. The streets were in even worse plight than when the army was forced, in self-defence, as it were, to keep them, in a manner, passable. There was not a mercantile house fit for the reception of a stock of goods. When the army melted away, it seemed to the few of us who remained as if they had taken all the town that was of any worth along. It was an unpromising "hole," inhabited by possibly 1,500 legitimate, decent citizens, some of whom had returned here to their former homes, others had staid, after discharge from the army, to make their fortunes. Added to this respectable contingent were hundreds of vagabonds, known as "refugees," quartered in abandoned suttlers' shanties, in huts the soldiers left, in tents, under any cover they could find.

There were many stranded camp-followers of both sexes, thieves, abandoned, hopeless creatures, professional gamblers and every grade of criminal, from murderer to pick-pocket. These classes outnumbered the respectable two to one. The mailed military hand that had held them in tolerable order during the period of army disintegration had been withdrawn, save a four-company battalion of regular infantry, and the commander of that mere squad assumed no authority beyond his camp. The civil arm was pitifully weak, and as corrupt, for the most part, as would naturally be expected, and this was the

BEGINNING OF CHATTANOOGA.

The town had been a mere trading post before the war converted it into a monster camp and army depot. It was something richer in many ways than when the army took possession in the fall of 1863; especially was it richer in enterprise, hope, and intelligent apprehension of a few courageous Southern and Northern men of the possibilities of the place as one of the "future great" emporiums of industry and trade. It didn't present a promising aspect. To bring civil order out of the partial chaos described in the foregoing brief and faint picture of the situation; to replace the razed stores and dwellings; to meantime improvise temporary quar-

ters for the use of merchants; to set in motion such industries as the surrounding raw resources indicated could be made profitable—these were tasks that might, amid such surroundings, appal, discourage and cause to flee to more civilized communities, any less determined and adventurous set of Americans than those who undertook the task of building here a city.

To add to the difficulties before the real population, the social fabric was in a state of chaos. Nobody knew anybody else. Such a thing as society could not be said to exist. The people must get acquainted, find out the genuine and the bogus elements of humanity about them; but American men and women are quick to discern the trustworthiness or the reverse in their kind—to sift the wheat from the chaff. A year was enough to convert our aggregation of people from everywhere—varying tastes, antagonistic ideas and the prejudices bred or heightened by the civil war—into a fairly homogeneous community; and it was then, as it is to-day, moved by the one motto, "Stick to Chattanooga, work for the town, and we will make of it a city, a big and commanding center of manufacture, traffic, finance, culture—an honor to ourselves and our country."

From 1866 to 1870 the growth in population was rapid. The census showed in the latter year a population

of 6,061, perhaps an increase of 220 per cent. Many new-comers took up quarters in the place, but the population was generally poor and people of small means. The town was without credit as a municipality, and the assessment being necessarily light, the revenue income was correspondingly small. As a matter of apparent necessity, the corporate government embarked on the always dangerous scheme of paying its current expenses in script, which took the form of warrants drawn against a chronically empty treasury. The stuff would pay any debt due the city, and that resulted in the city getting the bulk of its revenue in its own warrants. The script drove out and kept out real money. The larger manufacturing concerns followed the city's vicious example, and paid off their men in "checks," redeemable in goods at the "company store." Banking capital was limited, and rates for loans on good commercial and miscellaneous paper was about eighteen per cent. per annum. The surrounding country, devastated for years by military occupation, recovered even its former crude condition but slowly. The ability of the people to consume merchandise was small, and hence their credit at a low ebb. The courts were held in one dingy hall, then in another. In a word, those were years of poverty and shifts of all kinds. The streets were only a little better

than those described during the army occupation, and would have been worse but for the lighter wheelage imposed on them. Little effort was made to build good mercantile or dwelling-houses. The citizens were averse to going in debt, and few could have raised any money worth mention on loans. Real estate appreciated in value slowly. The few respectable appearing stores rented at high figures, but still the town grew and prospered in its own peculiar way. In 1873 the "script-mill" (as all called the machinery for issuing city treasury warrants to pay for everything the city government needed) was smashed by a courageous mayor, who had business sense as well as pluck, aided by a capable city council. In that same year the great financial panic hit Chattanooga, as it did the balance of the country, and wiped out the bulk of its mercantile concerns. The town had been hit hard in 1871-'72, through the failure of the construction company which built the Alabama and Chattanooga Railway, now Alabama Great Southern. The company was as deeply in debt to the merchants as it could get. Its failure broke hundreds to whom our merchants had sold on time. It was a wide-spread calamity, and the piling of the general crash of 1873 on top of it came very near to wiping the Chattanooga financial slate clean. I have often wondered that the town

held its own through those ordeals. I am amazed when I consider that in spite of them it actually grew and prospered.

Soon after the restoration of a degree of confidence by the city's return to a cash basis, a building "boom" started. Many substantial structures were erected on the main business street from 1874 to 1880; manufacturing improved; a large rolling-mill was in operation, making iron and steel rails. Colonel Lowe had returned, dug up the charred remains of his Vulcan Works and erected another mill, which, however, failed soon after the panic of 1873. The lumber trade was considerable. The two first successful coke iron furnaces south of the Ohio and Potomac were making pig-iron at Rockwood, a village sixty miles above Chattanooga, near the Tennessee river. There was a good deal of trading in iron-ore lands in the vicinity of the town. Coal-mining developed apace. The population increased, between 1870 and 1880, from 6,061 to 12,879—nearly 112 per cent. Thence on the growth of Chattanooga has been steady, though going at times very rapidly.

In the early eighties there was something of a "boom." There were developments in the iron and coal trades in the town's tributary territory that brought the merchants and manufacturers much profitable business. The lumber and furniture

trades grew rapidly and solidly. The Cincinnati Southern road was opened in March, 1880, when the town, with the rest of the United States, was feeling the flush of confidence brought in by resumption of specie payment, and the resultant revival in manufacture, trade, mining, etc.

The first system of public schools was inaugurated in 1873. Up to that time the people had depended on small and mostly ill-managed private schools. Naturally the children of the masses were untaught. This department of the city government was begun right, and has been maintained on the most approved plan of graded schools for nineteen years. During the decade now under consideration the Methodist Episcopal Church founded here a university, which is now equipped with literary, scientific, theological, medical, and law departments. The development of facilities for higher education have necessarily been slow in this new community, which is one of the most thoroughly practical to be found on the continent. The people have always had much regard for the solid acquirements, and meager time to devote to the frills and furbelows. The original stock that began the town in a mudhole, that had on it (or in it) many whitewashed cottages, improvised their stores from hulking army warehouses made of rough lumber. Those were a rarely-cultured, well-

read, mentally alert collection of Americans, and they made provision for teaching the young idea how to shoot, just as soon as they could raise any money for the purpose.

From 1880 to 1890 was a church-building era, as well as one of educational activity. In those ten years some as fine churches as are to be found in any town of the size and wealth of this one, went up, were generally built without going in debt, fitted up with fine pipe-organs, and handsomely furnished throughout.

On December 8, 1887, the Chamber of Commerce was organized. Simultaneously the Chattanooga Library Association came into existence.

It was in 1886 that the long-to-be-remembered real estate boom struck the town. Its first rumblings were heard in the late summer; it became more demonstrative by November; it raged through the winter of 1886-'87, and disappeared in an early March storm. It was, on the whole, a god-send for Chattanooga. Its people had never before realized the real value of their town. The rapid, sometimes furious, sometimes laughable, exchanges and sales of lots and lands, brought among the citizens great numbers of men of wealth and enterprise from all quarters of the country, who perceived the prospects of the place, invested their money, and have since materially aided in tiding the town over the reaction following the

wild trading period. The speculation necessarily hurt here and there a man of legitimate business intentions; it produced a few bubble fortunes for men who had little when they embarked on the stormy sea and are yet pretty generally "holding their own." Suffice it to say that the boom was the natural outcome of natural forces, and that its evil effects were the work of men whose enthusiasm got the better of their judgment and common sense. Upon the whole, it was a great benefit. It started the city forward, and kept it going at a too rapid pace for about six months. At the end of the overtrading, hundreds who were able to improve their holdings set about the work in earnest. Large and handsome blocks of buildings began to appear in the city. The new suburbs, where there were not, in January, 1887, one thousand inhabitants, built up rapidly, this being especially true of Hill City, a suburb northward across the Tennessee river from the city. The building up of this sightly town, I may as well say here, was the chief cause of the undertaking by the county of a bridge across the stream. It was completed in 1891; is of steel superstructure, resting on piers that raise the bottom chords above the steamers' smokestacks, dispensing with a draw; cost \$275,000. It is a free bridge. The people use it as they do any other highway, though the Northside Elec-

tric Railway pays toll. The county owns the double tracks laid and keeps them in repair, an admirable arrangement, since it puts the entire structure in the control of the owners—the people.

The growth of Chattanooga in 1888-'89 was rapid and healthy. The commerce of the city and its industries symmetrically developed; the population increased, especially in the suburbs, at a rate never before known. Large investments in manufacturing in the suburbs were made, and nearly all of them were of the practical and substantial kind, and are to-day among the most successful, in their various lines, in the South or the country. During the boom period the Union Steam Broad-Gauge Railroad was extended from a mere "belt" of nine miles length around the town into a great local passenger system of forty-four miles, and was a prime factor in the suburban development. It is still a great convenience, though its passenger traffic has been sharply reduced by competition of the electric lines which cover most of its territory.

The year 1889 was one of good fortune to the city, until the Baring failure in November deranged the country's money market. The iron trade was good; all the factories of the place were busy with profitable orders. The markets were steady and strong throughout the South,

affording the business men regular incomes through ease of collections. The embarrassment of the money market, the low price of cotton since 1890, the depression of the iron trade, these have combined to make rather dull times over the whole South, and have peculiarly affected the central portion of the section, which is largely a manufacturing and mining district. Naturally, Chattanooga has had her share of the depression; but in spite of it the town has made some important advances. She has secured new railway outlets; has availed herself of the facilities of the Tennessee river that was, in 1891, made an available water-route to its junction with the Ohio. In the year over \$1,200,000 worth of building and manufacturing plant was added in the city proper and its immediate suburbs, that are all reached by our local lines of transportation. The year 1892 has shown an equal amount expended in building, extension of old and erection of new plant for various industries. The population increased some four thousand in the year ended August 31, 1892.

We will now revert to the more detailed history of the growth of the town from its villagehood, taking the topics up separately and tracing them forward to date, and, first, we will treat of the increase of population. The table below (I discard the census return of 1890, as I know it to be

incorrect, being too small by at least 5,500 in the city proper, and so slovenly done and returned in the suburbs as to make it difficult to do better than approximate their actual numbers) will give the reader a succinct idea of the advancement in population of the city proper:

1860	2,545
1870	6,061
1880	12,892
1890	35,545

There were no suburbs in 1860, 1870, 1880. The country and the town joined at the city lines. There were dense woods covering most of the ground on which adjacent villages were built since 1886. I have already said there were not 1,000 population on the sites of the suburbs early in 1887. In 1890 the census returns gave the villages of St. Elmo, at the foot of Lookout mountain; East End, lying southeast of the town; East Lake, Fort Cheatham, Ridgedale, Highland Park, lying east of the city; Sherman Heights and Churchville to the northeast, and Hill City across the river, an aggregate population of 15,000, round figures, making the total for city and suburbs 45,000, according to the census, which, as I have said, was 5,500 short in the city proper, as was shown at the time by a searching house-to-house canvass. This total, which I put at 50,545 in August, 1891, had reached 54,600 in August, 1892. I need hardly insist on call-

ing this all Chattanooga, further than to state the facts on which the assumption is based.

First. Chattanooga proper occupies a territory of three and three-fourths square miles, being the smallest in area of any city of its population and importance in the United States, even if we accept the census population returns as correct.

Second. Chattanooga men and money built the suburbs; their manufactories, their houses, their stores; their vacant lots are either owned in the city or by those who are employed in the city or in business here.

Third. The whole area covered by these abutting towns is reached by three splendid lines of rapid transit, steam or electric—the horse-car being unknown here—and these lines are owned and managed in the city. They carry hundreds of business men, professional men, working-men and working-women from the suburbs to the city every morning and take them back to their homes in the evening. The suburbans attend our city churches, our higher institutions of learning. In a word, the suburbs are the overflow from the city, the swarms from a well filled hive. The communities are inter-dependent. The villages on the border could not live and prosper, growing in value and population, were it not that the city proper has a solid and prosperous system of

manufacture, and a strong and stable commerce.

In due time all this territory will be brought into the city control, just as Chicago has added one suburb after another, until the city territory now covers an area of one hundred and sixty-two and a half square miles. Our area, on which our population of 54,600 is located, covers about eighteen square miles, or about one-ninth the area of Chicago.

This population is made up from almost every civilized country in the world. A list of one of our commercial bodies shows nativities of members in twenty-seven different States and eleven foreign countries, including Austria, France, Wales, England, Prussia, Russia, Hungary, Canada, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, and perhaps some others. This will sufficiently indicate the mixture we have, and, also, taking into consideration that the whole list of three hundred odd is made up of business men, it indicates that the stranger has here the enjoyment of fair play for his energies. The white people are about equally divided between the South and the North as to their nativity. A fact or two on this point may be of interest: We have both the Southern and Northern Methodist churches, and the Southern and Northern Presbyterian churches, and the denominations are all flourishing, growing

in members, and worship in handsome and costly church edifices. There are three posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and one large camp of Confederate Veterans, and the members of the two orders do business as partners; they fraternize cordially on decoration days, funeral occasions and in social affairs.

WEALTH.

The most certain gauge of the wealth and its increase, in a free society, is the valuation of property for purposes of taxation. The first reliable returns for the city are those for 1880. Below is a table giving the assessment of Chattanooga from 1880 to 1891, omitting the years 1889-'90, the amounts being essentially the same, to-wit, \$15,000,000 for each year:

YEAR.	VALUATION.
1880.....	\$ 3,294,992
1881.....	3,927,316
1882.....	4,338,104
1883.....	5,521,202
1884.....	5,331,706
1885.....	6,480,960
1886.....	6,992,600
1887.....	12,323,000
1891.....	16,627,521

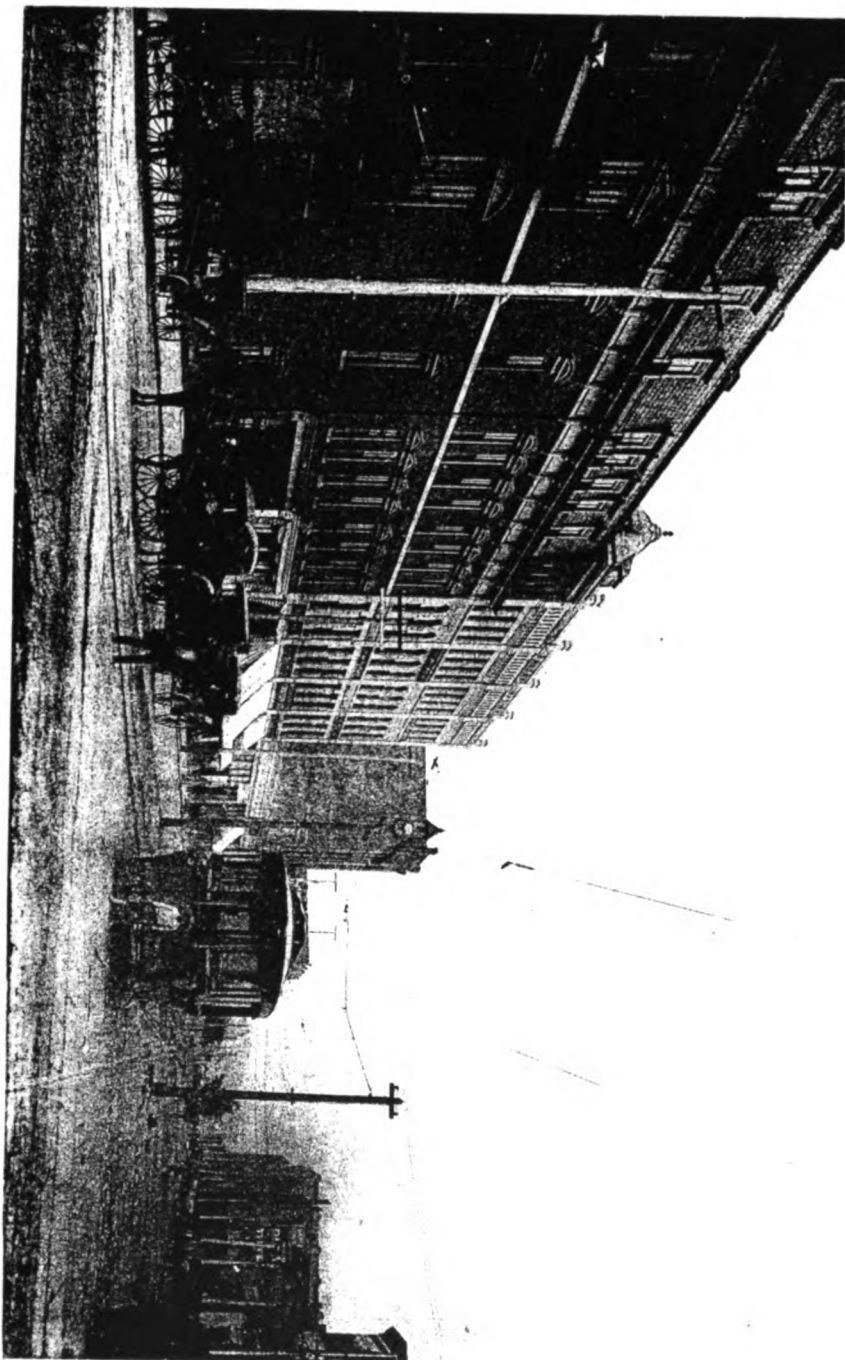
It will be observed that the boom of '87 sent values off about 90 per cent. It will further be noticed that values have been a good deal more than maintained from the boom year forward, and we take it this is most conclusive proof that the boom was

a general benefit, whatever it may have done that was ill for a comparatively few individuals.

In this place the consideration of tax-rate comes in naturally. The average, from 1888 forward to 1890, was about nineteen mills on the dollar. Since 1890 there has been a gradual reduction of the levy until it is now thirteen mills, with every prospect favorable for still further reduction toward ten mills, one per cent. on the value of taxables. The rate, considering the valuation, which is less than two-thirds the actual value, is the lowest among Southern cities.

CREDIT.

The standing of Chattanooga in the world's money market can be best illustrated by an objective example in the business of placing the city's bonds. In April, 1889, a block of Chattanooga sewer bonds were placed with a Chicago-New York firm. They were 6's, run twenty years, and sold for \$113.37 on the \$100 face value; and they were afterwards sold to a Baltimore house, which bought them for permanent investment, at \$116.40 on the \$100 face value. Sales in the several years since then, of sewer, bridge and street bonds, have shown that the city, in a favorable condition of the investment market, could sell a four per cent. thirty-year security at a considerable premium.



WEST SIDE BROAD STREET, FROM 8TH TO 9TH.

CITY DEBT.

The total debt of Chattanooga, less sinking fund, is about \$800,000 round figures, or less than six per cent. of the tax valuation. The debt is less by one-half that of many New England towns of 7,000 to 16,000 population, and with one-half the valuation of Chattanooga. For instance, Bath, Maine, with a population in 1890 of 10,314, had a debt of \$1,618,000, and a city tax-rate of two and a half per cent. This shows that though Chattanooga may have done some rather fast speculating in her own property for a year or less, her people have shown rare conservatism in the matter of debt, and held their tax-rate low for a new town rapidly increasing in population, and liable to be represented in her government by men who had no great stake in her property, and little care for economical government. In this respect Chattanooga is peculiar among the new and prosperous towns of the country. Few of them, of her wealth and population, can show so small a debt; fewer still can show that they have got as much to show for the money they borrowed as can Chattanooga.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES.

In the census years 1860, 1870, 1880 there were no separate returns to the Census Bureau of Chattanooga industries, they being reported as

part of the industries of Hamilton county. In 1860, there were found in the county twenty-two manufacturing establishments, employing \$209,300 capital, working two hundred and fourteen hands, and making a product valued, for the year, at \$395,380.

In 1870, the number of establishments were reported as fifty-eight; capital invested, \$475,155; hands employed, 541; value of product for the year, \$745,000.

In 1880, we present the returns of the Census Bureau for the county in detail, as follows:

HAMILTON COUNTY, 1880.

Number of establishments reported.....	58
Capital invested.....	\$2,045,000
Number of hands employed.....	2,133
Wages paid.....	568,508
Value of materials used.....	2,056,438
Value of product.....	3,230,006

Below we give the results of a preliminary canvass of the industries of the city proper, exclusive of the suburban plants, for 1890:

CHATTANOOGA, 1890.

Number industries reported.....	56
Number of establishments reporting....	283
Capital invested.....	\$6,673,515
Hands employed.....	5,129
Wages paid.....	2,419,346
Cost of material used.....	4,689,875
Miscellaneous expenses.....	854,235
Value of product.....	9,449,384

As we say, this is only a preliminary report, subject to enlargement, and the better opinion is that the value of product and other items will be liberally enlarged by reports of

establishments not found by the census agent. Here, I cannot do better than quote a paragraph from a *Chattanooga Times* editorial, printed Sunday, December 11, 1892:

"It appears from Census Bulletin No. 324, being a report of statistics of manufactures in Chattanooga for the year ended May 31, 1890, that the town was not regarded as of sufficient importance in the census year 1880 to be entitled to a separate report of these statistics; hence its manufactures were reported simply as part of the industries of Hamilton county. Therefore, no comparison can be made of 1890 with 1880, to ascertain exactly what the growth

has been in the decade. We may, however, safely assume that, of the manufactured product of the county, 15 per cent. was made in the county, outside the city limits. If this may be accepted as a fair approximate division between the two, then the value of the total manufactured output of the town in 1880 was \$2,745,000. The product of 1890, as given in the bulletin under review, is \$9,499,384; and on the basis thus fixed the gain in value of product, in the ten years ended May 31, 1890, would be \$6,703,884, about 275 per cent."

Below is a table, giving details of important Chattanooga industries for 1890:

DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Brick and Tile—(6 Establishments).	Foundry and Machine Shop Product—(14 Establishments).	Furniture—Factory Products—(3 Establishments).	Iron and Steel—Manufactured from ore or Blooms—(5 Establishments).	Lumber and other Mill Products from Logs or Bolts—(6 Establishments).	Lumber—Planing Mill Products—(6 Establishments).
Capital employed—Aggregate	\$ 194,779	\$ 894,723	\$ 396,642	\$ 1,061,656	\$ 876,230	\$ 760,654
Hired property—Total	40,890	26,210	—	—	5,530	18,100
Plant—Total	78,100	457,208	162,300	792,665	399,200	364,271
Land	32,000	182,360	70,000	138,000	272,000	216,250
Buildings	11,100	121,507	46,900	255,567	41,700	35,900
Machinery, tools and implements	35,000	153,341	45,400	399,098	85,500	112,112
Live assets—Total	75,789	411,305	234,342	260,991	471,500	378,283
Raw materials	9,600	80,505	40,300	64,959	62,500	98,500
Stock in process and finished product	49,000	72,200	88,300	86,820	246,500	56,229
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported	17,189	258,594	105,742	117,212	162,500	223,554
Wages paid—Aggregate	58,358	300,908	113,180	262,548	117,496	192,012
Average number of hands employed during the year	238	627	264	543	288	392
Males above sixteen years	175	577	191	541	296	371
Females above fifteen years	8	—	18	—	—	—
Children	40	10	45	2	9	21
Pieceworkers	15	40	10	—	10	—
Materials used—Aggregate cost	\$ 26,231	\$ 574,668	\$ 137,800	\$ 776,314	\$ 325,979	\$ 457,405
Principal materials	21,614	474,846	132,234	474,834	318,768	443,601
Fuel	—	34,849	336	271,363	—	—
Mill supplies	—	4,004	2,800	—	6,811	1,504
All other materials	4,617	60,969	2,500	30,117	400	12,300
Miscellaneous expenses—Aggregate	13,001	54,034	28,332	95,355	52,864	41,159
Amount paid for contract work	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent	3,287	3,640	—	—	570	1,825
Power and heat	—	—	—	—	—	200
Taxes	476	3,296	1,500	10,817	4,296	2,735
Insurance	2,110	2,980	4,432	3,862	6,610	7,307
Repairs, ordinary, of build'gs and machinery	5,793	4,900	6,800	39,559	11,928	3,678
Interest on cash used in the business	2,700	6,803	7,900	25,145	18,700	17,705
All sundries not elsewhere reported	635	33,415	7,700	15,672	10,760	7,109
Goods manufactured—Aggregate value	125,607	1,094,811	339,375	1,241,262	604,603	821,862
Principal product	125,607	1,051,924	338,375	1,216,121	599,303	553,362
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing	—	42,887	1,000	25,141	5,300	268,500

Even admitting the finality and correctness of the bulletin, which all do not, the showing of growth in the decade is most encouraging for the future of the city as a manufacturing point.

COMMERCE.

Chattanooga began in 1866 with one wholesale mercantile house—dry goods. Since that year the growth of this interest has been steady, there has not been a failure of a strictly wholesale house in the city in the last twenty years, and few in the retail lines. Fifteen years ago there were four houses doing some wholesale business, only three were strictly wholesale. There are now seventy-six houses confined to the business exclusively and twenty-three who do more or less in that line, making a total of ninety-nine establishments, engaged in forty-six branches of the trade. This is an increase of twenty over 1891. There are six exclusively wholesale grocery houses, and three wholesale and retail grocery and produce houses. These did a business, in the rather dull year ending December 1, 1892, of over \$3,000,000 on a paid-up capital of \$1,250,000. Several of these firms own the commodious and costly buildings they occupy. The wholesale dry goods trade, represented by three houses, do a trade of \$1,000,000 yearly; the drug and druggist's sundries houses a trade of

\$300,000. The wholesale trade covers saws and sawyers' supplies; bakery and confections; agricultural implements; meats; lumber; liquors; drugs; peddlers' supplies; mantels; grains and feed; hardware; oysters and fish; beer; fruit; cigars and tobacco; doors, sash, etc.; groceries; saddlery and harness; dry goods; paper; grocers' sundries; powder; dynamite; stoves; leather; furniture; pickles; iron; railroad and mill supplies; carpets; miners' supplies; boots and shoes; paints and oils; iron and steel; heavy hardware; books and stationery; hats and caps; queensware; clothing; plumbers' supplies; butter dishes; pictures and frames; surgical instruments; horse-shoes and iron frames.

Adding the retail business of the place and the manufactures, reported already, at \$9,449,000, to the wholesale traffic, we get an estimated total of \$40,000,000 a year, as the aggregate, and that is certainly below the truth, a conservative calculation. The suburbs do, in tanning, coffins, lumber, enginery and other lines of manufacturing, about \$3,000,000 a year, which rightly belongs with the town's business.

EDUCATIONAL.

The public school system of Chattanooga was established in 1874. Previous to that time, from 1866 forward, there were practically no schools in the city, save a few small private af-

fairs that were slimly attended and poorly conducted. When the general system was founded, it was done on the most approved graded plan, under the rules usually prevailing in Massachusetts. An experienced educator, graduate of Harvard and of one of the leading New England normal colleges, was put in charge. The enrollment of pupils in the first school year was 1,587; number of teachers employed, twenty-five males and fifteen females. The total expenses of the establishment in teachers' salaries was, for the year, \$8,849. In 1880 the enrollment was 2,185; teachers, thirty; salaries, \$13,731. In this latter year, the school property was estimated at \$87,000. In 1890 the enrollment was 5,667; teachers employed, fifty-six; salaries, \$38,200. The enrollment for the school year 1892-'93 is about 6,000; teachers, sixty-four; salary account, \$42,000. The school property is now valued at \$485,000. The houses are of brick and stone, ornately constructed, lighted, warmed and ventilated on the most modern plans. The system, in point of instruction, and in all details, will compare favorably with any in the country. There is a manual training school which will probably become an annex of the high school.

In addition to this popular system, there is a University under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal

Church (North), with departments of liberal arts, medicine, law, pharmacy, etc., in which some three hundred students are instructed; and five academies for boys and girls that are well patronized. About five hundred pupils, largely drawn from city and suburban families, attend the various institutions separate from the public system.

CHATTANOOGA'S GOVERNMENT.

The city is governed by a board of sixteen aldermen and a mayor, except as to the public works and the police, which are in control of non-partisan boards appointed by the Governor of the State. The expenditures for the various departments for the year 1890 was \$336,213.39. It has not increased since, except in the department of public works, streets and sewers. The police board has absolute control of the force, the city jail, chain-gang—of all matters pertaining to the guardianship of the peace and general enforcement of the ordinances. The plan has worked well. The force is ample. It is commanded by a chief, three lieutenants, two sergeants on duty at headquarters, one for the day, one for the night. The cost of the force, including the nominal salaries of the board, is about \$35,000 a year. The men are of as good style physically, in dress, deportment, etc., as any policemen in the country. The Board of Public Works was

appointed in 1889, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, authorizing the city to raise \$500,000 for the making of permanent streets, and \$250,000 to extend an already well-begun system of sewers. These funds are now about exhausted, and it may be added, the money has been economically, honestly and skillfully laid out.

There are some twenty miles of permanent streets, and twenty-six miles of sewer. The roadways paved are, first, in the business quarter; second, extending across the town in four directions to the boundary where they meet good country roads, this latter with the view to facilitating trade between the country and the town. The materials used for paving are Trinidad asphalt for several of the level streets, vitrified brick for grades, and same in residence quarters; granite blocks on the specially heavy traffic streets, and there are some three miles of Telford macadam. No street has been put down until the sewerage under it was as complete as foresight and good engineering could make it. This will avoid one of the evils that usually afflict new towns which attempt the creation of permanent roadways, and are apt to neglect the needed sewers. Their streets are often ripped up even before the contractor has completed the work on the surface, to the loss of money and the ruin of the street. The city now has a street fund, raised

by taxation, of about \$60,000 a year, and as the need of repairs has been reduced to the minimum, the greater part of this will be applied to extending the splendid system so well begun into quarters where most needed.

HEALTH, DRAINAGE, ETC.

Chattanooga's death-rate is an average of fifteen per thousand per annum, being the lowest of any city's in the South, and among the lowest in the country or the world. The rate for the white population, which is two-thirds of the total, is ten and a fraction; the rate for over 14,000 colored population runs above twenty per thousand, but this is being steadily lowered, as the race acquires intelligence and property. It would be quite safe to say that with a strictly white population in the city, the death-rate would never, except in seasons of epidemic, exceed twelve per thousand per annum. Some of the most deadly diseases peculiar to children are practically unknown to our people. Diphtheria and scarlet fever have never originated in the city since her main territory was sewered, and neither of these maladies spreads but through personal contact with the patients. Eminent physicians say an epidemic of either would be impossible in the town. Owing to the salubrity and moderation of our climate, pulmonary consumption, as an original disease, is rare in our val-

leys, and it is unknown on our mountain plateaus. The town is surrounded on all sides by elevations rising from 450 to 2,000 feet above the general level of the valley. These mountains on three sides and the line of ridge, Missionary ridge, on the fourth, are within from two to six miles of the city, "as the bird flies." They are all readily accessible. Lookout mountain is provided with two railroads, both in operation, either of which will land a passenger from the city on the top in thirty minutes from the time of starting. Missionary ridge is reached and two and one-half miles of its top traversed by the cars of the city street electric railway. There is now a splendid wagon road being made by the county to the top of Walden's, which will be finished by the time the reader peruses these words. These facilities make it easy for any number of families of moderate means to spend the hot season on these high, breezy, healthful elevations. Lookout is provided with two hotels, one being of capacity to accommodate four or five hundred guests; the top is dotted over with summer cottages for two miles back from "the point," and there are many permanent residents there. The great hotel, Lookout Inn, is owned by a wealthy Boston syndicate, also the broad-gauge steam road, which lands passengers from the city at the hotel

door. There are scores of summer cottages on Walden's mountain, owned in the city and by parties resident in other States, who summer there. Missionary ridge is the permanent residence, along the crest overlooking the town, of fifty-four families; and on the top, where a magnificent view of the valley, the city and the mountains is had, there is a large fully-equipped sanatorium, owned and managed by Dr. R. P. Johnson, a regular and leading physician. There will be built, at an early day, on the crest, a commodious hotel. The Government is about to construct a splendid drive along the brow, which will give the occupants of a carriage, from every rod of the way, an enchanting view of the town, valley, etc., with occasional glimpses of the Tennessee river. All these appliances enable the citizens of Chattanooga to sleep every night of the heated term in an atmosphere so cool as to require a comfort or pair of blankets as cover, and do business in the city, all at minimum cost and slight inconvenience. Lookout mountain and Walden's mountain have long been favorites with specialists in consumption and kindred diseases, for locating their patients. Dr. Joseph Ross, A. M., M. D., professor of clinical medicine and diseases of the chest, Rush Medical College, Chicago, in discussing the best climate locations for

consumptives, at a regular meeting of the American Medical Association, January, 1887, said:

"I have had patients go to Chattanooga when they were not able to climb Lookout mountain and they would come back wonderfully improved. I felt deep regret four years ago at sending a lady down there, for I did not believe she could live here (in Chicago) three weeks, having all the symptoms of advanced tubercular consumption with almost complete consolidation of the lung; but in four months she came back cured, and today I met her on the street, and she is, to all appearances, robust and healthy.

* * * On Lookout mountain the scenery is perfectly grand and beautiful, and lends an interest to a residence on the mountain. The scenery is varied from every point of observation."

Dr. Robinson, of Chicago, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, Woman's Medical College; attending physician for throat diseases, Presbyterian Hospital; attending physician Cook County Hospital, in an article read before the Chicago Medical College, spoke in the highest terms of Lookout mountain as a health resort for consumptives. I quote his conclusions as follows:

"By a residence on this mountain they are secured the following advantages—

"1. Purity of air.

"2. A proper elevation above the sea-level.

"3. Equable temperature, and air in motion, yet no wind-storms.

"4. Sunshine.

"Outdoor exercise, pleasing landscape, home comforts and the advantages of close proximity to a city."

Similar testimony could be multiplied almost indefinitely. In 1880, the late E. M. Wight, M. D., prepared for and read before the American Health Association an exhaustive paper, in which he conclusively proved that no original case of phthisis-lung consumption had ever occurred on the Cumberland plateau, in which he gave very full attention to the Lookout and Walden plateaus, to show why they were absolutely free from the dread disease which carries off one in every six of those who die in the United States. In this article he cited case after case of perfect cures of consumptives by a continued residence of the patient on one or the other of these heights that had come under his personal observation. Since Drs. Ross, Robinson and Wight spoke and wrote of these matters, the accessibility of these places has been made easy, comfortable, safe for the most delicate invalid who can travel at all.

Now the prevailing summer breeze of this valley is from the southwest, reaching the city from the top and palisaded sides of Lookout and Rac-

coon mountains. The air on top of these is much cooler in the night than in the valley below. The rising warm air in the lower level is displaced by the cooler and heavier air from the mountains, and it is thus provided that the city seldom, if ever, suffers from hot, stuffy nights in the hottest season. The same condition, somewhat modified, exists during the daytime, with the result that the valley lives through July and August in a perpetual and delightful zephyr. A climate thus favored can be only a healthy one; unless man's artificial devices make him sick, or he have acquired by inheritance, or otherwise, the germs of disease, he must be as healthy here as he can be anywhere in the world. This is shown by the minimum death-rate among the well-housed, well-fed, regular-living and prudent white race, and the much higher rate pertaining to our generally unthrifty, unchaste, illy-housed and unwholesomely fed colored population.

Our winters are mild. There are not more than twenty days average in a year, taking a term of say ten years together, in which any special warming of houses is needed. An open grate suffices for comfort in large rooms, as a rule, from November to April. (I have been working at my desk in an ample office-room for the last two weeks, and this is December 13, and have had steam turned on

lightly twice, to remain on but a couple of hours.) The variations of temperature are not violent nor sudden. L. M. Pindell, Esq., Weather Bureau Observer at this post, reported December 8, 1892, the temperature and winds for January, during the last thirteen years, as follows:

"The normal temperature is 42.1 degrees; the warmest mean temperature was 52.2 degrees in 1880; the coldest 33.6 degrees in 1886. The highest temperature recorded 75 degrees on the 27th, 1889. The mean of the three consecutive coldest days is 3.9 degrees below zero, in 1886. The mean temperature was below 14 degrees once in 1884, four times in 1883, and once in 1887. The lowest maximum temperature was ten degrees in 1886, and the highest minimum was 62 degrees in 1879. In thirteen years the minimum temperature has been below 32 degrees 157 times; in 1880 the minimum was below 32 only twice, and nineteen times in 1884 and 1886; the maximum was below 32 degrees sixteen times in thirteen years; once in 1881, twice in 1884, four times in 1885, five times in 1886, three times in 1887 and once in 1889. In thirteen years the temperature fell sixteen degrees in twenty-four consecutive hours to a minimum of forty degrees or less than forty-six times—a little over three times for each year. The average mean humidity for this month is 78

per cent. During this month we have the greatest monthly rainfall and the air is naturally heavily laden with moisture.

"The average total wind is 4,854 miles. The highest wind ever recorded in any January was 40 miles on the 9th, 1889, from the west. The lowest was 24 miles on the 23d, 1879, from the west. The average direction of the high winds is from the north-west. The average hourly velocity is seven miles. The prevailing direction of wind is northeast."

January is our coldest month, and this report shows a very equable condition. Consumptives prefer to come from the North, and their physicians prefer to send them to Look-out, or to Chattanooga in the season bounded by November 1 and March 1, and the doctors say they get the best results from a winter residence.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The town, when it began after the war, was quite destitute of houses of worship. Such as survived the destruction of that period had been used by the army of occupation for hospital, storage and other purposes. One or two were repaired by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States, the balance, but three or four in number, were turned back to the congregations in a sadly dilapidated condition. The situation was not greatly improved in the ten or twelve

years succeeding the dismantlement of the post and withdrawal of the troops. Here and there a cheap frame arose, surmounted by a modest "steeple"; but there was no considerable effort by any of the denominations to build commodious structures. The decade bounded by 1880-1890 was pre-eminently a church-building era in the city. Congregations have multiplied until there are in the city and suburbs some sixty-seven houses of worship, forty-two of which are of white ownership and twenty-five colored. The denominations, and the number of churches and chapels pertaining to each, may be succinctly stated: White Baptist, seven; colored, fourteen; Christian, white, four; Congregational, white, one; colored, one; Cumberland Presbyterian, white, two; colored, one; Protestant Episcopal, white, four; Hebrew, two; Lutheran, one; Methodist Episcopal (North), white, eight; Methodist Episcopal (South), white, eight; Colored Methodists of the various divisions, ten; Presbyterian, white, eight; colored, one; Roman Catholic, one, of cathedral size; Swedenborgian, one; Unitarian, one; undenominational religious societies, one. The denominations into which the churches are divided, as before stated, number over thirty, and seem to include about every form and ceremonial of worship known in the United States. In 1880 a liberal estimate of the value of all

church property in and about the town would be \$150,000. The actual cost of the twelve leading and most prominent edifices, taken together with other church property, to-day, is over \$1,000,000, and the value at least \$200,000 above that figure. The seating capacity of the entire list is about 17,000. Many of the buildings are of beautiful architecture, provided with costly organs, support excellent choirs, are warmed on improved plans, are creditable alike to the congregations and the city. The wayfarer or the new-comer need not, be he orthodox Christian, Jew, or liberal religionist, want for a place to worship that will be to his liking.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The coal measures of Tennessee, Southwest Virginia, lower East Kentucky, North Alabama and North Georgia cover an area of 11,000 square miles, all available to Chattanooga for manufacturing and domestic uses. These coals are everywhere flanked by fossiliferous and hematite iron ores. Often the coal and ore are within a stone's throw of each other, the first in the mountain, the second in the valley and foot-hills below. These supplies are in practically inexhaustible quantities. The fields of coal and iron are penetrated by our system of railways and by the Tennessee river in all directions for hundreds of miles. The high-grade

coking coals are in profuse abundance, and are being developed rapidly at Pocahontas, Virginia; in Southern Kentucky and upper East Tennessee. The ores range from the ordinary low-grade phosphorus-bearing fossiliferous to the highest class hematites, suitable for steel making. A great body of the latter has been developed in Mitchell county, North Carolina, and is reached by a railroad which taps the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia main line, the haul from the mine to Chattanooga being about one hundred and sixty miles. High-class hematites are also found in abundance about Cumberland Gap, distance one hundred and fifty miles from Chattanooga. The ordinary fossiliferous, properly smelted, makes excellent iron for steel conversion by the basic and basic-Bessemer processes, and the less phosphorus grades make a foundry and mill iron equal to the best produced in Pennsylvania or Ohio, the anthracite irons of Lehigh Valley excepted; and our "American Scotch foundry" is, for many purposes, quite as good as Lehigh, and a good deal cheaper. Chattanooga, by virtue both of her location and her river and rail systems of transport, is the center of these vast materials of manufacture. The furnaces in the Chattanooga district have a yearly smelting capacity of 500,000 tons; the capacity of the two furnaces in the city is 50,000 tons

yearly; the smelting capacity of the city foundries, machine-shops and other iron manipulating concerns, is about one hundred tons daily.

All this has been built up since 1868. The first successful coke furnace in the South was blown in at Rockwood, fifty-six miles north of Chattanooga, in that year. There are now two stacks in the plant, a large coal working of good coking quality, and great beds of ore on the estate. It is largely owned in the city, and managed here. Furnaces of more modern type and larger capacity have been built, since these pioneers went in blast, at various points, from forty to seventy-five miles from the town, until the output has reached, in good-price years, the amount mentioned above. There is one large and one small steel plant in the city, the largest cast-pipe plant south of Louisville; three stove foundries; one malleable iron plant; a brake-shoe foundry—the largest in the South; nine general foundry and machine-works, and many other consumers of iron and steel.

Below are analyses of representative cokes in the Chattanooga district:

Sewanee coke, Grundy county, Tenn., ninety miles from city:

	PER CENT.
Fixed carbon	83.364
Ash	15.440
Sulphur142
Undetermined	1.054
	100.000

Etna coke, Marion county, Tenn.:

	PER CENT.
Fixed carbon	94.560
Ash	4.650
Sulphur790
	100.000

Rockwood coke, Roane county, Tenn., sixty miles from city by rail:

	PER CENT.
Fixed carbon	84.187
Ash	14.187
Sulphur182
	98.510

Oakdale coke, Roane county, Tenn. Poplar creek coal, ninety miles from city by rail:

	PER CENT.
Fixed carbon	90.060
Volatile matter850
Ash	8.860
Sulphur	1.643
Moisture270
	101.683

As for further details, the census return for 1890 will furnish them.

The coal trade of the district has been developed, as to the far greater part, since 1879. In that year the total output of the mines was about 750,000 tons; it is now above 4,000,000 tons. Chattanooga consumes about 400,000 tons annually.

LUMBER AND RELATED TRADES.

At the end of the war the city's lumber traffic was small. One or two little second-hand mills, purchased from the government, constituted the industry. It has been developed un-

til the amount cut, and purchased for use and shipment of outside mills, in prosperous years, reaches 165,000,000 feet, the average being 140,000,000 feet. Large quantities of this are worked up in the city by carpentry, furniture and other wood-working concerns. The city is one of the largest cheap furniture manufacturers in this section. One large factory is making high-class furniture, combined with wooden pumps, drain-pipes, etc. There are made and marketed from here no less than 200,000 cheap bedsteads yearly, a vast number of common bureaus, kitchen safes and other ordinary furniture, sold largely in the cotton belt, southward. The several trades using wood as their raw material, have rapidly grown in importance in the last few years, and bid fair to surpass all others in time to come, in capital invested and value of product.

RAILROADS.

Chattanooga is the terminus of ten railways of the trunk-line class; there were four in 1868.

The Alabama division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system connects the city with Selma, Alabama, via Rome, Georgia.

The Georgia Central, Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus division extends from Chattanooga via Rome, Georgia, to Columbus and Carrollton in the same State.

The Chattanooga Southern—northern terminus, Chattanooga; southern, Gadsden, Ala.

Memphis and Charleston connects Chattanooga and Memphis.

Cincinnati Southern—Cincinnati and Chattanooga.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Main Line—Chattanooga and Bristol, on the Virginia line.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis—Chattanooga, Nashville, Columbus, Ky., and St. Louis.

Alabama Great Southern—Chattanooga, Meridian, Miss., New Orleans and Shreveport, La.

Georgia Division East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia System—Chattanooga, Rome, Ga., Atlanta, Savannah, Brunswick, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla.

Six of these have been built, or partly built, since 1868, to-wit, both the Alabama and Georgia divisions of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia; Chattanooga Southern; Cincinnati Southern; Alabama Great Southern; and C., R. & C. division of the Georgia Central.

It were superfluous to dilate on the apparent fact that this radiating system provides Chattanooga with the most perfect combination of rail transport direct to and from all important points in the Union. Her railway facilities are unequalled by those of any city in the South, and their development has by no means ceased.

No less than four additional lines of the trunk or through class are projected—one direct to Augusta, Ga.; one to Evansville, Ind.; one to Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; one direct to the Ducktown Copper Mines.

The old roads are well equipped and managed; provided with vestibuled trains and other of the newest contrivances for the comfort and safety of travelers. The whole network brings to the city and takes away sixty-four passenger trains every week-day in the year, and fifty-six on Sundays. The yearly passenger list is estimated at 2,000,000. The freight tonnage of the lines is over 7,000,000 tons yearly. Their funded debts amount to \$140,000,000. They employ 1,116 men in the city to handle terminal and through traffic. There are two commodious and handsome passenger depots. The aggregate length of stem lines is 2,214 miles, reckoning only that part of each that lies between Chattanooga and the first important terminal point from Chattanooga.

This brief summary of the railway interest will give the reader an adequate idea of its importance of itself and to the city.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the occupation of Chattanooga by the Federal Army, a water system was built to supply the forces, and for fire protection. About seven

miles of main pipe (eight-inch) was put down with fire-plugs convenient to all the great warehouses and storage buildings of the smaller class, and two engines were maintained. The water was taken from the Tennessee river at a point directly fronting the city on the north. The reservoirs were two or three huge wooden tanks, located on the side of Cameron Hill about eighty-five feet above the general level of that part of the town lying between the river and Ninth street. This small plant was purchased by a company, at the head of which was T. W. Yardley, Esq., an iron man of Pennsylvania, under whose supervision the re-rolling rail-mill built by the Government was erected. The water system was operated for two years, failed, and was sold by order of court, being purchased by the late John Hazlehurst, an eminent engineer of Georgia, who took charge of, improved and run the works, which were liberally enlarged, from 1870 forward. One of the benches of Cameron Hill, on which stood an abandoned fort, built to protect the river traffic of the Government, was purchased. The parapets of the works were straightened, trimmed up, covered with a lining of puddled pipe-clay, and the water turned in. This was along in the early seventies. The reservoir was subsequently lined with brick, enlarged to a capacity of 2,000,000 gal-

lons, a new pump-house built, new and larger pumps put in. The water was still taken from the river on the immediate north front of the city. In 1887 the works were sold to the American Water and Investment Company. The pumping station was moved to a point above the city, also above the mouth of Citico creek, which drains into the river the northeastern suburbs of the town. Here an enlarged pumping plant was erected, also a stand-pipe and elaborate filters, at a total cost to date of \$150,000. During the summer of 1892 an additional stand-pipe was put up on a plat of land formerly occupied by Fort Wood, the highest point within the northeastern quarter of the city, at a cost of \$36,000. The company has laid mains for the supplying of Highland Park, Ridgedale and East Lake, suburbs east of the city, and St. Elmo, to the southwest. The filtering plant has cost a great deal of money, and is measurably successful in clearing the water; but the opinion of those who have tried it thoroughly, is that no large filter, required to clear several million gallons every twenty-four hours, can be made that will take out all the impalpable atoms of red clay that mix with the river water in times of freshet, and even when there is but an ordinary rise in the stream. Nor is it the opinion of high authorities in medicine and chemistry, that these

atoms in the water are the least injurious to health. It is well known here that those who use the hydrant water without home filtering are among the healthiest of our people, being singularly free of febrile and bowel disorders, though a Liebig filter will not hurt the water, it but makes it look better, not in the least adding to its wholesomeness.

The supply is in abundance, the pumping capacity being more than 20,000,000 gallons daily until 1892, when it was materially enlarged. There are sixty-three miles of main pipes, ranging from three to fourteen inches in diameter, and these are extended whenever the service in any part of the city or suburbs will meet the expense of supplying the water—the company being willing to wait for profits when the neighborhood builds up.

The pressure supplied by the stand-pipe at the pumping house, and that on Fort Wood Hill, is sufficient to throw a stream to the top of a four-story house and give it a good force at that height. The cost of the service to householders and manufacturers is about the average for like service in other cities, and will be considerably lowered as the demand grows.

THE RIVER AND RIVER BUSINESS.

The Tennessee river, which runs along the north and west sides of the

city, is of the same volume and length as the Ohio. Its banks are more permanent than those of the Ohio. Its bottom is generally of limestone, which makes the channel also permanent. Bars are not found in the stream, except at two points above Mussel Shoals, and they were formed by artificial obstructions to the water-flow. Pilots who learned the channel thirty years ago have had nothing to learn about it since. The obstructions that cause trouble to navigation in times of scant water are of rocks, and these have been largely remedied by blasting and wing dams on all that part above Decatur as far up as Kingston, about four hundred miles, and these improvements are being made more efficient yearly, by the United States engineers. The Shoals have been opened by canaling, dredging, blasting and daming, making a five-foot channel from Chattanooga to the river's junction with the Ohio, nine or ten months of the year. Before the late war the river was the main dependence for both travel and transport of materials. There were, from 1837 to 1850, many fine packet and freight steamers on the Tennessee. At the close of the war this traffic was revived, and, for a time, prospered, the trade being confined to the upper river from Kingston to the Shoals, and from the Shoals to the mouth; but the business had its ups and downs. The railroads

either fought the boats, or formed alliances with the owners to the roads' advantage. There are now ten boats of the larger size, suitable for the upper river, owned and operated by the Tennessee River Transportation Company, and five owned by firms and individuals. They ply regularly from Kingston, Tennessee, to Decatur, Alabama. There is also the large steamer of the Chattanooga Steamboat Company, capital \$100,000, all owned by citizens of Chattanooga, with an outfit of model barges, plying between Chattanooga and St. Louis. This line has made several successful trips through the canal around Great Mussel Shoal to St. Louis and return, to the great saving of freight charges for merchants and manufacturers, and the conspicuous lowering of rail-rates to and from the Northwest, and forced other favors, such as "milling in transit" of grain by the Chattanooga Merchant Flouring Mills. The capacity of the line will be enlarged from time to time as business justifies. It will work a saving to Chattanooga commerce and industry of large dimensions—good judges say as much as \$100,000 a year from the start, as compared with the situation when the city was wholly dependent on the railroads for freight carriage. Chattanooga now has, to and from all points Northwest, Southwest and South, the most liberal freight arrangements of any Southern emporium of trade and

manufacture. The river will be very much improved as a boating highway. Congress has already laid out on it in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000, and a liberal sum is in hand and being used at the Shoals and points between that obstruction and the city. In due time the Tennessee from Chattanooga to Paducah, will be as favorable a commercial river as the Ohio is from Cincinnati to Cairo. This will be an enormous advantage, and cannot fail to bring here desirable population, capital and skill to aid us in pushing the city's fortunes, and making of it the Cincinnati of the South.

There is no great city of the world that is not located on navigable water. In 1880 there was but one city in the United States having a population of 60,000, not on a lake, river or the seashore. The cities then having over 50,000 population in the Union numbered thirty-two, and but a trifling fraction were strictly inland. This list of cities increased, from 1880 to 1890, to fifty-two, and all of them but eight are now on navigable water of some character, and the eight showed about half the average per cent. of growth shown by their competitors that were favored by water transportation. The same is true of the cities having in 1890 more than 25,000 and less than 50,000. If proof were needed to show that navigable water is an absolute necessity to the building of a *great*

city, the best place to find the evidence is in the census returns of cities from 1790 to 1890. Chattanooga has this essential in fair shape now. She will have it, ten years hence, greatly enlarged and more thoroughly utilized. The city is, in location and advantages, singularly like Cincinnati. Her river advantages are as good; her mineral, timber and other supplies of raw material are far superior to those commanded by her great Ohio neighbor. The climate of Chattanooga is more healthy, more agreeable, better adapted to the development of human energy, than that of the Ohio Valley. It provides at least two more months of each twelve than does that of Cincinnati when out-door labor may be carried on profitably. There is no reason in the situation why Chattanooga should not have a population of 200,000 in 1910, or about the same as Cincinnati had in 1870, when Chattanooga will be about the same age as the Queen City was in 1870; and for such result the Tennessee town will be very largely indebted to her river in its transportation relation to her industries and trade.

Chattanooga is surrounded with the best of building materials. The hard woods are in great abundance in the coves and on the mountains of East Tennessee and North Georgia. The mountain or yellow pine of these regions is a beautiful hard wood; the

long-leaf or red pine, further south, is in very large supply. For all building uses requiring strength, inflexibility and lasting qualities, it is superior to white oak. It makes a beautiful and lasting floor; for joist it is unsurpassed; it is very popular over the central North and the Northwest as finishing material in natural style. Being treated with oil only, rubbed down and polished, it is quite equal to mahogany, and if it were as rare and costly, and came from "foreign parts," would be more popular with the rich. There are great forests of virgin oak of every variety; cherry abounds, and also walnut, in all the eastern counties of the State and along the streams in Western North Carolina, the latter giving good rafting facilities. Our poplar, white oak and ash, when properly sawed, sell higher than any like woods in the North, for the Southern timber, being never subjected to very low temperature, is less liable to cracks and faults. Millions of feet of these woods are yearly shipped from North Alabama, North Georgia and East Tennessee, to the East and North, chiefly to Boston and Chicago.

Limestones of all colors, deep blue, gray and white, are found on every hand. Marble of the highest quality, for inside and outside work, the pure white, the gray, black, the light and

dark variegated, the blue and white, resembling parian; the red, that looks like variegated iron ore of the fossiliferous variety—these are found so abundantly that only a few of the best quarries have been developed. The gray marbles of Knox county are favorites with the United States architects, and have been by them liberally used in the erection of government structures. The Knoxville, Chattanooga, and many other large custom houses, are of this stone. There are immense supplies of oolitic limestone in Middle Tennessee and North Alabama. The great locks on the Mussel Shoals canal are of this stone, it is found in large masses right along the canal banks, the big boulders being often twenty feet in thickness. It takes a perfect polish, and stands any weather equal to the best Kentucky or Indiana oolitic.

These supplies for builders' use were never developed before the war to any extent, there being but one or two quarries of the variegated marble opened in Hawkins county, East Tennessee, and one of gray near Knoxville. Now the marble business of East Tennessee and North Georgia amounts to millions yearly, and the best deposits have been only scratched here and there. The same is true of our great timber tracts that now supply the home market and are profitable for shipping. It would be difficult to

find a city in which fine houses can be more cheaply constructed than they can be in Chattanooga.

The local transportation of Chattanooga consists of one hundred and eleven miles of steam and electric road, including two steam lines to the top of Lookout mountain, two electric roads to the foot-hills across the river to the north, the Union Steam Line, passenger and freight, forty-four miles, and thirty miles of street electric road reaching out to all the suburbs, as does the Union. The fares are five cents on all, except the mountain lines, they charging forty cents round trip. These roads supply the completest means of access to points without the city and to passengers through the city. The system is the most elaborate and cheapest in fares to be found in any city of the world, with 50,000 population. This already large supply in this line of convenience will soon be added to by the construction of a steam line to the great estate of the Chattanooga Coal, Iron and Railway Company, lying north of the river, and covering an area of 19,000 acres of residence, coal, iron and timber lands. This road will cross the Tennessee on its own bridge. The stock of the company is chiefly owned by a wealthy English company, whose agent is now in the city to manage the development of the estate.

The existent roads have all been

created since 1884; the suburban lines since 1886. In 1884 the city had a bare mile of ramshackle horse-tramway.

Twelve years ago there was not one local building association in the city. There are now five, and these have loaned on the share payment plan, chiefly to mechanics and other employed men, a round million dollars, which sum has materialized in homes for the borrowers. Scores of these homes are now paid for, and those who built them, having acquired the habit of thrift through their connection with the building associations, are building still other houses for rent, in order to secure to themselves permanent incomes. Averaging the cost of the houses, house-lots not included, at \$1,000, these associations have, one may fairly say, created one thousand homes in the town and its suburbs, or nearly one-ninth of all the houses owned by their occupants or rented! In addition to the home concerns, several national building associations have, for three or four years, operated extensively here, being, as I believe, under the control, locally, of responsible and honorable citizens of Chattanooga, at least a majority of them. This shows the tendency to saving among the employed class, as nothing else could.

The postal business of a city will pretty surely indicate growth or the reverse. If the mails become larger

and the postal receipts expand, it is sure evidence of increased population and business. If the postal business shrinks, the town is certainly decaying in business and losing population. Below I give the receipts of the Chattanooga post-office for three years:

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.
1887-----	\$52,717
1889-----	59,329
1892-----	75,487

The increase in the business of our post-office has been materially abridged by the establishment of several offices within two or three miles of it—one in Hill City, one at St. Elmo, one at Ridgedale, and two others in less important suburbs. Those in Hill City, Ridgedale and St. Elmo have advanced in business until the St. Elmo office is now of the third class, and the other two soon will be. Had the whole been arranged as the Chief Post-office Inspector of the Southeastern District urged should be done, making the outlying offices branches of that in Chattanooga, the income of the latter in 1892 would have been close upon \$100,000. This plan will probably be carried into effect within the next calendar year, and then the real city of Chattanooga will get credit for its actual postal receipts. The free delivery system has been in vogue in the city for about ten years. In this connection, a few words on the growth of the publishing business will be in

place. Before the civil war the town was served by one or two small weeklies. During the war the Confederates had here, in 1861-'62, an organ, *The Chattanooga Rebel*, edited by the now famous journalist, orator and literary man, Henry Watterson. When the Federals got possession, a daily of the Union kind was started, *The Chattanooga Gazette*, owned and edited by James R. Hood, a North Carolinian. The *Gazette* died soon after the return of peace. It was followed by several dailies at intervals, and also several weeklies—*The Republican*, *The Commercial*, *The (revived) Gazette*, *The Times*, again *The Commercial*, after a period of coma, *The Democrat*. *The Times* is the sole survivor and is now twenty-three years old. There are also *The Daily News*, evening and Sunday morning, and *The Press*, evening, and seven weeklies in the town and suburbs. The total newspaper circulation in and from the city in 1878, daily and weekly, at a liberal estimate, amounted to 3,000 copies. It is now not less than 75,000, the dailies alone circulating an average of 15,000 copies. *The Times* is decidedly one of the leading newspapers of the South. The company (the stock being all owned by Adolph S. Ochs, Esq.), has completed and now occupies the handsomest and one of the most costly publishing houses in the South, the total, equipped, being \$225,000.

There has never been so marked a specimen of newspaper growth in the country as this paper has shown in the last fourteen years. Other journals here, daily and weekly, are prospering. A reading community is the most prosperous, and this is peculiarly true of Americans. The city has, in *The Tradesman*, a semi-monthly manufacturing and commercial publication, the leading class journal west of New York, and quite the equal of any emanating from that city, a demonstration that the manufacturers are abreast of the times in which they live and move.

BANKS AND BANKING.

In the period before the war Chattanooga had two State banks, one a branch of the Bank of Tennessee. When hostilities ended there were two here, one a private concern, the other the First National, established in 1865. In 1878 the total banking capital was \$320,000. It rose to \$385,000 in 1880. In 1886, with four banks, the capital and surplus was \$1,325,000; in 1889, capital and surplus, ten banks, was \$2,140,000. The deposits in 1880 were \$500,000; 1889, \$2,979,000; 1892, thirteen banks, capital, \$2,300,000; deposits, \$3,000,000. These figures for 1892 are taken from an article prepared in November of this year, by a careful, conservative, conscientious banker of long experience, Chas. E. Stivers, cashier of the city

Savings Bank. The rates for money, that ran anywhere from twelve to eighteen per cent. in 1866-'75, are now from eight to ten per cent. on approved paper. There have been liquidations of banks in the city since 1865, but no failures; and this is a significant fact, when it is considered that the business, since 1886-'87, has been something overdone. A very large chapter could be written on this topic, and it would be an interesting one, but the object is to merely give the business public such facts as will suffice for proof of the city's financial soundness, growth and prospects.

Chattanooga contains four libraries, as follows:

	VOLUMES.
Library Association.....	7,000
Hadder Library.....	1,550
Catholic Library.....	500
Young Men's Christian Association Library, ..	1,800
Total	10,850

Six years has sufficed for creating these collections. The Library Association is the property of the leading citizens. It is growing rapidly in the number of its books, etc., and in general usefulness. There is projected a free law library, to be placed in the Richardson building, the largest official structure in the city, to cost \$8,000.

There are around the city seven cemeteries: The City Cemetery, Confederate Cemetery, Forest Hills Cemetery, Grand View Cemetery, Hebrew

Cemetery, Mount Olivet (Roman Catholic) Cemetery, National Cemetery.

Forest Hills (incorporated) is a beautiful city of the dead, kept in the best of order, finely wooded and decorated with flowers and shrubbery.

Mount Olivet is also a very handsome and well-kept place, on Missionary Ridge.

The National Cemetery is one of rare beauty in location, and cared for with scrupulous attention to all details. It contained the remains of 13,058 on the 15th of August, 1892, all Union soldiers, of which 4,968 are "unknown." A few members of soldiers' families are there buried, and fourteen Government employees.

All these, except the City Cemetery, have been created since 1865, and all are reached by the local lines, electric and steam.

Chattanooga is well supplied with hotels. During the war there was one in the city; there are now twenty, six of which are of the first class in structure and appointments, and four on the mountains around the town. The total capacity of the whole available for entertaining "a crowd" is about 6,000 guests, the Lookout Inn having a thousand rooms, and two in the city five hundred each. Rates run about as will be usually found by travelers, and they can choose the best or the "cheapest."

CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK.

The reader of this sketch to this point has learned, if he did not before know the fact, that Chattanooga stands on and is surrounded by ground upon which a great deal of history has been made that does not pertain directly to the city itself. Among these none will be so completely preserved in their objective features as will the three great battles fought, one at Chickamauga, six miles from the town, September 19, 20, 21, 1863, and the two of November 24, 25, following, in the immediate vicinity of the city, known as "the battles around Chattanooga," also as the "battle of Lookout mountain" and the "battle of Missionary Ridge." The plan of preserving the material features of this part of the history of this point and its environs, is the construction, pursuant to act of Congress, of the only great strictly military park in the world. The land on which the bloody struggle of Chickamauga occurred has been purchased by the park commission, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to the amount of 6,000 acres, and about 1,000 acres more will be bought. The plan includes a boulevard along the east brow of Missionary ridge, from the site of Sherman's bloody battle with Hardee, this being the extreme left of the Federal and the

right of the Confederate force, November 25, 1863, to the north line of the park in Georgia. Also an approach to the park from the foot or bench of Lookout mountain, where the lively collision of November 24 occurred, the celebrated "battle above the clouds." Orchard Knob, on which Grant's headquarters were during the battle of November 25, an elevation of about one hundred feet above the plain, midway between the city and the crest of Missionary ridge, will be purchased, also the earthworks used by Sherman and the Confederates, at the now village of Sherman Heights. On each of these sites observation towers will be erected of steel, seventy feet high to the top outlook; also three of these on Missionary ridge. The road on the brow of the ridge will be fifty feet wide, and command from every rod of its three and one-half miles length a complete view of the valley, the city, the two battle-fields of the ridge and mountain, and the surrounding scenery for many miles. The park will thus practically include the whole territory east of the city to the top of the ridge, the length of the ridge and the mountain bench. Ten miles of road have been completed in the Chickamauga portion, following the lines of road in use when the battle was fought. The positions of regiments, batteries, brigades, divisions and army corps, will be

marked by bronze tablets, properly inscribed, and high observation towers will be erected on the elevations of the field that will enable one to take in the whole at a glance. The completion of this magnificent memorial to American devotion and courage—both armies are interested, and all the States, Federal and Confederate, will erect monuments and tablets to designate the positions of their troops—will require \$1,200,000, \$470,000 of which has already been appropriated. It is nothing if not a thoroughly and truly national undertaking, broad as the Union in scope, one in which every true American must feel a patriotic pride. Besides, it will be one of the most attractive of all things in or near the city of Chattanooga, bringing yearly hundreds of visitors to view with patriotic fervor the care the Government has taken to preserve intact the ground on which they, their brothers, fathers and kinsmen fought, each for the cause he deemed right.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, composed of over three hundred of the city's leading business men, was organized January 8, 1888. It is one of the most useful and influential commercial bodies in the South. It is an active body of genuine business men, not a mere speculating headquarters. It has pushed,

at all times, the things which go to the bettering, improving, enriching and good government of the town.

I will close this sketch by some observations on a late event, the souvenir issue of the *Chattanooga Times*, on moving into its new publishing house December 8, and some features thereof not statistical. In that issue were published the portraits of one hundred of the leading citizens of the city and its suburbs, with accompanying brief biographical notices of each. Col. F. E. Tyler, an Irishman by nativity, and an ex-Union soldier from Pennsylvania, entitled to the rank I give him here, has looked over this part of the issue, and he sent to the paper an analysis of it, in which he says he has been much interested in scanning the faces of the one hundred; "all typical Chattanooga men, who began life, with few exceptions, with nothing but brains and a determination to succeed. Believing in Chattanooga as a future great hive of industry, with a location for business pursuits unsurpassed in this country, with a climate for comfort and health unequalled elsewhere, they bent every energy to the great task before them, and how well they have succeeded your splendid souvenir tells. I have been a resident of Chattanooga for over twenty years, and am, therefore, familiar with most of its early history and the men who have helped to push its fortunes forward to success. I be-

came interested in looking up the history of the one hundred, where they hailed from and other matters interesting, no doubt, to the people of Chattanooga, where they were born.

Ohio	15
Georgia	10
France	3
New York	5
Connecticut	2
Tennessee	29
Kentucky	1
Pennsylvania	7
Alabama	2
Ireland	5
Maine	1
Hungary	3
Germany	2
North Carolina	2
Maryland	2
Virginia	3
Wales	1
Scotland	1
Mississippi	1
Prussia	1
Indiana	2
England	1
Massachusetts	1
Total	100

"Divided as follows:

Born in foreign land	17
Born in United States	83

"I find that forty-two were engaged in the late war, and were from the following States:

Georgia	7
Tennessee	12
Alabama	1
Ireland	2
Ohio	8
Maine	1
Pennsylvania	4
North Carolina	1
Maryland	1
New York	4
Mississippi	1

"They served as follows:

In the Union army.....	21
In the Confederate army	21

"Of the one hundred, ninety-three were married, seven are unmarried. Moral—To be successful, young man, you must marry.

Estimated wealth of the one hundred....	\$6,760,000
An average of	67,600

"They are engaged in the following avocations:

Manufacturing	26
Merchants	14
Capitalists	13
Bankers	12
Lawyers	10
Grocers	3
Preachers	3
Journalists	3
Doctors	2
Hotel men	2
Real estate	2
Insurance	2
Contractors	1
Transportation	2
Millers	1
Theatrical manager	1
Abstractor	1
Hydraulic engineer	1
Undertaker	1

These one hundred were selected by a system of popular voting. There was no arbitrary work of a "committee" about it; their fellow-citizens designated them, and the variety of nativities is quite as striking, as a similar analysis applied to the members of the Chamber of Commerce would show.

It is peculiar that of the veterans of the civil war, forty-two in number, the division is exactly even. "The

war is over in Chattanooga," said one grizzled old ex-soldier, after scanning Colonel Tyler's interesting tables and comments.

And if I have convinced the reader that Chattanooga is a successful city, I have here given the bottom reason, in the fact that her people, the men who made the town, were the young blood and brain and brawn of the North, the South, the East, the West, and from Europe, who were here to better their condition by building a city for themselves and their inheritors which would do them and their country credit; here to stay in the fight for Chattanooga, for themselves and each other.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chattanooga, Tennessee.—This sketch is devoted to the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Tennessee, one of the thoroughly alive and reliable institutions of the city.

Under one management for twenty-seven years, this bank has been a continued success. It has returned to its stockholders in dividends 295 per cent., and has now upon its books the largest surplus and undivided profits, in proportion to its capital, of any National bank in Tennessee.

In a list of the National banks of the United States, compiled in 1890 by the *New York Financier*, there were only two hundred and sixty-nine

National banks having a surplus and undivided profits in excess of capital, and among the twenty-two highest was the First National Bank.

The present President of this bank is T. G. Montague. He is a native of Chester, Ohio, where he spent his early life, and where he received his education. He began business in 1855 in a bank in Pomeroy, Ohio. In the year 1865 he came to Chattanooga, and, with W. P. Rathburn, organized the First National Bank, and he assumed the duties of Cashier. W. P. Rathburn was the first President. Upon the death of Mr. Rathburn, in January, 1884, Mr. Montague was elected President of the bank, and has ever since held this position. Aside from this bank, he is interested in, and officially connected with, a number of enterprises of Chattanooga and surrounding country, and is a director in a number of other banks. He has never taken any very active part in politics, nor sought a public position.

Mr. J. H. Rathburn, Cashier of the bank, is a native of Gallipolis, Ohio, and came to Chattanooga in 1877, and connected himself with the First National Bank as Collector, and rose in the line of promotion until, in 1888, he was made Cashier, which position he has very ably filled up to the present time.

Mr. Rathburn is a stockholder in other banks in the city, and has been

an active promoter of many of the enterprises of the place. In business he has been very successful, and is financially in a condition to fully enjoy life. His faith in "East Tennessee" is something colossal, and it is his belief that the future holds no good too great for it.

Both officers of the bank are men of rare business abilities, and it is to such men that Chattanooga owes its almost phenomenal growth.



Mr. JOHN L. DIVINE, one of the oldest settlers of Chattanooga, was born in Blount county, Tennessee, in the year 1818. His father was of English birth, and came to the United States about the year 1800 and settled in Blount county, and followed farming there until sometime before his death, which took place in Savannah, Ga., in 1820.

Mr. John L. Divine, our subject, spent his early life in Blount and Knox counties, and was here educated, completing his studies by a course in Dr. Anderson's College at Marysville. On January 28, 1838, he came to Chattanooga and began clerking in a general store at a small salary, working for these wages for one year, after which it was raised to \$800 per annum, and at the end of the third year he was given a third interest in the business. He subse-



James S. Divine

quently engaged in selling and buying stock—mules and horses—and followed this occupation for thirty years, and during this time made a considerable amount of money. During the war he was employed by the Confederate government as purchasing agent, buying supplies for the army. He was captured by the Federal forces during the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was released on parol for the remainder of the war. During that time he purchased three hundred and sixty bales of cotton and had it stored at Macon, Ga., which he sold for sixty-two and a half cents per pound. These proceeds, with what other money he had made, he invested in real estate in and about Chattanooga, and among the land purchased was that on which the suburb of Ridgedale is now built. He also bought Moccasin Bend, a tract of twelve hundred acres, and other tracts, making in all twenty-eight hundred acres. This land he held for twenty years, and then sold it for over six hundred thousand dollars. In the year 1889 he purchased the flouring mill of Mr. H. Clay Evans, which he remodeled and equipped with the best improved machinery, at an expense of thirty-five thousand dollars. This is doubtless the most complete mill in the South, and is furnished with an office that for beauty and convenience is unexcelled. He is, at present writing, doing a business at this mill of

over fifty-two thousand dollars per month.

Mr. Divine was married May 28, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Williams, of Chattanooga. Her father is still living and is the oldest resident of the city. To this union were born two children, Mary, wife of Judge Summerfield Key, of Chattanooga, who died June 14, 1891, and Samuel W. Divine, who married a daughter of Rev. Dr. T. H. McCalley, a distinguished Presbyterian divine, who is now engaged in evangelistic work. Mr. Divine's wife died in June, 1859, and he was again married, in May, 1860, to Miss Rachel, daughter of George R. James, of Lee county, Virginia. To his second marriage there are seven children living, respectively, Stella, Sallie (wife of Dr. C. Holtzclaw, of Chattanooga), Hal., Charles, Sarah, Addie, Blanche and Warner.

It is pleasant to write and speak of men who, through their own effort, energy and merit have made life a success, and lingering over this brief biography, we recall a little incident of his life worthy of record. At the age of 15 young Divine left the parental roof to seek and make his own fortune. Leaving his home in Blount county, Tennessee, he started on horseback for the State of Mississippi. After three days journey he reached Ross's Landing, now the city of Chattanooga, but at that time

a wilderness. Ross's Landing was an Indian trading point, and consisted of two stores and two or three log cabins, one of which was the tavern, kept by a widow for the accommodation of weary pilgrims, provided they had the money to promptly meet their bills. Here he put up for the night. Calling for his horse the next morning, he was about to resume his journey towards the valley of the Mississippi, when, putting his hand in his pocket for his wallet, containing \$16.75, all the money he had in the world, he discovered that his money was gone, and it dawned upon him that while he slumbered and slept he had been robbed. With keen perception, he at a glance discovered that his hostess, the landlady, was not a woman that would gracefully accept excuses on the reverses of her patrons in partial payment for a night's lodging. Without a word of murmuring, he requested his horse returned to the stable, and told the landlady he guessed he would not go to-day. One thing was settled in his mind, his cash must be replenished before he could resume his journey. How this was to be done he did not know. His only hope seemed to be the sale of his horse, which he succeeded in selling for \$75. He now had money, but no horse with which to proceed on his journey.

A young man of less energy and pluck might have brooded over his

loss, and written for friends to come to his rescue with financial aid, but young Divine was not made of that kind of material, he kept his own counsel, told no one of his loss and destitute condition, but resolved that where there was a will there was a way, and determined to grasp the first opportunity to do something for himself. An occasion soon offered, as in a few days a merchant who was doing a large wholesale and trading business among the Indians, noticing that he was a bright boy, approached him and asked him if he did not want work, and offered him a clerkship in his store at a salary of fifty dollars per year. He accepted the position, and so earnest and attentive had he been to the interests of his employer during his first year as clerk that he attracted the attention of a rival merchant located in the same place, who offered him a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year to clerk for him. But young Divine, true to his employer, refused the proffered salary, and remained at his old post at a salary of eight hundred dollars for his second years service, and was rewarded for his fidelity by being made a partner in the business the following year. It was here that Mr. Divine received his business education that has served him so well during life, being brought in contact with men and affairs that gave him a training and an insight

that may be truthfully termed the basis of his almost phenomenal success. In this brief outline of his business career a lesson is inculcated to the young man, who may reflect upon it and profit by it. His motto was, "If I can't have what I want, I will take what I can get." He began with little, but was patient to wait for the legitimate fruits of industry, energy and fidelity. He has been a good man, generous to a fault, and his many gifts have given him the name of being one of the most generous men of the South. And now, as silvery threads bedeck his venerable brow, as he advances toward the eve-tide and soft dreamy halos of life's setting sun, the virtues and graces of a noble career shine out more and more effulgently, wielding an elevating and inspiring influence which is felt and treasured up by those who come into his presence. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church for more than twenty years, and has been a most liberal contributor to the financial support of all her institutions. Such a man is an honor and blessing to any city or community, and his memory will live long after he has entered the upper and better sanctuary, an imperishable footprint along the shores of time that grow brighter and brighter with advancing age.

Dr. P. D. SIMS, one of the oldest physicians of Chattanooga, is the subject of this sketch. His parents were natives of Tennessee, and the Doctor was born in Jackson county of the same State, in the year 1828. His grandparents on father's side were Virginians; on mother's side, were natives of Scotland. Mr. Martin Sims, father of the Doctor, is a highly respected farmer of White county, Tennessee, and although of the advanced age of ninety-two years, he is in the enjoyment of his faculties, and bids fair to reach his hundredth anniversary a hale and hearty old man.

Our subject received his early education in the schools of Tennessee, attending the Alpine Institute, in Overton county, conducted by Hon. J. L. Beveridge, afterwards Governor of Illinois. After receiving his degree he taught for a number of years in his native State, and in 1852 began the study of medicine at Sparta under the preceptorship of Dr. M. Y. Bockett; and after two years of preparation he entered the University of Nashville and graduated from that institution in 1856, when he came to Chattanooga and began the practice of his profession, and has followed the same from that time to the present in the same place. During the war he was contract surgeon at Chattanooga for some time under the Confederate govern-

ment. He became an early and honored member of the State Medical Society, and in 1888 he was elected president of the same, filling the position in an able and satisfactory manner for one year. The Doctor is a member of the American Public Health Association, and is also a member of the National Prison Association, of which he is a director. He likewise holds a membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of Philadelphia, Pa. In the year 1873 he was elected mayor of Chattanooga, which office he filled for one year, being the first Democratic mayor after the war, and is at the present time filling the position of chairman of Committee on Prisons of Tennessee State Board of Health, and medical referee for Tennessee and Alabama in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. Dr. Sims has, by his long years of successful practice, gained a wide reputation in his native State and adjoining ones, and is justly recognized as one of the foremost in his profession. During the yellow fever epidemic he was made medical director of the volunteer medical corps of Chattanooga.

It is a pleasure to write of such men as Dr. Sims. His life stands out as a silhouette on a background of good and noble actions. His kindness of disposition, his constant geniality, as well as his great skill as a

physician and surgeon, has endeared him to all with whom he has come in contact, and his name in Chattanooga is one of the pleasant household words.



BANK OF CHATTANOOGA. — The Bank of Chattanooga, Tennessee, of which this data concerns, was organized in the year 1888, by F. F. Wiehl, H. S. Probosco, A. J. Wisdom and William Probosco. Mr. Wiehl is a native of Pennsylvania, and came South as a Union soldier, and at the close of the war settled here, and in 1882 connected himself with the firm of Fretts & Wiehl, wholesale druggists, which is at the present time existing and doing a large business all over the South. He has also been interested in a number of other enterprises, among which may be mentioned the Glen Mary Coal and Coke Company, in which he is a director.

Mr. Probosco, Vice-President of the People's Bank of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, came to Chattanooga nine years ago, and has been actively engaged in business ever since.

Mr. William Probosco is, at the present time, President of the People's National Bank of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. The bank has been very successful in its operations at Chattanooga, and has for its organizers and operators, thoroughgoing, sagacious and reliable business men.

GARNETT ANDREWS.—In order that the future generations should have a correct idea of the life and character of those men who were the founders of many of the enterprises of which they will enjoy the benefit in the years to come, we have selected for our subject Col. Garnett Andrews, the present mayor of Chattanooga.

Colonel Andrews was born in Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1837. His father, Garnett Andrews, sr., was a highly respected planter, and was for thirty-six years one of the judges of the Superior Court of that State. He also served terms as a member of the State Legislature, and in 1856 was candidate for Governor of the State against H. V. Johnson, but was defeated by a small vote. His death occurred in 1874.

Our subject received his early education at the Male Academy of Washington, Georgia, and completed it at the State University at Athens, Georgia. After completing his education, he at once entered his father's office and began the study of law—was admitted to the bar in 1859. Practiced his profession till the breaking out of the war.

Enlisting in February, 1861, as Second Lieutenant of the 1st Georgia Regulars, commanded by Colonel Hardee, he served in that capacity to the time he was made First Lieu-

tenant in the regular army of the Confederate States, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Henry R. Jackson, who succeeded General Garnett in command, after the battle of Rich mountain, in West Virginia. General Garnett was killed on the retreat after that battle.

Our subject served on the staff of General Jackson until September, 1861. He afterwards joined Lee's army, and, by special assignment, was attached to Cutts' Battalion of Artillery, in the Valley of Virginia. He served in this capacity but three months, when he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and made chief of staff of Drayton's Brigade at Fredericksburg; was later ordered to Richmond and given duty on the staff of Gen. Arnold Elzey, where he remained for about a year. While serving in that capacity, he organized the Brigade known as the "Local Defence Troops," which defended Richmond against the raids of Generals Kilpatrick and Dahlgren. Early in 1863 he was commissioned Major for gallant conduct in some of the engagements about Richmond. He left Richmond, however, the latter part of 1864, resigning the rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant General, in order to procure active service again in the field, and procured an assignment to the 15th Regiment Georgia Volunteers, as First Lieutenant, and served with that

regiment through the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, and other equally important ones. He rapidly rose in rank, however, and was soon made Adjutant of the 15th Georgia. From that he was promoted again to the rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

In 1864 he was again promoted, and made Lieut. Colonel of the Eighth Battalion Confederate Infantry. While commanding this force, and three days after the surrender of Lee's army in Virginia, he fought General Stoneman at Salisbury, North Carolina, and was able to hold the Richmond and Danville road long enough to permit the escape of Mr. Davis to the South. In this, one of the last engagements of the war, he was severely wounded, and for many months following was disabled entirely. After recovering his health he removed to Mississippi, and there resumed the practice of his profession, following it at Yazoo City. While practicing at that point he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1880, compiled Andrews' Digest of Mississippi, a standard law book of that State. The following year, 1882, abandoning his practice at Yazoo City, he removed to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he has successfully practiced since that time.

Colonel Andrews has never been what could be termed an active politician. In October, 1891, consented

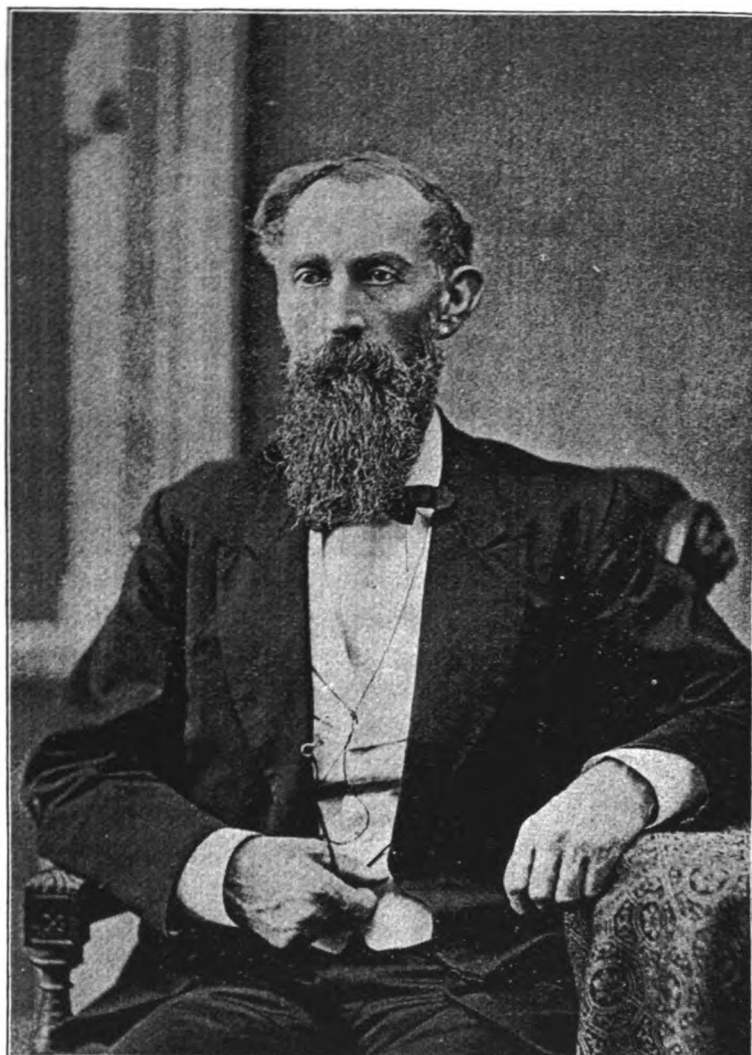
to his name being used as a candidate for mayor of this city. To that office he was elected, as a Democrat, by a fair majority.

Besides attending to his immense law business, he has also been interested in several of the leading enterprises of the city, which have done much towards her improvement. At present, he is one of the largest real estate owners of Chattanooga. He was happily united in marriage in 1867, to Miss Rosalie Champe Beirne, of Monroe county, Virginia, daughter of the late Col. Andrew Beirne, of that county.



Hon. HENRY CLAY EVANS, general manager of the Chattanooga Car Company and member of Congress, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1843. His father, Jesse B. Evans, was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, but removed to Wisconsin in 1846, and located in LaFayette county, following farming as an occupation, and died in Montana in the year 1869, where he was living temporarily.

Mr. Evans, our subject, received his education in the schools of Wisconsin, but on reaching manhood, the war coming on, early in the year 1864 he enlisted in Company A, 41st Wisconsin Volunteers, as private, and came with the regiment into Tennes-



*Yr truly
W. P. Rathbun*

see, and participated in one or two short battles. At the close of the war he returned to Tennessee and located at Chattanooga, in October, 1864, and found employment in the United States army as a clerk. He was later transferred to Texas, and served two years on the Mexican frontier, but returned to Chattanooga at the end of that time, 1870, where he organized the Chattanooga Car Company, and conducted it two years, at the end of which period he connected himself with the Rome Iron Company, remaining with this organization ten years, first as superintendent and later as secretary and treasurer, and still later as vice-president and general manager. In 1884 he entered the First National Bank, as cashier, and filled this position until 1885, when he again connected himself with the Car Company, and has successfully managed it since that time. Mr. Evans first entered politics in 1884, being defeated for Congress from the Third District of Tennessee, but was elected in 1888, as a Republican, and served one term. While in Congress he was appointed to a number of committees, all of importance, where his sound judgment was of invaluable use. In the year 1881 he was elected mayor of Chattanooga, and filled that office two terms, and also served his city as alderman for four terms, during all of which time he was still connected

with the car works. He was married in 1869, to Miss Durand, of New York, and has a pleasant home in the city. Mr. Evans is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His success in life has been very great and truly flattering, but energy, pluck and uprightness are the secrets of it. He is an enthusiastic admirer of his adopted city, and has faith that its future will be a brilliant and happy one.



Mr. WILLIAM P. RATHBURN, one of Chattanooga's most prominent business men—now deceased—was a native of Meigs county, Ohio, and was born February 12, 1822. His early education was received in the schools of Meigs county and the schools of his native State, and at an early age he began clerking in the general store of H. G. Daniel, near his home, and later in life was taken into partnership and became a part of the firm of Daniel & Rathburn, which partnership existed until the time of his death. In the year 1850 he was sent to California as surgeon of a company which went there for the purpose of mining, and remained there for the space of about two years. In 1852, or thereabouts, he established, in company with Mr. Daniel, a bank at Pomeroy, Ohio, and even before this he had engaged in the iron trade, having erected a large furnace in

Jackson county, Ohio, which he successfully managed for several years, and during the war accumulated a large fortune from this trade alone. The firm afterwards changed their private bank into the First National of Pomeroy, of which Mr. Rathburn was cashier and Mr. Daniel president. In 1865 Mr. Rathburn came to Chattanooga, and in October of the same year established the First National Bank of this city, of which he was made president, and Mr. T. G. Montague cashier. This position Mr. Rathburn held until his death in 1884. Mr. Rathburn assisted in the reorganization of the Roane Iron Company, and was president of the company up to about 1879, when, at this time, his health failed him and he was compelled to retire from the presidency of the above company. He was also largely interested in other enterprises, and was justly regarded as one of the first men of the State, from a business point of view. He was interested in the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and gave material aid in its advancement. He was among the first to see the necessity of a chamber of commerce, and after its organization was made the first president. During the period of two terms he was mayor of the city, but he never sought public office or favor. Mr. Rathburn was a member of the Episcopal church, and was a vestryman for a number of years. The prop-

erty in the city owned by him was used by General Bragg of the Confederacy, afterward by General Grant, then General Palmer and General McPherson, as headquarters during the war.

Mr. Rathburn took a special interest in young men, and it was always a pleasure to him to aid them, either by his advice or means. He was warm-hearted, and many citizens of Chattanooga and other communities can testify to his willingness to extend a helping hand in times of trouble.

In the death of Mr. Rathburn, the city of Chattanooga lost one of its most substantial and valued citizens, and the South lost a warm and ardent friend in the way of a promoter of its best and wisest interests. The good that he had done during his lifetime cannot well be computed; it was diffusive and generous. He was a man wide and far-reaching in his intentions and executions.



BLOCK, DRACKETT & CO.—The well known and popular firm of Block, Drackett & Company, wholesale drug house of Chattanooga, consists of Dr. M. Block, P. W. Drackett and J. A. Stead (of Cleveland, Tennessee). The firm was organized in the year 1890, by these members, and succeeded to the business of M. Block &

Co. The business, as conducted by Mr. Block, was one of the oldest in Chattanooga. He took up his residence in the city after the war. He came to the place in 1865, as assistant surgeon 14th Regiment, U. S. C. T. When the regiment was mustered out in 1866, he remained here, engaging in the practice of medicine. He entered the drug business in 1868.

Mr. Drackett, the second member of the firm, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, was born there and educated in the schools of the "City-by-the-Lake." After leaving the schools of Cleveland, he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated in the school of pharmacy. From here he went to Detroit and began clerking in a drug store, and later went to Cleveland and engaged in the same pursuit. For a time he traveled for a New York house, and later connected himself with a Chicago firm, and in August, 1887, he came to Nashville, Tennessee, and remained three years in business, when he came to Chattanooga and formed the present firm.

The business of the house is an extensive one, operating, aside from their own State, in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern States, each year extending their territory further and further. They have a large laboratory and one of the best appointed in Chattanooga. The members of the firm have not taken any part in politics, but have given

their exclusive attention to their business, of which the city, as well as themselves, may be justly proud. The wealth and business of the house is annually increasing and already ranks among the finest and most prosperous firms of this character in the South. The secret of its success has been close and careful attention to the interests of the enterprise, without turning aside or fluctuating, or the taking up of new schemes before the one in hand was fully developed and its many possibilities realized.



C. S. PEAK, Esq.—Prominent among the business interests of Chattanooga, is the East Tennessee Manufacturing Company, of which C. S. Peak, Esq., is president and treasurer. He is a native of Meigs county, and his family have been residents of the State of Tennessee for a number of generations. Young Peak was educated in Emory and Henry College, but his schooling was interrupted by the breaking out of the war, and he engaged in the Confederate service in the transportation department, where he ranked and received the pay of captain of cavalry, remaining here for some time, but later enlisted as a cavalryman, under command of General Wheeler.

At the battle of Philadelphia, he received a wound which disabled him

for active service. He was in the battle of Chickamauga and other engagements around Chattanooga, having been assigned to the department of quartermaster at Augusta, Georgia, but owing to bad health was later discharged.

After the close of the war he became interested in running a line of boats on the Tennessee river, and also did a large commission business, and later engaged in the wholesale grain trade, which he continued in for the space of twelve years.

In the year of 1889 he bought the controlling interest in the East Tennessee Manufacturing Company. The firm does a large and flourishing business in house-building material and furniture, and now make hardwood finish a specialty. Captain Peak is largely interested in the Bonnie Oaks Stock Farm, situated eight miles east of the city of Chattanooga. He has never taken a very active part, though always interested in public affairs, and notwithstanding he is an earnest Democrat, has never sought an office. The Captain is a Mason, having joined the order in 1864. He is a member of the Baptist church, and has been a deacon for nineteen years.

Captain Peak has made no mean success of life. He began his business career at the close of the war, like the most of ex-rebels, with nothing but his indomitable will to succeed,

and, by close attention to business, he has accumulated a sufficient fortune, which, in the prime of life, he is in the full enjoyment of. He is living where he best likes to live, in what he regards as one of the fairest cities in the country. Chattanooga is the apple of his eye, and his allegiance to it is one of the principles of his life.



S. R. READ, the vice-president of the Chattanooga Savings Bank, is a native of the State, his birth-place being Jasper, Marion county. He received his education at the Emory and Henry College of Virginia, leaving there for the purpose of entering West Point in 1877. He came to Chattanooga in 1872, where his father opened the now famous Read House, which he still conducts.

Our subject began his career as cash-boy for the firm of D. & E. Rich, and afterwards began assisting his father in systematising and improving the hotel, and in 1879 he took entire charge of the house. Aside from the arduous business as "mine host," Mr. Read has also made some quite important investments in the State. In the year 1886 he organized the Chattanooga Investment Company, which operated exclusively in the county, and which now stands in the foremost rank of these companies. He has been president of this organ-

ization from the first, and at this writing occupies this responsible position. In 1891 Mr. Read finished the street-car line running to Hill City, one of the promising and delightful suburbs of Chattanooga. He has never taken any very prominent part in politics, nor sought public office or patronage, and is not a member of any secret society or order. His best efforts are devoted to business, and he finds in that his pleasure and recreation. In his address he is genial and kind, and has won for himself a host of warm and enduring friends.



D. B. LOVEMAN, Esq.—The subject of this sketch is one of the best known business men of Chattanooga, and whose name in the city is almost a household word. While not to "the manor born," every interest is associated with his adopted home. Mr. Loveman is a native of Hungary, Austria, and came to the United States at the age of eight years with his parents who settled at Detroit, Michigan, but later removed to the interior of the State and pre-empted land. Young Loveman received his early education in the schools of that new and wild country, but at the age of fourteen began clerking in a store in Detroit, and remained in this position for three years, when, in 1864, he came to Nashville, Tennessee, and

engaged as clerk in a dry goods store for one year, at the end of which time he was sent to Chattanooga as manager of a branch business, but after the end of five months resigned this position and accepted the management of another house, and was stationed at different points throughout the South, first at Rome, Georgia, later in Alabama and then in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1868 he was given an interest in the business in Atlanta, and remained at this point until 1875, at which time the firm was dissolved and Mr. Loveman came to Chattanooga, and in company with his brother, Mr. H. H. Loveman, purchased the business of Messrs. D. & E. Rich, then doing a small trade. The new firm soon put new life in the concern, and they gradually increased their operations until it became one of the largest houses in the South. In 1883-'84 the firm added a wholesale department, but soon disposed of this. Up to December 26, 1891, this house did the largest retail business in Tennessee, but on that date their store was destroyed by fire, but is now being rebuilt, and the plant will be a finer one and much larger than the old.

Mr. Loveman has always taken a good deal of interest in the development of the city and is financially interested in various enterprises. At the present time he is a director of the Peoples Bank of Chattanooga;

vice-president of the Savings and Building Association; director of the Lookout Savings Association, and is part owner of the Stanton House. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is generally a social and successful man. Mr. Loveman emphatically believes that life is worth living. It has used him all right, and he believes that the man that takes hold at the right place of the world will have no trouble in getting along prosperously, satisfactorily. He has put his best energies into his business, and his business appreciates it and is paying him back. Of such men as Mr. Loveman, Chattanooga may well be proud.



ANDREW J. GAHAGAN, the present treasurer of the Loomis and Hart Manufacturing Company, is a native of Madison county, North Carolina, and was born near the city of Asheville, February 23, 1844. He received his education in the schools of the State, and was pursuing his studies at the time of the outbreak of the war. Mr. Gahagan proved an exception to the general rule governing the actions of the majority of Southern-born men in the great struggle. Believing that the severing of the Union was wrong, he enlisted early in January, 1862, in Company D, 4th Tennessee Federal Infantry, experiencing no small difficulty in getting through

the lines of the Confederate army. On the organization of the company, he was elected Third Sergeant, and in a short time was promoted to Orderly Sergeant. In November, 1862, this regiment was transferred to the cavalry service, and it was again organized as 1st Tennessee Cavalry. Sergeant Gahagan rose steadily in rank. In August, 1863, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and on February 1, 1864, was made First Lieutenant of his company. In April of the same year he was detailed as Acting Quartermaster, and served as such until the close of the war, serving with his regiment from the time of its organization until it was mustered out. He took part in most of the important battles fought by the Army of the Cumberland. After the close of the war, Lieutenant Gahagan returned to North Carolina for a short time, but in January, 1866, came to Chattanooga and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed with success for over ten years. In 1876 he was appointed assistant postmaster of Chattanooga. During the last year of his service in that capacity, he was nominated by the Republicans of the county for the office of treasurer, to which office he was elected in 1878, and was re-elected in 1880, serving in this capacity until 1882. During the last year he was elected assistant cashier of the First National Bank. He at once entered upon the duties of

his new position, and ably filled it until 1884. November 1, 1884, he purchased an interest in his present business, and has ever since that time acted as treasurer and financial manager of the company. Mr. Gahagan has taken an active part in many of the leading enterprises of Chattanooga, and holds official positions in several of the most important ones, among which he is director of the City Savings Bank, vice-president of the Lookout Building and Loan Association and director of the Chattanooga Building and Loan Association. He took an active part in the construction of the river bridge, and acted as chairman of that committee, and also assisted greatly in getting the matter through the county courts. He has served the people several terms as a member of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen; is a member of the County Court, and has held the position of chairman of the finance committee of that body since 1882. It is needless to say that he is well known in G. A. R. circles, and is at the present time commander of the Department of Tennessee. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Gahagan was happily united in marriage, in 1871, to Miss Eliza Dugger, of Chattanooga. Is a member of the First Methodist Church. It is a pleasure to write of such men as our present subject. With such men as citizens, our country can never be poor.

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Capt. S. J. A. FRAZIER. — No man has taken a more active or interested part in the development of Chattanooga than the subject of this sketch, Capt. S. J. A. Frazier. He is a man full of life and vitality, and imbues every undertaking with this same spirit. He was born in Rhea county, Tennessee, his people having been residents of the State for a number of generations. The Captain was educated in the schools of the State and, at the breaking out of the war enlisted in Company D of the 19th Tennessee, Confederate Army, as Second Lieutenant, and served through the war. In 1862 he was made Captain of a company, and was in all the fights that his command was in until the battle of Chickamauga, when he was taken prisoner and held at Johnston's Island until the surrender of General Lee. After his release from prison, he returned home and read law under Judge Frazier, of Nashville, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and began practice in Rhea county the same year, and followed it there until 1870, when he was elected Attorney General for the Fourth District, and remained in this position until 1878, when he retired from practice and devoted himself to farming. He continued a "tiller of the soil" up to 1882, at which time he came to Chattanooga and purchased land on the north side of the river on which Hill City is now built. Here he es-

established a ferry line, and later was one of the stockholders in the steam ferry line. In the building of the bridge over the Tennessee, no one took a more active part than Captain Frazier, and he gave \$6,000 of the \$30,000 that Hill City contributed to that structure. In the year 1884 he laid off the first lots in Hill City, and later sold a large portion to the city, but still holds much real estate here. At the present time he is a director in the coffin factory and a stockholder in the electric line over the bridge, and is financially interested in other developing enterprises in and about the city. The Captain is a three-fourths owner of the famous Rhea springs, a summer resort on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Mr. Frazier is also the proprietor of Frazier's Beach, on Old Tampa Bay, Florida. This beach has become a favorite resort in winter by Tennesseans, and Floridians in the summer.

He has taken a deep and vital interest in church affairs, and has generously given the site for every church but one in Hill City. With ample means, Captain Frazier combines the inclination and disposition to employ it for the good of others. His charity and benevolence lie in practicable and sensible ways, and his motto is to help others to help themselves. Hill City, in a large measure, owes its existence to him, to his push and indomitable and untiring energy, and

will forever be a monument to his ability and enterprise.



I. B. MERRIAM, Esq., the subject of this sketch is the president of the City Savings Bank of Chattanooga. His birth-place is Syracuse, New York, where he was born in 1840. His parents were also natives of the Empire State. Mr. Merriam's early life was spent in his native city, where he received his early education. In 1865, or about the close of the war, he went to Wisconsin and engaged in the mercantile business, and remained there until 1869, when he went to Dexter, Michigan, and engaged in the hardware business until 1872, when he came South and located in Alabama, where he engaged in the retail trade, which he followed for seven years. But in 1879 he came to Chattanooga and began the wholesaling of groceries, and has conducted this business ever since very successfully. The house is rapidly extending its patronage, and it now has extensive dealings in the States of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. In the year 1887 Mr. Merriam, in company with a number of other gentlemen, organized the City Savings Bank, and a year after its organization he was made president, and now fills that office, as well as director of the enterprise. He is also

the secretary of the North Side Land Company, and a director in the Chattanooga Land Company. Our subject was elected mayor to fill an unexpired term, and occupied the position nine months, the term expiring in November, 1891. Mr. Merriam substantially interests himself in any project or enterprise that tends to the improvement and advancement of Chattanooga. And in speaking of Chattanooga there is nothing too sanguine for him to hope for it. He believes it to be the future city of the South, and with enough men of like ability and energy as himself, almost anything is possible of accomplishment that they may undertake or suggest.



Dr. G. A. BAXTER, one of the leading physicians of Chattanooga, is a native of North Carolina, and was born at Alexander's, near Asheville, in the year 1851. His parents were also natives of the same State. Hon. George Baxter, the father of our subject, was a leading and prominent attorney of North Carolina, and was a brother of Judge Baxter, of the United States Supreme Court. His mother was of the famous Alexander family of the same State.

Dr. Baxter received his first education in the schools of Knoxville, Tennessee, his mother having moved to

that city in 1857. After the death of his father he made his home with Judge Baxter, who later became his step-father. He completed his education in the East Tennessee University and in Kenyon and Hobart colleges, leaving the last in 1871, and immediately began the study of medicine under the famous New York surgeon, James R. Wood, of Bellevue Hospital, and two years later he graduated from this institution. Soon after this he accepted the position of assistant surgeon of the Erie Railway, and organized the medical department of this system. On account of failure of health he resigned this position and went South, where he has practiced since that time with great success. In May, 1876, he performed successfully the first ovarian operation done in Eastern Tennessee. In the year 1880 he was made surgeon of the A. G. S. Railroad, and organized, as he did in the case of the Erie, the medical system of this road, and on the lease of the Cincinnati Southern, this work was added. Shortly afterwards he was made surgeon of the East Tennessee system, embracing all of its branches in this city, and upon the completion of the Union Railway of the city, the Chattanooga Southern and Lookout Mountain Railways, he was made surgeon to them also. In 1889 he undertook the raising of funds for the building of a large general hospital for the city

and surrounding country, and the near completion of the Baroness Erlanger Hospital, every dollar contributed to which was obtained by his individual efforts, attest his zeal for humanity, his energy and perseverance. He also holds the professorship of surgery of the Chattanooga Medical College. In 1890 he was elected president of the State Medical Society, and was also made a member of the American Medical Association and other kindred organizations.

Dr. Baxter was united in marriage in April, 1879, to Miss Ellen Douglas, daughter of Mr. Byrd Douglas, of Nashville, Tennessee, the union being blessed with two sons. In speaking of the career of Dr. Baxter, we would not fail to mention, that during the epidemic of that dread disease, smallpox, and that almost fatal scourge, yellow fever, in 1878, he devoted his entire time free to the people, and did a noble and never-to-be-forgotten work, and his name will always be a household word in many a grateful home. By the latter disease he was himself stricken down at the end of his long work, and barely escaped with his life. The Doctor is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and finds in these well-known orders rest, society and recreation. His success in his profession has been almost phenomenal, and yet not the least is it so when are considered the years of careful preparation and the

conscientious consideration he gave in fitting himself for his life-work. It is such men who grace any profession, who take their best and undivided energy into their pursuits and occupations.



Hon. D. M. KEY.—The present Judge of the Federal Courts of Chattanooga and United States Judge for Middle and East Tennessee, is the subject of this paper, Hon. D. M. Key. He is a native of Greene county, Tennessee, and was born in the year 1824, January 27. His grandfather came into that county from Scotland just prior to the Revolutionary War. He was a farmer, as was the Judge's grandfather and father, though the latter sometimes preached. Judge Key was educated in the schools of Monroe county, to which county his father moved when he was two years of age, and graduated from the Hiwassee College in 1850. During the time he was attending college he read law, and was licensed to practice the same year he received his college degree, and began the work of his profession, practicing at Kingston for some little time. In 1853 he came to Chattanooga, and has been a resident of the city from that time to this, following his profession until the breaking out of the war, when he was appointed Adjutant General of the first State troops, in the early part of



N. D. Hamblin

1861. In June of the same year he assisted in organizing the 43d Tennessee Infantry, Confederate, of which he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and served in this company until the close of the struggle. Colonel Key was wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, though not seriously. He was in all the fights around Vicksburg, and was captured at this city, but was soon exchanged, and joined General Longstreet and went to Knoxville, Tennessee, and Virginia. At the close of the war he returned to his family in North Carolina, and was compelled to raise a crop of corn and potatoes in order to get money to bring his family home. In the last of 1865, he returned to Chattanooga and resumed his practice, and soon built up a large and lucrative business. He followed his profession until 1870, when he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, which formed a new Constitution for the State. In August of the same year he was elected Chancellor for the Third District, being elected to this office by a large majority over Judge Trewhith. Judge Key very ably filled this office until 1875, when he was appointed United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Andrew Johnson, and filled this position for two years, or until January, 1877.

In March of this year he was appointed Postmaster General by President Hayes, and filled this impor-

tant position until August, 1880, at which time he was appointed to his present position to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Trigg, and has since filled this place. His appointment as Postmaster General was something unexpected and unusual, as the Judge was a Democrat of pronounced views and a Southern man. But time has fully and amply proved that no better appointment could have been made. He was a member of the Electoral College in 1856, and in 1860 was again a candidate, but was defeated. The Judge was united in marriage, in 1857, to Miss Lenoir, a daughter of Major Albert S. Lenoir, who was engaged in the removal of the Indians from this section.



Capt. HIRAM S. CHAMBERLAIN.—

The subject of this sketch, Captain Hiram S. Chamberlain, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was born at Franklin, now Kent, Portage county, Ohio. He led the life of a farmer boy until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to the Eclectic Institute (the present Hiram College) at Hiram, Ohio, where he remained for five years. At the close of his school life he spent some time in Iowa with his brother, in the mercantile business, but in 1859 returned to his native State and taught school for a number

of terms. At the outbreak of the war he volunteered as a private soldier in the 2d Ohio Cavalry, and served two years of the roughest kind of campaigning in the States of Kansas and Missouri. He rapidly rose to a first lieutenancy, and was assigned Quartermaster of his regiment. The vicissitudes of war brought him to Knoxville, Tennessee, in the capacity of Quartermaster of General Carter's cavalry division in the fall of 1863. Soon after arriving at this post (November 8, 1863) he was promoted by President Lincoln to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of United States Volunteers, and assigned as Depot Quartermaster at Knoxville. Early in the spring of 1864, he fitted out the Twenty-Third Army Corps, General Schofield, for the Chattanooga-Atlanta campaign. Just before the surrender of the Confederate forces, Captain Chamberlain went to the field as Chief Quartermaster to General George Stoneman, who was assigned to the command of a heavy cavalry force for operation in upper East Tennessee; Southwest Virginia and Western North Carolina. This was a rough but short campaign, and was brought to a close by the surrender. After the surrender of General Lee, Captain Chamberlain returned to Knoxville to wind up his vast government business, preparatory to being mustered out of service, and to close his connection with the

army, in November, 1865, leaving a clean record and one noted for efficiency and energy, discretion and valor. After the close of the war he remained at Knoxville, and with the Richards brothers organized the firm of Chamberlain, Richards & Company, which operated a rolling-mill, purchased from a Mr. Atkin. In 1867 the firm was reorganized as an incorporated stock company, "The Knoxville Iron Company," and Captain Chamberlain was chosen president. The mill, at the present time, represents a capital of \$300,000, and is one of the most prosperous concerns of the kind in the country. Its growth has been steady and solid, and its prosperity is largely owing to the prudence, foresight and courage of its projector.

Captain Chamberlain was one of the Rockwood pioneers. He became interested with Gen. John T. Wilder, in 1867, in the purchase of coal and iron lands of the great estate owned by the Roane Iron Company, on which are located extensive coal and coke works, iron mines, and the Rockwood furnaces. In 1870 the Roane Iron Company increased its stock and purchased the Southwestern Iron Company's mill and lands in Chattanooga, and Captain Chamberlain was made vice-president and manager of the plant. In 1871, he removed his residence from Knoxville to Chattanooga, and he has since resided here.

In 1881 Captain Chamberlain was made president of the company, which office he now holds. Captain Chamberlain also built the Citico furnace, in Chattanooga, and has had the active management since its construction. He has always been found ready to aid with his money, skill and counsel, any meritorious enterprise for the upbuilding of the city or the country. His accomplished wife is a daughter of Mr. Samuel Morrow, of Knoxville; they were married in 1867, and have one of the most attractive and refined homes in the South. His career is a signal evidence of what persistent and intelligent work will do for a young man. His complete success should be an inducement to more of the young men of the North to bring their energies, money and muscle to the South, which is still in its infancy as a manufacturing and mining region, and capable of development beyond anything yet realized in this or any other civilized country.

Though a prudent and conservative business man, Captain Chamberlain is also a liberal public-spirited citizen, and his greatest pleasure is to witness and to aid in the development of the country.



Mr. W. O. PEEPLES.—One of the old and prominent landmarks of Chattanooga, Tenn., is the Peeples Gro-

cery Company, founded in the year 1868, and at that time known as the Jackson & Peeples Grocery Company, but was succeeded in 1870 by Mr. W. O. Peeples, the subject of this biography. He is a native of Gordon county, Georgia, and his father was born in North Carolina. He obtained his education in the schools of the State that gave him birth, but at the breaking out of the war he was only fifteen years old, and at the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Third Confederate Cavalry and served to the close of the war. At the close of the war he resumed his studies, but in 1866 came to Chattanooga and was connected with the W. & A. Railroad for the space of two years. In 1868, in company with W. W. Jackson, they began retailing, starting with a capital of \$400. The firm was very successful in trade, and the house continued in the retail business up to about 1877, when it began wholesaling, and soon abandoned the retail trade entirely. The firm has changed names a number of times, but Mr. Peeples has always remained at the front and has been the bulwark of the institution. The operations of the firm now extend over North Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, and is yearly reaching out in its business.

Mr. Peeples has also been connected at different times with the following companies: The Peeples Hotel Company, of which he is vice-president;

was one of the projectors of the Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga Railroad; was treasurer and stockholder for some years of the Lookout Mountain Land Company, and was president of this for one year; director and vice-president of the Glen View Land Company; stockholder and director of the Lookout Mountain Hotel Company; and has been and is associated with a number of other important organizations.

Mr. Peeples has taken some interest in politics, and served as alderman in 1874, and was appointed by Governor Bates as railroad assessor, and was re-appointed for two terms, but resigned. He has always taken a deep interest in the government of the city, and he spares no pains nor expense to forward and promote the best welfare of the place. At the present time he is a stockholder in the Chattanooga Steamboat Company, and is associated with a number of other interests of importance.

Mr. Peeples has succeeded in establishing one of the largest grocery trades in the South, and has done much, and is continually doing, for the advancement of the city.

Our subject is a member of the Methodist church, and stands high in his social and christian relations. He has honestly won the respect of all with whom he has come in contact, and he finds life at the midway house very amply worth living.

H. T. OLMSTED, Esq.—There is no better known and more popular business man in Chattanooga than the subject of this brief biography, Mr. H. T. Olmsted, president of the Southern Land Company, with office in this place. He is a native of the "Nutmeg" State, and was born at Hartford in the year 1847. His parents were also natives of Connecticut, but removed to Iowa in 1856, and located at what became Dunlap, where his father engaged in fine stock-raising, and was the organizer of the Agricultural Society of Iowa and his county. His death occurred in 1860. The common schools of his adopted State, and Grinnell College, at Grinnell, Iowa, afforded our subject his education, and after leaving school and college he engaged in the lumber and grain trade—this was in 1872—and continued in this business for eight years under the firm name of Olmsted Brothers. After this he engaged in the banking and real estate business at Dunlap, which business he conducted until 1883, when he came to Chattanooga and interested himself in various enterprises of the city. In 1886 he connected himself with Messrs. C. V. Brown and S. W. Divine in real estate, and the same year incorporated the Southern Land and Loan Company, of which he was made president. This company does a very extensive business in city and suburban property, and in timber and

mineral lands. Besides this, Mr. Olmsted is interested to quite a considerable extent in other leading enterprises of Chattanooga and the State, being a director in the Merchants National Bank. At present he is serving on the Board of Aldermen, and has been of efficient aid in adjusting and controlling municipal affairs. He is a member of two fraternities, the Masonic and Knights of Pythias, and of the Mountain City Club. In January, 1891, he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the same.

Mr. Olmsted is what might be termed an "all-round" man, being a success both financially and socially, and while Chattanooga is rich in citizens of this kind, there are none more highly esteemed or sincerely respected than Mr. H. T. Olmsted, the subject of this paper.



Mr. JAMES A. WHITESIDE—now deceased—was one of the pioneers of Chattanooga, and his memory is held in grateful remembrance by the people of the city. He was born in Kentucky in the year 1803. His parents were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, his father being from the latter place. On his father's side he was of Irish extraction, and the family were of the earliest settlers of

Kentucky, and some members of it were of the famous Daniel Boone faction. The ancestors were all soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Our subject received his early education in the schools of Kentucky, such as they were in that early day, but later acquired a fine education through his own efforts. His parents removed to Tennessee when he was about ten years of age, and with his father settled in the Sequatchie Valley, where he assisted his parents and devoted his leisure time to the study of law, and later began the practice in the Valley, and followed his profession for some years, when later he removed to Chattanooga, then known as Ross's Landing, and was among the pioneers of the place. He continued the practice here and in adjoining counties up to 1859, his death occurring in November, 1861. He was among the first to see the importance of developing the vast natural resources of this portion of the State, and as early as 1847 began agitating the subject of building railroads through the State, and was one of the projectors of the Western and Atlanta Railroad, and later was interested in the construction of the Nashville and Chattanooga, of which line he was vice-president and general manager, and held these positions at the time of his death. He took an active part in the building of the East Tennessee Railroad into Chattanooga, and was a director of

this road at the time of his decease. Later he became interested in the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad, and canvassed the towns and counties along the line of the proposed route and solicited aid for its construction, and after it was built was general manager of it for some time. He was also interested in the Memphis and Charleston road, but filled no office of the corporation. He was a large owner of mineral lands in Tennessee, and among them he owned Lookout mountain and a part of the land on which Chattanooga now stands. In 1855-'56 he erected a hotel on the mountain for the purpose of attracting people here, who by that means would gain some idea of the resources of the country. His donations were large and munificent to the various railroads, and the land on which they are now built in Chattanooga was a gift from this enterprising and liberal man.

Mr. Whiteside also took some interest in politics and served the people in the Lower House of the Legislature, and also in the Senate, and was once a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated. He was an old-time Whig in politics, and staunch in his principles and convictions. He was a member of the Church of England, and built the first church of this denomination in Chattanooga. An old-fashioned family fell to his lot, being twice married

and the father of fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters, seven of the former and two of the latter are now living. Masonry was one of the things that he enthusiastically loved, and he donated a tract of land in the city for a school site. He was known everywhere, and was sincerely beloved. He was a Christian gentleman, and no higher tribute can be paid him.



Hon. HUGH WHITESIDE, present Judge of the County Court of Hamilton county, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in the year 1854, December 9. His father, James A. Whiteside, was a lawyer by profession, practicing in East Tennessee for a number of years, where he died in 1861. In 1857 he was made vice-president of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and took an active part in its construction. Our subject, Judge Whiteside, was educated in the schools of Knoxville, and in the Suwanee and Knoxville College, and in the years 1878-'79 attended law school in St. Louis, Missouri, graduating from there in 1879, and was admitted to the bar of Hamilton county, Tennessee, the same year, and began the practice of law at once at Chattanooga, following the practice uninterruptedly until 1885, when he was elected to his present office. In

the year 1882 he was elected mayor of Chattanooga, and filled the office for two years, and had served the city as alderman prior to that time. The Judge is president of the Lookout Mountain Hotel Company, and vice-president of the Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga Railway, and was appointed Commissioner of Registration by Governor Taylor in 1889, and now holds that position. He is a stockholder in a number of development companies, and was a director of the Chattanooga National Bank for sometime.

He is a Knight of Pythias, and holds the position of Colonel of the 2d Regiment of that order, uniformed rank.

It is superfluous to say that Judge Whiteside is a very and deservedly popular man in Chattanooga. And this is not strange, as he has all the requirements essential to make his influence felt in a pleasant and substantial way. He possesses a bright, keen intellect, suave and agreeable manners, and has the rare and happy talent in his professional duties on the bench of doing a work of kindness as well as of justice.



Mr. J. H. MESSICK, present Clerk of the County Court, is a native of Miami county, Ohio, and was born in the year 1857. His father, John Mes-

sick, was a native of Maryland, and moved to the Buckeye State in an early day, and resided there until the time of his death.

After obtaining the education which the schools of his county afforded him, Mr. Messick served an apprenticeship at furniture finishing and followed this business as a journeyman for a number of years. In 1882 he came to Chattanooga and found employment at his trade and followed it for a year, when he accepted a position in the Western and Atlantic Railroad office, in the freight department, filling this position until 1884, at which time he was made clerk under Mr. L. M. Clark, remaining here until 1889, when he was elected clerk, and is at the present time filling this position. During the time he served as deputy he was twice appointed Police Commissioner by the Governor, but resigned when elected to his present position.

Mr. Messick is interested in the *Evening Press*, and conducts a large boarding stable on Cherry street. He is a director in the Ashville Land and Improvement Company of Alabama, and is financially associated with numerous other enterprises in and about Chattanooga and in adjoining States.

Socially, Mr. Messick is a member of many orders—a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Mystic Circle. He has been very successful in business, and has made a world of friends.

His faith in Chattanooga is proverbial, and there is nothing too extravagant for him to not expect of its future.



R. M. BARTON, Jr., was born in Greeneville, Greene county, Tennessee, on 26th of November, 1851. He was educated in the common schools of East Tennessee and at the University of Virginia. After reading law under his father and his uncle, the late Judge Robert McFarland, and procuring license to practice law, he came immediately to Chattanooga, locating here in February, 1874, and has since remained here practicing his profession, being now in partnership with Colonel Garnett Andrews, our present mayor. The firm is regarded as one of the leading law firms of the city, and Mr. Barton, by his ability and close attention to the interests of his clients, has won a high place in the estimation of his fellow-lawyers and the community. While giving close attention to his profession, Mr. Barton has taken more than ordinary interest in the material interest and the progress of the community.

In 1879-'80 he was elected alderman from the first ward on a citizens ticket, the result of a reform movement then instituted. In accordance with the resolution adopted in the citizens platform he served

a year without compensation, though all other aldermen drew their pay. He was chairman of the street committee, and as such gave nearly his whole time to the city's business, and to him, probably more than anyone else, is due the city's fine sewer system, which was planned and commenced that year. The next year he was elected by a board having a Republican majority city attorney, and as such brought and pushed to a successful termination suits which resulted in the collection of some \$40,000 back taxes due from the railroads, and had declared unconstitutional the law which the railroads had procured the passage of, by which the city was annually deprived of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 taxes rightfully due. He also procured the passage by the Legislature of a law which enabled all the cities and counties of the State to collect taxes from the railroads on the same uniform basis that individual taxpayers had to pay. Among other matters of public welfare that Mr. Barton has actively promoted and assisted in securing, together with other enterprising citizens, are the present fine streets. He was one of the most active spirits in drawing the act under which the bonds were issued, and in securing the favorable vote on them. The location of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad, the building of the Tennessee river bridge, and, in

fact, there are few enterprises of general public interest that he has not either given gratuitously his labor, or subscribed money to. He was elected president of the first successful building association located in this city, and for twelve years has been successively re-elected without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Barton was elected State Senator from this county in 1892. He procured the charter for and organized the first land company we had here (the Northside Land Company), being its secretary. He is president of the North Chattanooga Land Company, vice-president of the Ocoee Land Company, and president of the Mutual Real Estate and Home Building Association, and has been for five years. He is also a director of the City Savings Bank, and was one of the originators, and president for the first three years, of the Mountain City Club, the leading club of the city, and which has one of the finest club buildings in the South. He has been an officer and director in four other land companies besides those above mentioned, and has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization; was once treasurer, and is now chairman of the committee on legislation, and member of the committee on legislation for the Real Estate Association of Tennessee. Has been on building committees of a number of the charitable associations of the

city, such as Orphans' Home, etc., and is a member of the Board of Associated Charities.



M. A. WOODBURN, Esq.—The following are the officers of the Lookout Sewer-Pipe Works of Chattanooga, Tenn., one of the leading industries of the city: Mr. T. G. Bennett, of Jackson, Mich., president; vice-president, Mr. John G. Rawlings; secretary and treasurer, Mr. M. A. Woodburn, the subject of this biography. The board consists of Mr. T. G. Bennett, Mr. A. A. Bennett, Mr. J. G. Rawlings, Mr. M. A. Woodburn and Mr. J. Irwin Woodburn.

Our subject, the secretary and treasurer of the house, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and was educated in the excellent schools of that State. At the beginning of the war in 1861, in the month of May, he enlisted in Company F, 27th Pennsylvania Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out with the rank of captain. He served in the Virginia campaign, and was in most of the important battles up to 1863, when he was put on detail duty, in which he continued until the close. After the war he returned North, and was in business there until 1873, when, his health failing, he accepted an appointment by General Meigs as special agent of the War Depart-

ment, and was assigned duty in Tennessee and Kentucky. He served ten years in this capacity, resigning his position in 1884 and engaging in the lumber business, carrying on this business four years. In the year 1888, in connection with Mr. Rawlings, he organized the Lookout Sewer-Pipe Company, and was successful in interesting Mr. T. G. Bennett and others, of Jackson, Mich., in the enterprise. The works were begun in 1889, and are now in successful operation at Woodburn, Walker county, Georgia, a few miles from Chattanooga. Between sixty and seventy-five tons of clay are daily used; the machinery is the most complete in the country, the product being almost exclusively sold in the Southern States. Mr. Woodburn is also a stockholder in the Lookout Ice Company, an important enterprise of the city. Business has claimed most of his attention, and he has never given much attention to politics, but is at the same time an active worker in the Republican party and an enthusiastic G. A. R. man. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and also a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Woodburn is in every respect a successful business man, and is regarded as one of the entirely substantial citizens of Chattanooga. Well informed and genial, he is a companion and a friend to be prized and greatly valued.

O. F. JANES.—One of the men whose pleasure and ambition it has ever been to promote and build up the interests of East Tennessee is Mr. O. F. Janes, of Chattanooga. He is an active Tennessean, was born at Paris, Tennessee, and his forefathers were also natives of the State for several generations. His father was a farmer and highly respected in the community in which he lived. The schools of his native county furnished our subject with the rudiments of his education, but he began clerking at an early age, and later became a partner in the business of the house. He remained in business until 1878, when he removed to New York as traveling salesman, and later made his home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1887 he came to Chattanooga and engaged in selling town property on commission, his total cash capital being at that time just ninety-two dollars, and continued in this place until after the boom, when he became a member of the firm of Gates, Sidebottom & Janes, and continued in the firm three years, when the partnership dissolved, caused by sale of all property of that company to the Tennessee Land Company, amounting to \$2,200,000, and Mr. Janes assisted in the organization of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, of which he is now a director, and is at the present time interested in this bank. He assisted in the organization of the Chattanooga Shoe Company in 1891, of

which he is at present president, and also assisted in organizing the Atlas Saving Loan Association in June of last year, of which he is vice-president. Mr. Janes is also one of the organizers and promoters of the Citizens Bank Block Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He was also the organizer of the Cumberland Oil Company, which came into existence in 1891, and which operates in the oil territory of the counties of Fentress, Pickett and Overton. This field is one of the richest known, although at the present writing but imperfectly developed. Mr. Janes has also interested himself in a number of other companies, such as Van Buren Land Company, and the H. and H. Drug Company. His time is largely devoted to the manipulation of timber and mineral lands, and he has effected the sale of large tracts in this State.

Mr. Janes has never had time to give to politics, and it might be said he has never had the inclination. His life has been too busy to tamper with uncertainties when perfectly sure and reliable openings were plenty. He is a Knight Templar, having reached this honorable degree in Masonry. He has been and is a successful man, which, considering the ability he has brought to bear and the stick-to-it-tiveness and pluck, is no great wonder. He has emphatically made business his business, and entered into it

with the intention to win. He began with nothing, and now, in the prime of life, is the possessor of a fine competence. There is a moral worth figuring out to every young man in this.



Mr. C. V. BROWN, the subject of this sketch, is secretary and treasurer of the Southern Land Company. He is a "Buckeye" born, his native place being Adams county, Ohio, where he began life September 9, 1862. His parents were also natives of the same State. His early life was spent there, coming to Chattanooga in 1881, where he engaged in the real estate business in company with S. W. Divine, under the firm name of Brown & Divine, which existed until the organization of the Southern Land Company in the year 1886, of which company Mr. Brown was made secretary and treasurer. He is also a director and stockholder in a number of other companies in the city, among which may be mentioned the Merchants and Mechanics Building and Loan Association Company; The Lookout Homestead Association; the Hamilton Building and Loan Association, and a number of other incorporated bodies.

As regards politics, Mr. Brown has never taken any especial interest in them, being fully occupied with matters which, as a rule, are more conge-

nial to him and by far more profitable. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and secretary and treasurer of the Highland Park Land Company, of which company he was one of the organizers. In business, Mr. Brown has been more than successful, and although yet young, he has before him in the near future a competence with which to render the majority of his years free from the harassing cares of wealth-getting and business. From a social point of view he has been equally successful, and the names of his friends are legion. He possesses fine social qualities, and is always a pleasant companion and companionable.



Mr. F. GIBSON, senior member of the grocery firm of Gibson & Gorman, of Chattanooga, is a native of Eastern Virginia, and was born in Fauquier county in 1854. He was educated in the schools of that State, and in 1876 came to Chattanooga and accepted the position of bookkeeper with the firm of Fry & Willimton, dealers in hardware, tiuware and house-furnishing goods. He remained with this firm for three years, when he purchased an interest in the business, and the firm name was changed to Willimton & Co., that later became Gibson, Lee & Co., which existed three years, when they purchased the foundry of the Looman Brothers, of South Pittsburg,

and removed it to the city in 1883 and began the manufacture of stoves, the first enterprise of the kind in the city. The Gibson-Lee Manufacturing Company continued business until January 1, 1889, at which time Mr. Lee retired, Mr. W. E. Love and others purchasing his interest, and a new organization was made, known as the Gibson-Love Manufacturing Company, which company still exists, but not as originally formed, as Mr. Gibson, our subject, retired from the firm on December 1, 1891, and purchased the grocery business of Lee, Pyson & Co., and on January 1, 1892, consolidated with Mr. C. H. Gorman, and also associated with them Mr. R. C. Campbell, and the firm is now known as the Gibson & Gorman Company.

Aside from this extensive business, Mr. Gibson is also vice-president of the Chattanooga Warehouse and Banking Company, and is also secretary of the Chattanooga Steamboat Company, and is also quite largely interested in other enterprises. Mr. Gibson has been especially successful in business, which is accounted for, first, by his possessing a talent and genius for affairs of this kind, and secondly, he takes into his business his best energies and devotes his exclusive time and attention to it. As for politics, they have but a passing interest for him, and nothing is allowed to greatly interfere with his business pursuits.

Mr. J. C. VANCE, senior member of the firm of Vance & Kerby, one of the largest wholesale hardware houses in the South, is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and was a resident of that State until 1871, when he came to Chattanooga, Tenn. Prior to this he was engaged in the hardware business in his native county, under the firm name of J. H. Paterick & Co., of which firm he was the company. In the year 1871 he came to this city, and, in company with J. S. Kerby, of Urbana, Ohio, started the present business, of which he has had the management since its organization. The firm was distinguished as being the first wholesale house in Chattanooga and the first to employ *regular* traveling salesmen. The house, when first started, dealt entirely with the local trade, but their operations have now extended into Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Kentucky, and at the present time they employ not less than twenty regular traveling salesmen.

Besides his immense hardware trade, Mr. Vance has numerous other business interests. He is interested, as director, in the First National Bank, and vice-president of the Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Company, and is also a member of other leading and important enterprises of the city.

He enlisted, in 1861, in the 66th

Ohio as a member of a military band, and was afterwards elected Major of the 2d Ohio Volunteers. During his service his regiment was in some of the heaviest battles of the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia campaign. After the close of the war he resumed his business at Urbana, Ohio, and remained in it until he came to Chattanooga in 1871. Since being here he has taken some interest in politics, and has served as alderman five terms from the second ward, and was chairman of the first Board of Public Works, and also chairman of the Police Commission. He was nominated for mayor by the Republicans, but would not accept the nomination.

Mr. Vance is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is presantor, and was one of the first to start the church in this place. He has been very successful in business, and is now enjoying a large and lucrative trade.

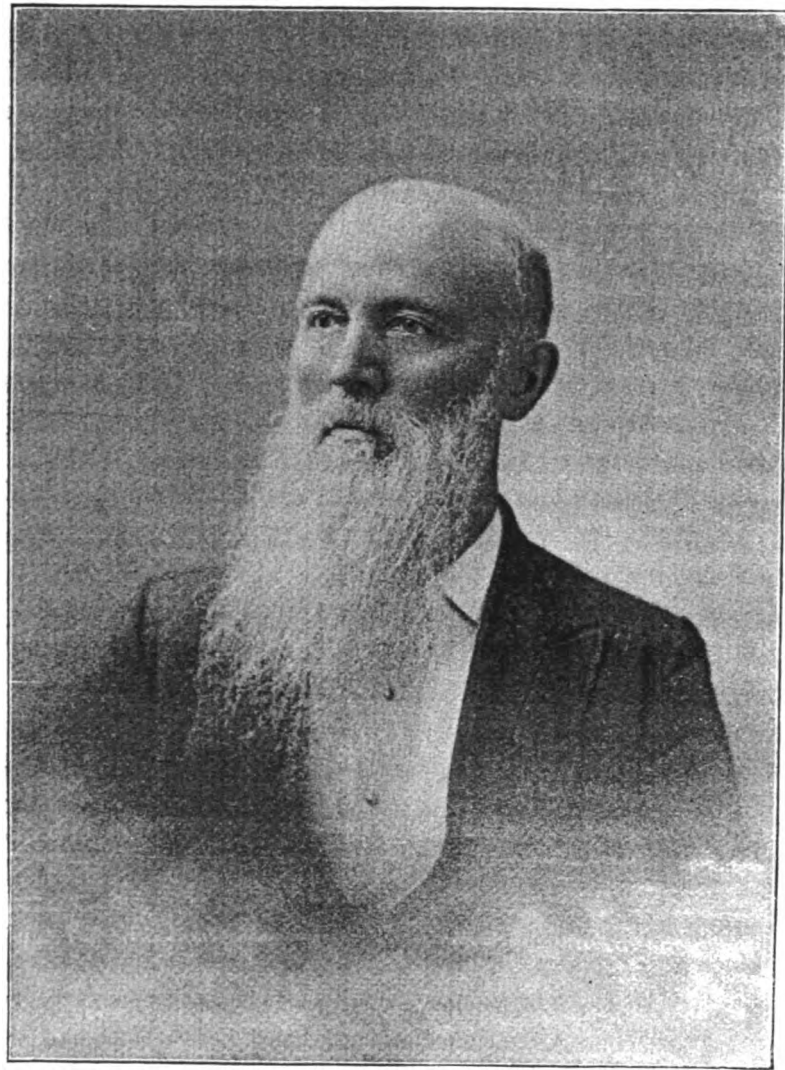
Mr. Kerby, the junior member of the firm, is one of the leading citizens of Urbana, Ohio, and is largely interested in the banks of that city, and also owns a large amount of real estate in this city and vicinity, and also in Cincinnati, Ohio. Aside from this, he is engaged in the manufacture of paper-boards and the making of egg-crates. Mr. Kerby takes no part in the management of the Chattanooga business, but is interested in real estate in the city.

Major M. H. CLIFT.—As a town of hustlers Chattanooga can well take precedence over the average town, North or South, and among the active and stirring business men of this city of pleasant destiny none are more so than our present subject, Major M. H. Clift, president and general manager of the Soddy Coal and Iron and Railway Company. He was born in this, Hamilton county, in the year 1836. His parents were residents of the county for many generations, and resided in Hamilton county until the time of their death, which occurred in the year 1886. Our subject spent his early life near the scene of his present operations, and was educated in a school of his native place.

He began steamboating while quite a young man and rose from captain's mate to pilot, and then to the command of a steamer. After abandoning this profession he engaged in the study of law, but the war coming on at this time he enlisted, in 1861, in the 7th Alabama (Confederate army), and from this he was transferred to a Tennessee regiment, and later to the 4th Tennessee Cavalry, and from that time he was on staff duty on Colonel Starn's staff, but at his death he changed to that of General Duble, and at the close of the war held the rank of colonel. After the surrender of General Johnston, Major Clift returned to Chattanooga and resumed

the practice of law, and has followed his profession continuously ever since.

In the year 1874 he took charge of the Soddy Coal Mines on account of the failure of the company operating them, and at the end of two years formed a new company, purchasing the stock of the old, and began operating the mines, of which he was elected president and has held that position continuously ever since, and it now ranks among the leading industries of the kind in the State. The Major is also interested in the Walden Ridge Coal Mines, of which he is also president. He is interested in a large number of other important companies as stockholder or officer, and it may well be said that his operations are legion. He is a man of rare business ability, and he goes to the front in his civil transactions, as he did in his military. He finds time among all the onerous duties of life for some of the social amenities, and is in every respect a companionable and genial gentleman. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. His home in the city is a pleasant one and is an example of kindly hospitality. From a business point of view, the Major has been more than ordinarily successful, and with his best years still in advance of him he has nothing to fear from a financial standpoint.



J.E. MacGowan

JOHN E. MacGOWAN was born on a farm in Smith township, Columbiana (now Mahoning) county, Ohio, September 30, 1831. He was reared to farm life, received his grammar education in the common schools and attended the Mt. Union and Hiram Colleges. He left college before graduation but continued his studies, and at the same time read law and taught school until 1855, when he was admitted to the bar in Steuben county, Indiana. He married Miss Maria M. Johnson, daughter of Simon Johnson, a leading farmer of Stark county, Ohio, October 30, 1855.

He taught school and practiced law at Davenport, Iowa, in the spring of 1856, remaining there two years. In 1858 he returned to Ohio, removed to Wood county, and practiced law there continuously until the breaking out of the war, having attained quite a prominent position at the bar in that section.

He was quick to respond to the call for volunteers, and on April 16, almost the very day that the news reached his home, he volunteered and joined Company B, 21st Ohio Infantry, as a private. On June 21, he was made Second Lieutenant, and was mustered out, by reason of expiration of term of service, on August 12, 1861.

Shortly after this time he was elected prosecuting attorney for Wood county, and held that office until

August 18, 1862, when he re-entered the service of the Federal army as Captain of Company D, 111th Ohio Infantry. He was in the campaigns with his regiment and on staff duty in Kentucky and Tennessee until March 24, 1864, when he was promoted to Major in the 1st United States Colored Artillery at Knoxville, became its Lieutenant Colonel for brilliant service on November 5, 1864, was promoted to the colonelcy on September 8, 1865, and received a Brevet Brigadier General's commission on February 19, 1866. He was mustered out March 31, 1866, having served four years and seven months in the Union army.

At the close of the war he practiced law at Chattanooga for nine years, and became one of the leading members of the local bar. In 1872 his attention was directed to journalism, and he became the editor of the *Chattanooga Times*, and subsequently was attached to the *Chattanooga Commercial*, the *Chattanooga Dispatch* and the *Knoxville Tribune*.

In 1878 Colonel MacGowan (as he is popularly known), joined Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, at Chattanooga, having accepted the position of editor of the *Chattanooga Times*. He has been the editor-in-chief of that journal since that time, and shared in all its vicissitudes and enjoyed a full measure of the prosperity that it has attained. As an incisive writer,

as a master of pure language, as a collaborator of facts, for his fund of general information, both political and literary, for his discriminating taste as an editor and his keen comprehension, he has attained a commanding position among the journalists of the South, and has achieved, in fact, a national reputation. He wields an immense influence throughout the Southern States. His liberal views, his clear judgment, his unswerving loyalty to the material interests of the State of his adoption, his brilliant work in behalf of the South, in every capacity in which he has been placed, have won him the highest encomiums.

He has been the editor-in-chief of *The Tradesman* since its publication, and his masterly treatment of technical, scientific and general industrial topics has given him a reputation in this field second in no respect to his renown as the editor-in-chief of a great and prosperous daily newspaper.

He is happily wedded, has raised an interesting family, is enjoying a full measure of worldly prosperity. His daughter, Miss Alice MacGowan, is following rapidly in his footsteps and becoming one of the best known literary writers in America, and is a regular contributor to the leading daily newspapers in the United States; while another daughter, Mrs. Grace MacGowan Cooke, of Chatta-

nooga, has become a valued contributor to Frank Leslie's, and to many of the leading magazines and periodicals, both as a writer of poetry and of fiction.



THEODORE RICHMOND, the subject of this paper, is of the "Buckeye" State and a native of Ashtabula county. He was educated at Bucknell University, Pennsylvania.

Young Richmond studied law with Hon. Judge Hurd, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to practice in the year 1860 at Columbus, the same State, but did not practice there, removing to Indiana, and in 1865 came to Athens, East Tennessee, and in the year 1871 came to Chattanooga and formed a partnership with Mr. S. A. Key, which existed up to the time Mr. Key was elected Chancellor.

Mr. Richmond started the Forest Hill Cemetery, and has been closely identified and associated with a number of other large and important enterprises.

Mr. Richmond is widely known as an able lawyer, and has been phenomenally successful in business, and, as a result, has accumulated a handsome fortune. He has faith that the city of Chattanooga, at some future time, not distant, will become the leading city of the Central South.

ALONZO G. SHARP.—Fulton county, New York, is the birth-place of our subject, Mr. Alonzo G. Sharp, in which place he was born in the year 1841. His father, John Sharp, moved to Ohio and located near Columbus, the capital of the State, to which place our subject came when he was six years old. His father died in 1853.

Alonzo received his early education in the schools of his native State, which were at that period beginning to make a record for superiority which through so many decades they have so proudly maintained. When the war broke out, fired with a patriot's ardor he enlisted in the 2d Ohio, Company C, for three months service, and afterwards entered the 46th O. V. I. as Captain of Company B, and was mustered out in 1864. On account of ill health he was obliged to resign before the trouble was quite at an end. In the year 1865 he located in Chattanooga, and two years later was made treasurer of the city, and after a lapse of two years more was elected mayor, and subsequently served two terms as city recorder and one term as city attorney. From 1873 to 1875 he filled the Government appointment of Collector of Revenue, and from 1877 to 1883 he was Post-office Inspector, spending four years of this time on the Pacific Coast Division, with headquarters at San Francisco. From 1883 to 1885 he was Chief Post-office Inspector of the United States, re-

signing this position in March, 1885, the resignation being accepted in August of the same year. After his public service he again returned to Chattanooga, and in October, 1885, he was elected mayor of the city for two years, and later, in 1889, was appointed Inspector, in charge of a division comprising the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina, with headquarters at Chattanooga, and is at the present time serving in that capacity.

In even a casual glance over the above brief synopsis of events, the most careless observer cannot fail to note the constantly changing career of our subject, going from one office of duty to another, promotion following promotion in rapid succession.

Captain Sharp's life has truly been a busy and a checkered one, and he finds in an almost phenomenal activity his enjoyment and pleasure. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and there is no uncertainty as regards his political views and sentiments. Aside from business he finds time for many of the social amenities, and is a companionable and genial man. He holds a membership in the Masonic fraternity, in the Knights of Pythias, and is a G. A. R. man. It is a pleasure, rather than a task, to write of such a man, and it is with regret that this brief outline of a busy and useful life is brought to a close.

Col. HALBERT B. CASE.—One of the leading attorneys of Chattanooga is the well-known lawyer Col. Halbert B. Case, of whom this brief biography is given. He is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and his parents were of the famous "Nutmeg" State extraction, but moved to Trumbull county in the year 1832. His father was a farmer, which occupation he followed until the time of his death. He was a man very highly respected by all who knew him, and in his death the community lost one of its best and most enterprising farmers and citizens.

Colonel Case received his early education in the excellent schools of his native county and at the Western Reserve Seminary, completing his education by a course in the Oberlin College. He did not, however, graduate there, on account of the war, as he was among the first to enlist in the State, and as early as April 1, 1861, he left college and assisted in the organization of Company H, 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went into camp with that regiment April 19, 1861. He served with this regiment through the West Virginia campaign, and rose in rank from orderly sergeant to that of first lieutenant. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of captain and transferred to the 84th Ohio, and with that regiment served until the latter part of 1863, when he retired with the rank

of colonel. He was with General Hunter on his memorable raid on Lynchburg, Virginia, and also took part in a number of important engagements throughout the Valley. After resigning his position, in the latter part of 1863, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and graduated from there in 1865 and was admitted to the bar at Youngstown, Ohio, immediately, and began practicing his profession there the same year, and continued there until 1869, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and practiced there until October, 1873, at which time he came to Chattanooga and has followed his profession here ever since. He was the city attorney of Chattanooga, and he filled this office from 1876 until 1879. In 1880 he was the Republican candidate for Congress from this district, and succeeded in reducing the majority from 5,000 to 1,900. In 1882 he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and in 1884 was sent to the State Senate and served in that capacity two years. He has a number of times acted as Chancellor, and to-day stands at the head of his profession in his adopted city. In 1888 he was chosen elector to the National Convention, and took an active part in that campaign. The Colonel is a member of the G. A. R., and has filled the office of Assistant Adjutant General of the State. He has also served as Grand Master of

Tennessee in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a "Buckeye" boy he has been bound to win, and with his ability and stirring genius, success seems of easy accomplishment to him. Professionally and socially, with the best part of life still ahead of him, the outlook is truly a very bright and brilliant one for Colonel Case.



D. M. STEWARD, Esq.—The famous D. M. Steward Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of patent electric insulators, school supplies, etc., consists of a joint stock company, and was organized August 22, 1887, and Mr. D. M. Steward was made president of it. He is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born there in 1841, and his early life was spent in the vicinity of his native city, where he obtained his early education.

While quite young he entered the employ of a railroad company, and continued there until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted, in 1861, in Company A, 2d Ohio, and served here during the three months service, and was in the first battle of Bull Run and a number of other engagements at the beginning of the civil strife. After the three months had expired he re-enlisted for the war in the 11th Ohio Infantry, and served with that regiment until the battle

of Buzzard Roost, in 1864, when he was severely wounded, after which he was employed on detached duty at Cincinnati and served on such duty until May, 1865. His regiment was engaged in the battles around Chattanooga, and Mr. Steward now resides on the ground where he once fought, and the company's works stand on the battle-field of Mission ridge, where he also acted a prominent part. He was captain, and was in command of a battalion in Cincinnati in mustering out the troops at that point. Captain Steward was a brave soldier, and when that is said the highest encomium has been paid him, and no eulogy, however fulsome or sincere, can add to this. A brave soldier, in a cause where his loyalty and convictions have placed him, is an object which all people admire and venerate.

After the close of the war he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a Cincinnati house, and followed this work for a number of years, but in 1877 began business for himself, manufacturing the same line of goods which he had handled as a salesman. He made a great success in the invention of the insulators, and prosecuted the business successfully for a number of years in the Queen City, but in 1887 came to Chattanooga and organized the company of which he is now president, with Mr. J. P. Richardson as vice-president. The works were erected the same year, and

the products are sold in all parts of this country and many foreign countries. Mr. Steward is also largely interested in the talc mines of North Georgia.

Mr. Steward has taken no part in politics since coming South, but has held the position of chairman of the leading Republican clubs of the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R., and a communicant of the Methodist Church. His home is a pleasant one, on historic ground and full of associations. In business he has been more successful than his most sanguine expectations, and he finds in his adopted home a solace for all former cares and dangers. Chattanooga is his ideal city, and his best thoughts and interests are here.



Mr. NEIL W. CARUTHERS. — Mr. Neil W. Caruthers is known by everyone in and about Chattanooga. He is a leading attorney, and has been entrusted with many important cases, such as bring a man very prominently before the public. He was born in Mississippi in the year 1851. His parents were natives of South Carolina, but his father moved to Mississippi when a young man. He was a physician of prominence and followed his profession until the time of his death, which occurred in 1868.

Neil W., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of his native State and graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1874. Leaving his *Alma Mater*, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He began practice in his native county at Starkville and remained there until 1882, at which time he came to Chattanooga and associated himself professionally with Judge Shackelford, but the death of the Judge occurred in 1883, after which time he practiced law alone until 1889, when he became associated with George D. Lancaster, Esq. Mr. Caruthers has been identified and associated with some of the well-known and most extensive corporations of the city of Chattanooga, among which may be mentioned the East End Land Company, the Lookout Homestead Association, and others equally important. His legal practice has been a general one in every department of the profession, and he has been a marked success. Soon after coming to Chattanooga he connected himself with the Chamber of Commerce and served as a director of this body for three years, in which time an unusual amount of business was transacted of a highly important character.

Mr. Caruthers was one of the first stockholders of the Chattanooga National Bank, and represented it as attorney for several years. He was

the organizer of the East End Land Company, and was a stockholder in the Temple Court Building. Politically, he is a man of strong convictions and is a staunch and unflinching Democrat. He has never sought office, and his activity in politics has been more in the way of occasional contributions to the press on leading political questions. Mr. Caruthers is a member of the Presbyterian church, and as an intelligent and conscientious man is an acquisition to this body, as he would be to any other. He represented the interests of the late J. P. Richardson, and in the management of the large and complicated affairs was ever the same cool-headed and thorough business man, combined with legal acumen and efficiency. Chattanooga is rich in the possession of men who represent the grace of gentlemanliness with that of their professions, and none more eminently so than does our subject, Mr. Neil W. Caruthers.



Col. WILLIAM J. CLIFT, the leading criminal attorney of Tennessee, is the subject of this paper. The Colonel is a native of Hamilton county, and was born at Soddy, February 14, 1838. His parents were originally from Knox county, Tennessee, but removed to Hamilton. His father, Capt. James Clift, was a minister in

the Cumberland Presbyterian church for many years, and was also Clerk of the County Court of Hamilton county for eight years before the war, and is at the present writing living at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The Colonel was educated in the schools of his native county and at the academy at Harrison, then the county seat. In the year 1854, his people removed to McMinnville, and he was placed in Irving College, from which he graduated in 1857. After graduating he entered the law office of Major James P. Thompson of that place, and read with him until the breaking out of the war, when, in 1862, he enlisted as second lieutenant and served as recruiting officer for sometime, enlisting one hundred and thirty-five men, which became a part of the 5th Tennessee Cavalry Federal troops, which became Company G, and of which he was made captain. Later he rose to the rank of major of the second battalion, and still later became lieutenant colonel of the same regiment, and took command of the regiment. This latter promotion occurred in 1863. The Colonel's services were mostly in Tennessee, and he took part in many hard-fought battles. The regiment was mustered out in 1865. The Colonel also commanded for a few months the Second Brigade, 4th Division Cavalry. During his many engagements he was never wounded, and

escaped in the campaign without a scar. As something unusual to record, the Colonel's father was a captain in his regiment, and father and son fought side by side.

After the close of the war the Colonel resumed his studies and was admitted to practice in Warren county, March 16, 1866. He followed his profession in Warren and adjoining counties until June 1877, when he returned to Chattanooga and has continuously followed his practice here ever since. As a criminal lawyer his reputation has long since become more than local, and he is well known throughout the State in this province of work. He has defended over two hundred murder cases in Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky, and never had a man hung, and cleared over seventy-five per cent. of them. The Colonel has also done a general practice and stands at the head of the bar. He was elected Attorney General for the Sixth Judicial Circuit in 1867, and served until 1870. In 1871 he was elected from Warren county to the Legislature and served the State two years in this capacity. In 1874 his name was proposed for Congress but was defeated. Two years later he was chosen Presidential Elector for Tilden. As a lawyer and politician of unusual profoundness, the Colonel is well known throughout the State and greatly esteemed. He has taken

an active interest in the development of the State, and is the owner of a large amount of real estate in and about Chattanooga. As a soldier, there was no braver than Colonel Clift, and as a citizen, no one more deservedly respected.



GIBSON-LOVE MANUFACTURING CO.

One of the best known and prosperous business firms of Chattanooga is that of Gibson-Love Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of stoves, ranges, grates and country hollowware, and also manufacturers of tinware, etc. They have adopted all the latest improvements in the manufacture of their goods, and always keep abreast of the times. This is one of the oldest established houses in the city, the present company having bought out Gibson-Lee Manufacturing Company in 1889 and succeeded to their business. It is a stock company, chartered under the laws of this State, and the officers are: W. E. Love, president; J. L. Wyatt, vice-president; H. H. Hedden, secretary and treasurer; and L. H. Love, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Mr. W. E. Love, the president, has been connected with the company for several years, and gives its affairs his undivided attention. He is a man of wide business experience, great energy and an example of the push of

the young business men of the "New South."

One reason of the success of this company is that every officer is a worker, and Mr. Love is ably seconded by the other officers of the company, who also devote all their time to its interests. The officers are men who understand the business thoroughly, and each department is under the management of one of the officers. Several traveling salesmen are employed, who visit the merchants in the different States in which the house does business. The trade of the house is represented in a number of States, including Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and Florida.

The company has always shown a very liberal public spirit, and have always been found ready to assist in any movement for the public benefit. They employ large numbers of men in their different departments, and have a steady demand for their goods on account of the high class of goods they manufacture. They have large salesrooms and a warehouse in the city, and the manufacturing plant is located in East Chattanooga, one of the suburbs.

The business is steadily increasing, and in the manufacturing of stoves the firm is continually put to its utmost capacity to supply the demand, and in 1890 were compelled to build a new foundry to meet the de-

mands of the trade. They now have a foundry of over double the capacity of the old one, and in its equipment new machinery was used throughout.

In addition to the manufacturing of stoves and ranges, they also do a jobbing business in crockery and glassware. They import very largely from abroad, and carry a heavy stock at all times in their warehouse.

This house is one of the largest and most successful ones in the South, and it bids fair to rival any similar institution in the country. Good business abilities and strict attention to business are the common secrets of their success and advancement, combined with integrity of character and uprightness of purpose.



E. A. COBLEIGH, M. D., the present dean of the Chattanooga Medical College, and professor of the principles and practice of medicine, dermatology and clinical medicine, and lecturer on physical diagnosis, is the interesting subject of this biographical sketch. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Boston in 1847. His father, Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, D.D., LL.D., was for many years professor of ancient languages in Lawrence University, Wisconsin, later filling the same chair as president of McKendree College, in Illinois, and still later a number of high and honorable posi-

tions in various institutions of learning. His death occurred in the year 1874.

Our subject, Dr. E. A. Cobleigh, was educated at McKendree College, Illinois, and in the schools of Boston, finishing his education at the East Tennessee Wesleyan University in 1870. He began the study of medicine at once under Dr. W. W. Alexander, of Athens, Tenn., and entered the Atlanta Medical College the same year, graduating from that institution in 1872. He then practiced in Atlanta until 1874, when he moved to Northern Ohio and remained there four years. Returning South on account of the invalidism of his wife, he practiced in Athens, Tenn., until 1887, at which period he came to Chattanooga and has resided here since that time. In 1889, when the Medical College of Chattanooga was organized—he being one of its projectors—he was appointed to the position and chair he now fills. The Doctor held the position of secretary of the Chattanooga City Board of Health for a year prior to the organization of the college, and previous to this had been county physician of McMinn for a period of nine years. He has also served on the Chattanooga Board of Pension Examiners for four years, being now its president; and has filled the position of United States Examining Surgeon at Athens. Dr. Cobleigh is a member of the American

Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, and an active resident member of the Chattanooga Medical Society. Socially, he is a member of the Tennessee Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias. The Doctor has made a success of himself and his profession by indefatigable study, untiring activity and a natural adaptability for his vocation. The ledger-dream of work and stick-to-it has not yet all been developed.



LOUIS SHEPHERD, the subject of this biography, is one of Chattanooga's leading and most brilliant attorneys. While his business and patronage is general, his peculiar ability has made him popular as a railroad attorney, and at the present time he is employed in that capacity for the Cincinnati Southern; C., N. O. & T. P.; Alabama and Great Southern; Memphis and Charleston and Chattanooga Union Railways, and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

Mr. Shepherd is a native of Hamilton county, and has been a resident of the same during his entire life. His father was a native of South Carolina and his mother of East Tennessee. He was educated in the schools of the county and that of Professor H. W. Aldehoff's private



F. P. Bennett

academy, at that time located on Lookout mountain, and which was well and favorably known before the war. At the early age of fifteen years he left school to enlist as a soldier in the Confederate army, in Company A, 5th Tennessee Cavalry, and he served with this company during the entire war, with the exception of twelve months, when he was held prisoner of war at Camp Morton at Indianapolis, Indiana.

After the close of the struggle Mr. Shepherd read law in the State of Georgia, and was admitted to practice at the early age of twenty-one years, and opened an office, September, 1870, at Chattanooga, in his native county, and has followed the profession successfully ever since up to the present time. In the second year of his practice he was made attorney for the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad, and the eminently successful manner in which he handled the affairs of the road attracted the attention of other large corporations, and in 1881 he was chosen attorney for the Cincinnati Southern, and for other roads, and to-day is justly regarded as one of the best corporation attorneys in the South. As "poets are born, not made," so may it be said of railway attorneys: there is a rare and peculiar shade of ability required in the occupation, which our subject possesses to a marked degree.

He has taken some little interest in

political matters and has twice served the people in the State Legislature: first, in 1877, and again in 1890. He was appointed to act as Chancellor during the illness of Chancellor S. A. Key, and very ably discharged the onerous duties of that responsible office for over two years. He was also one of the Harrison Presidential Electors in 1891. Mr. Shepherd has never sought public office, and yet there is none within the gift of the people that he might not aspire to. As a lawyer, he stands in the front rank of his profession.



F. J. BENNETT.—In Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, was born the subject of this brief sketch.

In this mountainous region, among hills and freestone springs, his boyhood was spent on a farm, helping in raising and marketing the agricultural products of that rough section.

The winter district school of three or four months term, the shanty-like school-houses of the cross-roads, the important pedagogue, whose principal qualification was muscle, furnished the local opportunities for an education.

At twenty the boy secured the privilege from his parents to hire to a neighbor for that year and use the money to begin an education. At the close of that year's work, for

which eighty-four dollars was received, Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Luzerne county, was selected as the place where that sum of money would likely go the farthest.

The school was about forty miles from home, and while there was a boarding department still fully one-half of the students boarded themselves, and in this economical list the young man of twenty-one began the acquisition of what is termed an education.

Three years were spent here, in the public schools of Wilkesbarre and the surrounding country as an instructor, and at the Seminary as pupil, for the money had to be earned to meet expenses, and this was not only accomplished but his place in the classes fully maintained and some money laid by with which to begin a course in college.

In 1860 he entered Union College, N. J., taking the Scientific course, again teaching a part of the time, attending college the balance, and always keeping up with his classes.

The college course was brought to an abrupt close a few days after the occurrence of one of the greatest events in American history, the firing upon Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. Union College closed, the students mostly returned home, some getting up companies of soldiers, others joining old organizations, many, under the advice of President Hickock,

going to Washington to take part in the various departments.

Going to Washington in the spring of 1862, he was put in charge of a crew of hands to repair the Orange and Alexander Railroad, after the battle of Manassas. After this work was completed he was sent to Tennessee under Gen. Geo. H. Thomas and again assigned to railroad work, this time taking charge of the repair shops at Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river. After the destruction of the large storehouses of army supplies by Gen. N. B. Forrest Johnsonville was abandoned by the Government. The destruction of the stores was prompt and complete, and so was the surprise to the single company of soldiers and the employees. The train dispatcher at once secured the only locomotive at hand and started for Nashville, leaving everybody else to look out for themselves. After a three days walk through the country with a few hardtack as a food supply, most of the employees reached Nashville, Mr. Bennett remaining in that city in the railroad service most of the time until 1865, when in company with J. F. Loomis he left Nashville to make Chattanooga his future home.

Believing that a city had to be built, the lumber business looked inviting, and as the Government had several portable mills to sell and which were already set up for work,

a partnership between J. F. Loomis and F. J. Bennett was at once formed, and one of those old Lane & Bodley portables was purchased, a few logs, and the business of making lumber began.

Chattanooga of 1865 consisted of a dirt-road, running from the river to Rossville Gap, near the Tennessee line, being about five miles. The river end of this road was called Market Street.

There were only a few storehouses, some little cottages scattered on the hills, and not one neatly finished building in the shanty town; the large buildings were empty Government warehouses, and the town had very much more the appearance of an abandoned military post than a prospective city. In 1867 the greatest of all known Tennessee floods occurred, which cost the firm of Loomis & Bennett their stock of logs and lumber, the mill, and their household effects. They were worse than peniless; they were in debt several hundred dollars, and not one cent with which to pay, but they had credit, and as soon as the river withdrew rebuilding began, and a better mill soon showed on the site of the old one; in less than a year the debts were all paid and the business was much more prosperous than before the flood.

In 1875 another great flood in the river was encountered, although not

as great as the previous one, still the mills were again swept down the rapid current with a large part of their lumber. The mills were again rebuilt substantially as they are now, but the loss of capital had been so great, together with the expense of putting up a more expensive mill than the one lost, that additional capital was found essential to further success. F. J. Bennett sold his half-interest to J. A. Hart in 1875, and at once embarked in the real estate business, but for temporary purposes began fruit-raising on his Mission ridge property. In three years after he commenced more than a hundred farmers were engaged in fruit-growing, and strawberries, peaches and grapes were shipped from Chattanooga to Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and elsewhere by the car-load, in fact, train-load. Mission ridge was mostly fruit fields from Sherman Heights to Rossville Gap. To the energies of Mr. Bennett the development of this great industry was principally due, and for years he was president of the Mission Ridge Fruit Growers' Association.

In 1882 he was elected a justice or magistrate for the ninth civil district of Hamilton county. Amongst all of the offices which make up the official complement of State service the above is ordinarily of the least consequence, but in this instance it

was quite different. Hamilton county was rapidly increasing in population and it was without roads. The State had refused to give direct authority to construct roads; the county court could not make any appropriations for road building. There was a State law authorizing the working on the public roads of a certain class of criminals; this law was indefinite, but admitted of a liberal construction. Having been elected to the chairmanship of the work-house committee, the work-house force was at once reviewed and the number of able men noted; it was found that the county had a force of eighty capable men. He at once reported to the court a plan to equip the force with sufficient guards, to buy plows, scrapers, wagons, a steam road-roller, steam rock-crusher, and employ a civil engineer to precede all road work with a careful survey.

The court promptly adopted the report, and authorized the committee to make the purchases. Being thus prepared, the county of Hamilton led the entire State in rapid and permanent road construction. The policy was to build out from Chattanooga for four or five miles all of the principal roads; this being done, then continue their extension. Scarcely had the first sections been constructed before the people began to build residences and stores, and then began what has since become the suburbs of the city,

and which are now reached by dummy and electric car lines. These investments now represent several million dollars, on which the county is receiving in the way of taxes a first investment. No other enterprise of the county or city has equaled this in rapid and beneficial results for the amount of money expended.

Mr. Bennett located the Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Company at Fort Cheatham, and, to secure the immediate construction, took more stock than any other member of the company. He, with C. E. James, organized the Mission Ridge Land Company, and also secured the extension of the Chattanooga Electric Road on Mission ridge, which improvement added more than half a million dollars to the ridge property.

In 1888 he was elected by the Republican party to represent Hamilton county in the State Assembly. This was during the second term of Robert L. Taylor as Governor. The Democrats were greatly in the majority, and could transact business without any assistance from the Republicans. While no Republican was chairman of any committee, he was placed in the most important committees, and, as a member of the Committee on Banks, secured a change in the law so that the banks no longer pay but once on their capital. This was one of the most important acts of the Assembly during its session.

Like many other successful Chattanoogaans, Mr. Bennett has a considerable fortune—probably more than a quarter of a million—to show for his efforts in helping to build a city, and which shows as his part of that accumulation.

On Mission ridge, on one of the most prominent and desirable places, and on the exact spot where was located during the great battle a Confederate battery, will be found one of the most comfortable homes in Hamilton county. This is the residence of F. J. Bennett.



JOHN B. NICKLIN, Esq., cashier of the Peoples Bank of Chattanooga, and ex-mayor of the city, was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1845. He left home at the age of twelve years, and served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade, and soon became a full-fledged and expert printer. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private soldier, and served during the entire time of the war in the Army of the Potomac.

In the year 1866 he came to Chattanooga and connected himself with Capt. Ben. S. Nicklin in the city, and has resided here ever since, and in his business relations has been very successful. In the year 1887 he was elected mayor of the city of Chat-

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anooga, and discharged the duties of this office to the entire satisfaction of the people. During the time he served the city in this capacity it improved more than ever before, uniting as he did a good business capacity with rare executive abilities. Later he connected himself with the Peoples Bank as cashier, and is at the present time filling this responsible position.

Mr. Nicklin's people were formerly from Virginia. He is highly connected throughout West Virginia, Southern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Nicklin has taken an active part in the development of Chattanooga, and is a stockholder in many of the leading enterprises of the place.

Mr. Nicklin is a member of the G. A. R., and one of the most popular men in the city. He came to Chattanooga at the close of the war without means, but by energy and close attention to business he has accumulated a handsome amount of property, proving that those who desire to rise in the world can find no better place for doing so than here. Pluck and a habit of sticking to a thing when once undertaken has been one of the secrets of his success.



Judge WILLIAM HENRY DeWITT.—The writing and preparing of a biography of Judge DeWitt for the perusal of anyone in the State of Tennes-

see would seem a superfluous matter and a labor of love thrown away, as the Judge is so well known that a sketch of his life would simply itself be as "carrying coals to New Castle." But as this paper will have for itself an extended reading, it affords a sincere pleasure to prepare it. The Judge is a native of Middle Tennessee, born in Smith county in the year 1827. His father was a farmer and preacher, and was well known and highly respected for his many estimable qualities. William Henry DeWitt received his early literary training in the schools of his native State, completing his course of study at Chapel Hill under the tutorship of Prof. John M. Barnes. After graduating from this institution he taught school for sometime, and studied law during his leisure hours. His more profound education he acquired himself by personal and unaided application, and in this manner he mastered Greek and Latin and other branches of a thorough education. In the year 1850 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in his native county and in the Supreme Court at Nashville. He continued to practice in Smith county for many years, and also in the Supreme Court. In 1855 he was elected to the State Legislature, but he declined a re-election. When the war broke out he was elected to the Southern Congress and served there until sickness compelled

him to resign his office. After the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession. He was appointed by the Governor as Judge of the Chancery Court, and filled this position at different times. He removed to East Tennessee in 1875, when he came to Chattanooga and was soon at the head of his profession, and in the year 1888 was appointed Chancellor by the Governor, and filled that office for about two years. The Judge has had the management of many of the most important legal actions of this part of the country, and has very successfully practiced before the Supreme Court of the United States, having the distinguishing honor of having never lost a case in that august tribunal.

For many years he has felt a great interest in the growth, development and prosperity of East Tennessee, and no effort for its material advancement has been spared by him. He has never sought a public office, but it can be truly said that many high and honorable offices have sought him. Judge DeWitt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.



Mr. W. J. WILLINGHAM, the subject of this brief sketch is a native of South Carolina, and was born at Beaufort in the year 1844. His par-

ents were also natives of the same State. The schools of South Carolina afforded our subject advantages of schooling, as did also Georgia, having moved to that State when quite a boy, locating at Savannah, and later moved to the southwest part of the same State. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted, in 1861, and served about three years, when he returned home and engaged in planting, which occupation he followed for six years in Georgia and South Carolina, after which he engaged in business in Macon, Georgia, in 1870. He remained at this point for six or seven years, and then took up his residence in Atlanta, continuing there until the spring of 1886, in which year he came to Chattanooga, and at once organized the Willingham Lumber Company, a corporation dealing in lumber. He is now president of this company. The company is an extensive one and is interested in a number of mills in different parts of the State, shipping a large amount of lumber to different sections of the country. Mr. Willingham has taken an active part in the organization of many of the leading enterprises and undertakings of the city, being the founder of the Chattanooga Wood Split Pulley Company. He possesses unlimited and unbounded faith in this young giant of a city, Chattanooga, and spares no legitimate efforts to advance its wel-

fare and prosperity. He has no time, to speak of, for politics, leaving this chary and ticklish calling to those who have a weakness for it. Neither has he ever sought public office, finding abundant occupation in his own special work and interests. Mr. Willingham is only one of the many men of this place by whose energy and push the city has reached its present thriving condition.



Mr. L. G. WALKER, chairman of the Board of Public Improvements of Chattanooga, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, at Rogersville, July 20, 1854. His father, Mr. Frank M. Walker, was a native of Kentucky, and removed from that State in the year 1851, or near that time. He was in the American army during the Mexican war, and was lieutenant of a company, and after the close of the war settled at Chattanooga, in 1854. In 1861 he raised a company here and enlisted in the Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Atlanta.

Our subject was educated in the schools of Tennessee, taking a final course in Princeton College, graduating from there in 1876. After receiving his diploma he read law under W. H. Watterson, of Rogersville, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. During the time he was studying he purchased a small newspaper, which he

conducted for sometime. He practiced law for three years in Rogersville, when, in 1882, he was elected editor-in-chief of the Chattanooga Democrat, and took charge of it until 1883, when he accepted a position on the Chattanooga Times as telegraph editor and proofreader. After a time he was made city editor, remaining with the paper until March, 1890, being its managing editor for the last three years. In March, 1890, he was appointed to the Board of Public Works by the Governor under a special act of the Legislature, and was shortly afterwards elected chairman, and has been re-elected for a second term. Under his supervision \$400,000 have been expended in the improvement of the streets of the city, building about eight miles of street, besides in the neighborhood of ten miles of sewers, which makes for the city about thirty-three miles of sewerage.

In this day of popular politics and the seeking of public position and patronage, it is peculiarly refreshing to hear of one who has not sought favor in this way, as in the instance of Mr. Walker. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being at the present time Chancellor Commander. He is also a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Walker is married and has a pleasant home in the city.

In the management of public affairs he has been very successful, and has

gained the full meed of popularity. He is a man of many pleasant friendships, and possesses the rare genius of attaching friends to himself.



Mr. ALEXANDER W. CHAMBLISS, senior member of the law firm of Chambliss & Chambliss, successors to Chambliss & Rutledge, is a native of Greenville, South Carolina, and was educated in Virginia at Kenmore College, graduating from there in the year 1878. Soon after leaving college he began the study of law at Charleston, South Carolina, under the direction of Augustine T. Symthe, Esq. He was admitted to the bar of Virginia at Warrenton, and remained there in practice a short time with Gen. Wm. H. Payne. In the year 1882 Mr. Chambliss came to Brownsville, Tennessee, and practiced there until 1885; editing also, at the same time, the Brownsville Democrat. In the year 1885 he came to Chattanooga, and has followed his profession here ever since. Aside from his law practice, he is interested in a number of enterprises of the city, among which are the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and is at the present time a director. Mr. Chambliss was also one of the original stockholders of the City Savings Bank, and is also interested in many other enterprises, but

devotes his time exclusively to the practice of his profession. He has taken considerable interest in politics, and has been prominent in a number of Democratic conventions. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the Committee on Publications. He was united in marriage in 1886 to Miss Lillian Nelson, of Brownsville, and has a family of several children. Mr. Chambliss's success in the practice of his profession has been marked, and he is rapidly building up a very remunerative business. He is a man of fine social qualities, and numbers hosts of warm friends in and out of the city.



C. E. SEVERANCE, Esq., one of the live business men of Chattanooga, Tennessee, is a native of the State of Maine, and was born near North Anson. His parents were natives of Maine and Vermont, and when our subject was but eight years old they moved to Hudson, Wisconsin, in St. Croix county. Here he received his early education, but later took a military course. On reaching manhood he entered the employ of the American Express Company, at St. Paul, Minnesota, and was afterwards sent to Winnipeg, Canada, and there he severed his connection with the company and entered the Custom-House brokerage business, which he

followed for some time, and subsequently returned to St. Paul and entered the employ of the "Red Line" Fast Freight as contracting agent, holding this position for quite a period, but severing it he went to Dakota, where he remained for two years, engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, when he returned to St. Paul and resumed the loaning business, and while there, though not a Swede, was one of three to publish the first Swedish daily newspaper ever printed in America. The publication of this paper continued for sometime, but was abandoned by Mr. Severance on account of failing health, which induced him to come South, and in February, 1888, he came to Chattanooga. In 1889 he opened a general loan office, which was the first in the city. Aside from this business he is cashier of the Union Bank and Trust Company, secretary and treasurer of the Mountain Spring Land Company, and has various interests in and about Chattanooga.



Mr. C. D. BEEBE, the subject of this sketch, is president of the Merchants National Bank of Chattanooga. He was born in the western part of the State of New York, but removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., when but a child. He was educated in the schools of that city, and entered business at the

age of fifteen years at Springville, New York, as a clerk. Then followed other employments, and at one time he was a clerk in a post-office in his native State, resigning this position, however, to take a similar one in the department at Kalamazoo. For two years he was teller in the Savings Bank of that place, then going to New Mexico, where he remained one year. In the year 1884 he went into Kansas and organized the Mulvane State Bank, of which he was cashier. In 1886 he returned to Michigan, Hastings, where he organized the Hastings City Bank, of which he was cashier for the space of four years. During these years he was mayor of the city, the first Republican mayor ever elected in the town. In the year 1890 he came to Chattanooga and organized the Merchants National Bank, of which he is now president. He is also president of the Chattanooga Compress Company, which was organized in 1891, and treasurer of the Heyser Lumber Company, organized in April of the same year, with a capital of \$125,000. Mr. Beebe is also president of the Hamilton Investment Company of Chattanooga, and is interested in other companies, including the Electric Light Company.

Mr. Beebe has been very successful in business, and his undertakings illustrate the wisdom of fine financial judgment. He is a born organizer, and possesses a far-seeing way of hap-

pily adapting means to ends. Socially, he is a man pleasant and agreeable to meet, with a fund of rare intelligence to repay an acquaintance.



Mr. E. P. HOYT, the present city treasurer of Chattanooga, was born in Salem, Oregon, August 2, 1856. His father, F. S. Hoyt, was a native of Vermont, but removed to Oregon in 1850, and was made president of the Williamette College, holding that position ten years. In 1861 he returned to the East and located, accepting a chair in the Western Ohio University, at Delaware, Ohio, and was made editor of the Western Christian Advocate for ten years. He is still living and is presiding elder of the Sandusky district, and resides at Cleveland. Our subject was educated in the schools of Cincinnati, taking a final course in the Chickering Institution, and graduated from there. After graduating, he assisted his father in his various labors, and occupied several business positions, and was for sometime chief of the registry department of the post-office, which position he filled until the year 1884, when he came to Chattanooga and engaged in business in the employ of Messrs. Hoyt, Boughton & Co., remaining with that firm for sometime, after which he engaged in the real estate and insurance busi-



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ness. In the year 1887 he was elected county assessor and filled that office for one year, and after the expiration of his term he returned to his former work for a short time, when he was elected city treasurer, which office he is now filling for the second time. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge, and has always taken an active part in political matters. He is a finished scholar and a good thinker, and is amply qualified to fill the responsible position he now holds. It is of such men that the city of Chattanooga is in a great measure made up: young men, full of vigor and vitality, push and energy, and the growth and prosperity of the place bears ample testimony to their worth and usefulness.



Mr. CHARLES HERRON.—A history of the South would be very incomplete without a notice of one of Chattanooga's best citizens, Mr. Charles Herron, at present the president and general manager of the Ross-Meehan Foundry Company, and also of the Southern Ice Machine Company.

The parents of this gentleman were natives of Ireland, moving to America, however, in 1848, and locating at St. Louis, Missouri, when that section of the Union was almost a wilderness.

The subject of this sketch was born

in County Latrun, Ireland, in 1844, and was, therefore, only four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to this country in 1848. He received his education in the schools of St. Louis. In 1859, at the early age of fifteen, he began serving an apprenticeship to the moulder's trade, serving about four years. After completing his apprenticeship he went on the road as a journeyman, and in this capacity traveled over a great deal of the United States and Canada.

Our subject, in 1873, founded a stove foundry at Indianapolis, Indiana. He conducted this institution about one year, when he connected himself with the Eureka Foundry of Cincinnati, remaining with that company fourteen years. While residing in Cincinnati Mr. Herron was elected to the Board of Public Works of that city.

Our subject, in the year 1889, removed to Chattanooga, and immediately began the erection of the works of the company which was organized in the following January. Mr. Herron was elected vice-president and general superintendent. At the death of the president, Mr. Cahill, he was elected to fill that important position, which office he has since filled. He, in 1890, organized the Southern Ice Machine Company. The members of this company made him president. Two machines were manufactured by them the first year, which are at pres-

ent used in Indiana. Orders are now in the house for work that will amount to \$248,000.

Mr. Herron, in 1889, assisted in organizing the Southern Malleable Iron Company, of which he was president until August, 1890, at which time he was compelled to resign on account of other business interests, still remaining a director of the works, however. The Malleable Iron Company, of which he was one of the principal organizers, was the first foundry of its kind south of the Ohio river, and the first to use Southern iron exclusively, and so far has been very successful in its use.

Our subject has taken no part in politics since his removal South.

The pay-roll of the Ross-Meehan Foundry for the year 1890 exceeds \$57,000.

Mr. Herron has been very successful in his business affairs, and at present enjoys a large and growing trade.



Mr. THOMAS A. SNOW was born in Nashville, August 10, 1850, and at the present time is in his forty-second year. Both his father and mother died while he was yet young, and he lived with an uncle, Col. Matt Stratton, of Nashville, four years. In January, 1880, Mr. Snow was married to Miss Susie Graves, of Nashville, Tennessee; they have one little

girl which blesses their home. When quite a boy Mr. Snow went to work for what is now the Phillip & Buttorff Manufacturing Company, of Nashville. He, of course, started in a humble place, but worked himself to a good position in that house before leaving it. In 1873, he came to Chattanooga with Messrs. Ashley & Johnson, this firm becoming Ashley, Johnson & Snow. In less than one year Mr. Johnson went back to Nashville, and the firm became Ashley & Snow. Soon after Mr. Ashley sold out and Mr. Snow has been in the business alone since. The specialty of this establishment is the making and selling of the "Southern Queen" sheet steel cooking range, a very superior range for families, hotels, etc. They are now being sold in more than half of the States in the Union, and the demand is growing every day. He carries an extensive line of cook and heating stoves, a full stock of house-furnishing goods, has a large workshop, and does all kinds of tin-roofing, slate-roofing, galvanized iron work, and has forty to fifty men employed.

C. A. Willard, C. R. Ellsworth, C. P. Peterson, F. A. Estep and T. A. Snow formed a company and applied for and received a charter for the making of all kinds of fine castings, to be used in the making of steel ranges and other work. They will have an elegant nickel-plating works

and expect to make wrought-iron fencing, cast cresting for houses, smoothing irons, and a variety of articles to be made of iron. Mr. T. A. Snow was elected president of this company, and Mr. C. A. Willard secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Snow is one of the most energetic of the many men of whom that can be said in Chattanooga. By his own probity and energy he has built up one of the most important establishments in Chattanooga, and is well and favorably known throughout many States in the Union. He has never taken any part in politics, finding amply enough to interest himself in his own especial province. He is a Mason, and a member of the Commandery and is also a member of the K. of P., and of the Shrine. Mr. Snow is a man who is well liked by all who come in contact with him, whether in social or business life. He possesses the qualities that instinctively or intuitively make people take to him. From a business point of view his success has been almost phenomenal, but as an adviser and friend he is respected and looked up to. When a city or country can claim such men as citizens, its prosperity can well be assured.



Mr. SAMUEL BLAIR, president of the Lookout Ice and Cold Storage Company of Chattanooga, is a native of

Harrison county, Kentucky, and was born there in the year 1816. His father was a native of the "Old Dominion," his forefathers having settled there in the days of Daniel Boone. His mother's people came from Maryland. The father of our subject was a highly respected farmer and stock-grower, and was well known in his State.

Samuel Blair spent his early life on the farm, but in 1840 the family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he found employment. In the year 1848, or about that time, he engaged in the ice trade in the "Queen City," and followed it until 1882. During the year 1875 he assisted in the organization of the Cincinnati Ice Company, of which he was made general manager. It was in 1882 that he came to Chattanooga and purchased a business of the same kind, putting his son in charge of it. Following this, in 1884, he organized the Lookout Ice and Cold Storage Company, of which he was made president and general manager. This company is one of the largest in the South, and sends shipments to all parts of the country. The company consists of Mr. Blair, president and general manager; Dr. G. B. Curtis, vice-president; Mr. C. W. Besie, secretary and treasurer.

Aside from his interest in this company, Mr. Blair is president of the Woodward Lumber and Manufactur-

ing Company, which he assisted in organizing. He has also an interest in the Besie and Blair agricultural business. He is a stockholder in the D. W. Hughs Lumber Company, in the Peoples Bank, and in a number of other corporations in the city.

Mr. Blair has never taken any part in political matters, finding his time fully occupied with his business interests. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, having taken the degrees in 1852.

Mr. Blair has made an entire success of his work, and it is easily accounted for when it is considered that he has concentrated his business abilities, and not diffused them over a dozen impracticable schemes, thereby making it impossible to give proper attention to any one. It is such men as our subject who build up a city or any other project they may undertake.



J. B. NAYLOR, Esq.—No man is better known in Chattanooga than Mr. J. B. Naylor, general manager of the Compress and Cotton Company of this city. Like the majority of the business men of the place, he is native born Tennessean, Fayetteville having been his birth-place. His father and mother are both natives of the State. He received his early training and education in the schools of

his native county, and began business as a clerk at the age of eighteen in a dry goods house, which also dealt in cotton. In 1882 he commenced business for himself, buying cotton in his native county, and in 1889 came to Chattanooga and formed the Lilly, Naylor & Company House, which bought cotton exclusively. In the year 1891, in company with Mr. C. B. Beebe and Mr. C. R. Gaskill, of the Fourth National Bank, and others, organized the company with which Mr. Naylor is at present connected, and established the compress of which he has had the management since it was put in operation. The firm also have other houses in Alabama, and last year purchased over twenty-five thousand bales of cotton. This was for the first year of the enterprise, and the present year the prospects are favorable for doubling the business. This house buys mostly for export.

Mr. Naylor has never taken any interest in any other business, but has devoted his entire time and attention exclusively to this one particular branch of work. Neither has he ever interested himself in political matters, nor has he ever sought a public office. He has only time and inclination for the business in which he is engaged, and it is superfluous to say that he has done much to build up the cotton trade in Chattanooga, as figures show that within the past six years the trade has increased from

one thousand to twenty-five thousand per year.

Mr. Naylor is a man who works an idea for all that is in it; his measures are not half-hearted or half-way; he gives his whole attention to the matter in hand, or gives nothing. That he has been successful in his undertaking goes without telling, and today he is one of the substantial business men of this fair "South-City" of destiny.

GRANVILLE BEESON, Esq.—One of the landmarks of the fair growing city of Chattanooga is Mr. Granville Beeson, one of the oldest residents of Hill City. He is a native of Chattanooga, and was born there in the year 1852. His father, A. B. Beeson, Esq., came to the city in the year 1840. Here he filled the responsible office of sheriff for the long term of thirteen consecutive years; then engaged in the grocery business, and later bought the farm on which our subject lives, and also the ferry, which he operated up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1882.

Young Granville was educated in the schools of the city, and also attended school sometime under Professor Aldhoff, but at an early age he began farming, and later rented the ferry and run it up to the time when the bridge across the river was con-

structed. He assisted in the construction of this enterprise, and the historic ferry became a thing of the past. The Beesons were the original owners of four hundred acres of land on which Hill City is now built, and aside from this he, Mr. Granville Beeson, has sold a large number of lots, and it is an easy matter to conjecture that the beautiful Hill City is the one particular "apple of his eye." Much of its almost phenomenal growth is due to the Messrs. Beeson, and they look with a just and commendable pride upon the result of their efforts.

Mr. Granville Beeson has never taken any especial part in politics, nor has he ever once sought a public office, which, in this day of almost general office-seeking, is sufficient to distinguish anyone.

In business they have been very successful, which perhaps may be accounted for by the fact that they have given their exclusive attention to it, with no "side issues" to attract their time and attention from their legitimate calling.

ROBERT MORRISON, Esq.—The family of Robert Morrison, Esq., the subject of this biography, have been residents of the city of Chattanooga from an early day, and he has been fully and intimately identified with the growth

and advancement of the place. Robert's father was a farmer and merchant, and was one of the largest property-holders in this section of the country.

Our subject was educated in the schools of Chattanooga, and began his business career as a clerk in a store, and in the year 1873 purchased the drug business of Messrs. Kennedy, and, in company with his brother, continued in the trade until 1887, at which time he formed a new partnership, and this firm existed until 1889, when Mr. Morrison engaged in the lumber business. He is now president of the Morrison Lumber Company, one of the largest of the city. A few years ago the trade was local, but it now extends to the Southern and Western States. The Morrison Lumber Company own and operate a large tract of timber in Alabama, consisting of yellow pine, which is every day finding a greater demand in the markets. A large per cent. of the labor employed is skilled, and seventy-five men (all white) find employment.

Mr. Morrison is a stockholder in a number of other enterprises, being president of the Lumber Company of Alabama, vice-president of the Soda Coal Company, and president of a railroad in Alabama. This road was built in order to develop their timber land in this State, and has been the means of opening up a very valuable

tract of country. He is also interested in the Lookout Mountain Company of Chattanooga and several other companies of this city.

Mr. Morrison has taken some part and interest in politics, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1878, during the yellow fever scourge, and was chairman of the Health and Hospital Committee. He is a Mason of the Commandery degree, and finds in the fraternity the social element which makes business a pleasure rather than an irksome task. Mr. Morrison is also a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a man exemplary in every respect. He has been a successful man of business, and, while yet comparatively young in years, has a competence with which to make his latter days easy and comfortable.



NISBET WINGFIELD.—The subject of this sketch is Superintendent Wingfield, of the City Water-Works of Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was born in Dade county, Georgia, his people being natives of that State for a number of generations. Young Wingfield was educated in the schools of Atlanta and at Oxford, Mississippi, and the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, graduating in this latter place. He adopted civil engineering as an occupation, and did his first

work on the Texas and Pacific Railroad. He was with this road for a year and a half, and at the end of this time connected himself with the P. & A. R. R., and remained in this service one year, and then engaged with the L., N. O. & T. R. R., at Memphis, and occupied a position with this company a year and a half.

In the year 1883 Mr. Wingfield came to Chattanooga, and connected himself with the City Water-Works as assistant to the president, and in 1887, when the Water-Works Company changed hands, he was made superintendent and treasurer. Since this time the works has been entirely rebuilt, at the immense cost of \$730,000, and at the present time the company are making extensive improvements, which, in the end will cost from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The Chattanooga system is now one of the best in the entire South, and represents a larger capital than any similar enterprise.

Mr. Wingfield assisted in the organization of the Chattanooga Lumber Company, of which he is at the present time secretary. He is also president of the Worth Lumber Company, operating in South Georgia, and is at the same time president of the Tennessee Mutual Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Wingfield is emphatically a man of business and by closely adhering to it, he has made a complete success

of it. Business is his rest and his summer vacation, and his great enjoyment lies in his attention to it.

In society he is a favorite, and his manners are kind and genial, and he wins without effort his way into the best places in the hearts of the people.



S. W. DIVINE, general manager of the Chattanooga Electric Railway, is a native of Chattanooga, having been born here in the year 1849. He is the son of Mr. J. L. Divine, one of the oldest citizens of the city, of whom further mention is made. Our subject received his early education in the schools of his native town, completing them by a course in the Washington and Lee University of Virginia, and the Business College of New York. After he had finished his studies, he returned to Chattanooga in 1871; he engaged the same year in the wholesale tobacco trade, the firm being known as S. W. Divine & Co., which existed until 1873, this being the second wholesale house in Chattanooga. Leaving the tobacco trade, Mr. Divine engaged in farming until 1884. In this year he began making an effort to bring settlers to the place, acting in connection with Mr. J. N. Brown, at that time general land agent of the Cincinnati Southern and Southwestern Railway. The firm was known as Brown & Divine. Mr.

Brown was later succeeded by his son, C. V. Brown, and some time after the organization of the firm, Mr. H. T. Olmsted became a member of it, and by this firm the Southern Land and Loan Company was brought into existence. Our subject was connected with this company until March, 1887, at which time he disposed of his interest in the business and formed a partnership with Mr. J. P. Richardson (now deceased), the firm existing about one year.

During his connection with the Land and Loan Company, this firm did more than any other to promote the interest of Chattanooga, and their transactions were the largest of any in the city. During his connection with J. P. Richardson he assisted in the organization of the Chattanooga Electric Street Railway, of which he was secretary and treasurer. The object of the railway was to bring into market property at Highland Park. The railway was built by stock subscription, and later on our subject purchased over ninety per cent. of the stock. Mr. Divine then succeeded in interesting Captain Lynnlly and Mr. Ed. Watkins, and later they purchased the old horse-car system of the city, of which Mr. Divine has had the management. He is also president of the Blue Spring Mining Company, producing pig lead, operating in Bradley county, this State. The company has been very successful, it being the

only company of the kind in the State. Mr. Divine also handles a large amount of real estate, and is connected with a number of land companies. In business, he has been very successful, and finds in strict attention to it a source of much enjoyment, as well as profit. Politics he has left to politicians, believing that every man should make his own trade his first consideration and give it his best attention. He has a large circle of warm friends, and with his continual faith in them, and in East Tennessee, life is to him more than fairly pleasant.



DAVENPORT BROTHERS & JACKSON.

This necessarily brief sketch is given to the Davenport Brothers & Jackson, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, a wholesale firm devoted to dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, etc. The firm consists of George W. and R. B. Davenport and Mr. J. N. Jackson, and was organized in the year 1890. Mr. George W. Davenport was, prior to the organization of the wholesale firm, engaged in the wholesale and retail tobacco trade for fourteen years, while Mr. R. B. Davenport was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. They are both natives of Alabama, and were born in the Wills Valley, near Fort Payne. Their parents were natives of Vir-

ginia and Tennessee. Their father moved to Alabama and did a general merchandise business for many years, and also was interested in farming. The boys received their early education in the schools of their native State, and while yet quite young began helping their father in the store. The elder of the brothers first engaged himself in business with the firm of Sam. W. Divine & Co., in the year 1874, as clerk, and afterwards succeeded to that firm's business, as Kelly & Davenport, which firm existed for the space of fourteen years. Mr. R. B. Davenport, the younger brother, came to Chattanooga in 1879, and entered the employ of Kelly & Davenport, as traveling salesman, holding this position for six years, when he was made a member of the firm of I. B. Meriam & Co., and remained here for six years also. Mr. J. N. Jackson, the other member of the firm, is a native of Indiana, and came to Chattanooga and engaged in business here, but a further notice of Mr. Jackson will be found elsewhere. Mr. George W. Davenport is a director in the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, but is not otherwise interested to any extent in any other enterprise, devoting himself almost exclusively to his wholesale house, which does a large business in a number of States, including Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. The firm has been exceedingly successful

in its operations, and has built up a large and lucrative trade, and enjoys the entire confidence of their contemporaries. The brothers are both married and have their homes in Chattanooga, the city of their choice and adoption.



Mr. R. B. HENDERSON, the present popular circuit court clerk, is to the "manor born," that is, a Hamilton county boy. He was born in the year 1857; his parents were also native Tennesseans, and his father was a highly respected farmer in the county where he is at present living. As is usual with the boys of this country, the schools of his native county gave him his early education, but later he took a course in the Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. After graduating here he returned to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and engaged in the wood and coal business, which he continued in until 1890, when he was elected to the office which he now fills.

While Mr. Henderson has always been an active worker in the Democratic party, he has never sought public office, believing in the new adage "that the office should seek the man," rather than the man should seek the office. He is not professionally in politics, yet he believes the subject worthy of a citizen's best

thought and consideration. His home is in the city of Chattanooga, the city in whose welfare and material prosperity our subject has deep and abiding interest. His faith in his native city is that of all of its other sons and daughters; they believe in it thoroughly and emphatically, and behold with an eye that does not require the light of prophecy, its future one of exceeding brightness and beauty. He has taken quite an active part in real estate enterprises, and his dealings in this direction have been considerable. In brief, Mr. Henderson is a sample citizen of Chattanooga—proud of his city—an active, energetic business man.



Mr. ROBERT HOOKE, city engineer of Chattanooga, is a native of this city, having been born here February 28, 1853. His father, Mr. John A. Hooke, was also a native of Tennessee, a lawyer, coming to Chattanooga in the year 1838, and assisted in the removal of the Cherokee Indians from this part of the country. His death occurred in March, 1865. The excellent schools of Chattanooga furnished our subject with his early education, but in 1864 he entered the Quartermaster's Department as messenger boy in the Army of the Cumberland, serving there until the latter part of 1865. After the close of the war he

attended school until 1868. In January, 1870, he was employed in the engineering department of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, known at present as the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad. After remaining here for six months he was made assistant engineer, and held that position until the road was constructed in April, 1871, when he was employed as assistant engineer to Mr. W. P. Barker, at that time engaged in laying off the present city of Birmingham, Alabama, and remained with him until December, 1871, when our subject returned to Chattanooga and began civil engineering the following summer, and assisted in making the survey from Chattanooga to Rome, Georgia, for a projected railroad, which was built eighteen years afterwards. On the completion of this survey, he associated himself with the city engineer of Chattanooga, Mr. F. T. Hampton, and in December, 1872, was elected by the city as engineer to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hampton, after which he was elected for a second term, and held that office until the latter part of 1875, and in January, 1876, was appointed assistant engineer at Mussel Shoals Canal. In February, 1880, he was in charge of the Shoal creek division of the same. On July 1, 1883, he was given local charge of the entire canal by Major W. R. King, of the United States Army and Major of Engineers,

with headquarters at Chattanooga. This position Mr. Hooke held until May 1, 1887, when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the first Board of Public Works ever appointed in the city. This position he resigned in July, 1888, and retired until 1890, when, on April 1, he was again elected city engineer, which position he has held since that time. Mr. Hooke has his home in the city in which he has spent so many of his busy years, and which he has aided, by his rare judgment and good business qualifications, to make one of the handsomest and healthiest cities in the South. As an engineer he is unexcelled, and has a born, rather than acquired, adaptation for the work. Chattanooga is like a magic city, but it owes its phenomenal growth and prosperity, not to any occult power, but to such men as our subject, Engineer Robert Hooke.



Mr. JAMES A. CALDWELL, president of the Chattanooga Gas Company, and also a leading attorney of the Chattanooga bar, is a native of Georgia, and was born, in 1844, near the battle-field of Chickamauga. His parents were natives of East Tennessee and well known in that section of the State.

James was educated in the schools of East Tennessee, and later studied

law at the University of Virginia, leaving there in the year 1867, when he came to Chattanooga and immediately began the practice of his profession. He enlisted, in 1861, in the 3d Tennessee, and later in the 59th Tennessee, and served during the entire war, going through the Virginia and Kentucky campaigns, and also the Mississippi.

After beginning his practice he has followed it continuously. In the year 1869 he assisted in the organization of the Chattanooga Gas-Light Company, of which he has served as president for the long period of twenty years. He was one of the promoters of the Forest Hill Cemetery, of which he was a director and first secretary. He was also interested in the organization of the Chattanooga Stove Company, and is in every particular an active, judicious business man, to whom the city owes much of its financial prosperity.

Mr. Caldwell has never greatly interested himself in politics, and finds but little time and less inclination for this precarious profession.

For the past twenty years he has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. From every point of view, he has been a successful man, and in his chosen profession enjoys a large practice. He has a city full of good friends, and finds life very abundantly worth living. Chat-
Chatta-

nooga has many such men—men abounding in real worth and enterprise, whose influence is daily felt for good.



JAMES S. BELL, Esq.—Should the question be asked by a stranger, "Who were the founders of Hill City?" the chances would be that the name of Mr. James S. Bell would be the first to be mentioned. He now resides in that place in an elegant mansion. He is a man who has left his imprint on the city in many fine details, and his name is familiar to all. The following necessarily brief sketch will give but an inadequate idea of the man. He was born in Hamilton county, Tennessee, in 1848, and is at the present time in the prime of life and vigor. His parents were from the Old Dominion State, his father, David N. Bell, immigrating to Tennessee at an early day, and residing in Hamilton for many years, but later in life moved to Warren county, and from there to Bradley county, where he died in April, 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Before his death and in the early history of the country, he had invested in land in the vicinity of Chattanooga, which later became very valuable. He gave valuable assistance in building up the town of Harrison, which was at one time the county seat.

Our subject, Mr. James S. Bell, was

educated in the schools of Hamilton county, Ewing and Jefferson College, and at Maryville College, in Blount county, completing his studies by a course in the New York Business College, leaving there in 1871. He first began business in stock-buying, but in the fall of 1874 he was made deputy county clerk, and served in this capacity for four years, at the end of which time he engaged in the grain and provision and mercantile business. In the year 1880 he abandoned this and assumed the management of his property and that of his father. In 1882 he purchased some property in Hill City, but later disposed of quite a large amount of it. Mr. Bell owns and controls several large farms in Hamilton and adjoining counties, and is a financier of no mean pretensions, having engaged in the brokerage business for many years. He has considerable interests in real estate in Chattanooga, and is also interested in many enterprises in that city. At the present time Mr. Bell is a director in the First National and also in the Fourth National Bank, and a director of the Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Company, also director of the J. T. Howard Saddlery Company. The above are only a part of the financial interests of Mr. Bell in various parts of the city and county, and to say that his life is an active one but vaguely expresses the situation.



J. B. M.

He has some time to devote to political matters, and has served the people in a number of important public positions. Mr. Bell was united in marriage in 1873, to a daughter of Hon. Samuel Williams, of Hamilton county, he being one of the oldest settlers in the place, having come here as early as 1830, and is at the present time eighty-five years of age, remarkably healthy and strong for a man of his years.

In conclusion of this paper it is superfluous to say that Mr. James Bell is emphatically and undeniably a successful man. Life has used him well and he has taken hold of it at its most favorable places. The city of Chattanooga possesses an element of vigor and vitality that but few places can boast of, and our subject enters into that element very largely and conspicuously.



Mr. G. W. WHELAND, an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, and the founder of the Wheland Foundry and Machine Works, of this city, is the subject of this paper. He is a native of Pennsylvania, but his parents removed to Ohio when he was but a year old, and located in Hancock county, where he was raised and educated. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted, in 1862, in Company

G, 118th Ohio, and served until the close. He was in a number of the most important battles of the Western campaign, and at the close of the war, returned home for a brief time. In the year 1866 he came to Tennessee and located at Athens, and conducted machine shops there until 1874, when he removed to Chattanooga and started the works which he now so ably and efficiently conducts. The house is engaged in the manufacture of engines, saw-mills and saw-mill machinery. The products of the firm are sold in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and all of the Southern States. The capacity of the plant has been increased under Mr. Wheland's supervision and management to over six times its original output, and is at the present time one of the most important industries in the South. Mr. Wheland is also interested in the Chattanooga Plow Company, and is a director of the same. He is also president of the Chickamauga Foundry, and was a director of the Merchants National Bank of this city.

Mr. Wheland has never taken any part in politics, but at one time filled the office of Police Commissioner. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and into this order of soldiers carries the same enthusiasm and business tact that characterizes

him in his many successful enterprises. He is one of the leading men of Chattanooga, and fills a distinct and prominent position in business circles.



Mr. L. L. PEAK, the subject of this biography, is one of the prominent business men of the city of Chattanooga, and is proprietor of the L. L. Peak Storage and Grain House, one of the thoroughly alive and thriving business interests of the city. He is a native of Meigs county, Tennessee, and his people were residents of the State for several generations. His father was a farmer and merchant, and is still living, and is one of the most highly respected men of the community.

Our subject spent his early life in Meigs county, and was educated in the schools of the same, and completed it by a course in Peoples College, in Pikesville, Tenn. In the spring of 1885 he came to Chattanooga and became a member of the firm of C. S. Peak & Co., and in the year 1888 purchased the business, and has since conducted it alone. He does an extensive business all over this portion of the State.

Mr. Peak is a stockholder in the W. O. Peoples Grocery Company, and a stockholder in a number of other companies in the city.

He has never taken any active in-

terest in politics, but is a Jeffersonian Democrat and a firm believer in the doctrine of "every man to his own calling." He is a member of the Southern Methodist Church and a member of the Board of Stewards of Centenary Church.

Our subject is a man of fine business perceptions, and has made a more than average success of his life. Like every other resident of Chattanooga, he is a believer in the "coming destiny" of the city, and he looks forward to the time when Chattanooga shall be the "Queen City" of the South.



JOHN CRIMMONS, Esq., the present chairman of the Board of Finance of the city of Chattanooga, was born in Ireland in June, 1851, and came with his parents to the United States in 1852, when his father entered the employ of the old Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, and afterwards followed public works over the country. Our subject spent his early life in Ohio and Indiana, attending the schools of these States. At the age of twelve, he began serving an apprenticeship to the baker's trade, following this for some little time as a journeyman. In 1873 he came to Chattanooga and found employment in the city, and in 1877 entered the employ of the Southern Express Company, first as messenger, and later

as freight clerk at Chattanooga. In 1882 he joined his brother in the business which he now conducts, his brother dying in February, 1883, and since which time he has conducted it alone.

Mr. Crimmons assisted in the organization of the Chattanooga Grocery Company, of which he is a director. In 1889 he was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee, and was made mayor *pro tem.* by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and served in this capacity until October, 1891. During his term of service he did much to change the system of government in Chattanooga, and the present efficient system is, in a great measure, due to his good judgment and superior management. Our subject has never taken any part in politics, and, as an exception to the general rule, in his case "the office has sought the man," instead of the man seeking the office. Mr. Crimmons has a marked ability in the line of executive work, and is a thoroughly practical and sensible man. Kind and unostentatious, he makes many friends, which this same kindness and simplicity of character aids him in keeping.



Mr. JOHN P. RICHARDSON.—The late John P. Richardson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson, Mississippi, in 1855. He was the

son of the late Col. Edmund Richardson, the "Cotton King," one of the most wealthy and highly respected gentlemen that ever lived in the South. His mother was a Miss Margaret Patton, of Alabama. Mr. Richardson spent his early life in his native State, and was educated at the common schools and the Virginia Military Academy at Lexington, Virginia. About the year 1876, he went to New Orleans and engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business, and was later associated with Col. William Carey, under the firm name of Richardson & Carey. Still later he was associated in business with Mr. Geo. W. Williams, under the firm name of Richardson, Williams & Co. Besides his business in New Orleans, he had large property interests elsewhere, notably in the Mississippi Mills at Wesson, Mississippi, and several large plantations in the State. In the year 1877 or 1878 he was united in marriage to Miss Oliver, daughter of Captain Oliver, late manager of the Mississippi Mills. Five children were born to them, two only surviving him. During Mr. Richardson's residence in New Orleans, he displayed a very patriotic spirit and took a special interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of the State. He was First Lieutenant in one of the companies of the Crescent Battalion, and was subsequently on the staff of Brigadier

General Adolph Meyer, as Major. In the year 1886 he removed to Chattanooga, and engaged in the real estate business. He erected a magnificent building in this city, which bears his name, and in which his offices were located. When Capt. William Oliver, of the Mississippi Mills, died, Mr. Richardson was called to take charge of the mills, and removed his family to Wesson, at which place he resided until the time of his death. On a trip to Jackson last year, in December, he was exposed to a storm, which resulted in a cold, and a week later he died from the effects of his exposure.

The death of Mr. Richardson was a sad blow to the business interests of the city, as he was a thoroughly public-spirited man, and had under consideration plans which, when perfected, would have added greatly to the growth and prosperity of Wesson.

He was a man of great wealth, and was, to a fault generous and kind-hearted. He did not place himself above his fellow-men, but ever recognized in his social life the true brotherhood of man.



Mr. W. K. BURTON, senior member of the firm of W. K. Burton & Co., a leading real estate firm of Chattanooga, is a native of Alabama, but removed North with his parents and

settled in Ohio, at Elyria, where he spent his early life, and where, as a boy, he learned the trade of a machinist, and later entered the employ of the Western Automatic Machine Company, of his native town. He remained with this company for the period of ten years, when he entered the employ of the Spencer Gun Works, and remained with the firm in their western branch at Elyria for some time. In February, 1884, he came to Chattanooga without means, and through the assistance of Gen. John P. Wilder, started a small fence factory on Sherman Heights, which is now known as the Chattanooga Iron Fence Company. He soon sold this business, and about this time he also sold some property, which he had bought on credit, at a handsome advance of \$6,000, which proved an incentive to him to engage in the real estate business, which he did, following it alone for the space of two years, when, in 1887, in company with Mr. M. F. Penfield, he formed the firm of W. K. Burton & Co., and inaugurated the first land excursion ever run South, bringing a number of people from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other States. The first excursion proved a success, and the firm has followed this method since that time, and through their efforts have done more than any other firm in Chattanooga to bring to the notice of the outside world the advantages and re-

sources of this section of the country. Through their means and activity many hundred people have annually visited the South, and many have become permanent and valued settlers.

The firm also handles a large amount of mineral, city and suburban property. It also assisted in the organization of the East Chattanooga Land Company, and the Lookout Mountain Land Company, and the New Rome Land Company, of Georgia, and also assisted in the sale of the Belt Railroad, of this city.

Mr. M. F. Penfield, the second member of the firm, is also a native of Ohio, Loraine county. He was at one time operating in Kansas City property, but in 1887 he came to Chattanooga and formed a partnership with Mr. W. K. Burton, and has remained with him ever since. The firm have been more than successful in business, and have unbounded faith in the future of the South. Mr. Burton, senior member of the firm, is a member of the I. O. O. F., a K. of P. and a F. and A. M. By upright and honorable dealing, this partnership has won for themselves an enviable and popular place in the esteem of all who know them.



Mr. C. S. McKUNE.—It gives a writer more than ordinary pleasure to write of such men as Mr. C. S. McKune,

present general manager and secretary of the American Investment Company and the Richardson Investment Company, of Chattanooga. He is a native of Stamford, Connecticut, and his parents were also from the "Nutmeg" State, where they reside at the present time.

Our subject received his early education in Stamford and took a final course in the city of New York, after which he accepted a clerkship in the Broadway Bank, and subsequently rose to teller. He remained in this position three years, giving entire satisfaction to his employers, when he entered the service of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., a well-known wholesale dry-goods firm, taking the position of bookkeeper and assistant cashier. Mr. McKune held this position for the period of four years, leaving it to accept a position in the establishment of Mr. William C. Rhinlounder, of New York. This house ranks only second to the Astors, being worth over \$60,000,000. With this firm he held the position of cashier for five years, at the end of which time he connected himself with the Richardson family, of New Orleans, and accepted the position as manager of the property—that is, the property of that branch of the family residing at Chattanooga, accepting this position on account of his unbounded faith in the future of the "New South." In the capacity of

manager Mr. McKune has exhibited marked and distinguished ability, and has a genius for the management of affairs. After a time he was made secretary of the American Investment Company, and also secretary and manager of the Richardson Improvement Company, which owns large amounts of real estate in the vicinity of Chattanooga. He is also secretary and general manager of the Chattanooga Tool Works, and vice-president of the Stanton House Company.

Mr. McKune has never taken any very active part in politics, and has never in any way sought public favor. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and also a member of the 7th Regiment of New York, one of the best known and finest military organizations in the country. His business success has been phenomenal, and he to-day occupies a position seldom reached by one of his years. He is "to the manor born," as regards business, and finds in it his recreation and enjoyment.



J. P. KILGORE, Esq., chief of police of Chattanooga, Tennessee, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Scott county in the year 1854, October 10. His parents had been residents of the "Old Dominion" for a number of years. His grandfather, Hon. Hiram Kilgore, was a member of the State Legislature, and

also a member of the commission that revised the laws of this State. His father, Mr. William C. Kilgore, was sheriff of Scott county for a number of years, but removed to Chattanooga, Tennessee, sometime before the war and engaged in business, but later removed to Georgia, and is now a resident of Utah Territory.

Young Kilgore spent his early life in Scott county, Virginia, but went to Tennessee with his parents and assisted his father for a few years. In the spring of 1883 he connected himself with the police force of Chattanooga, and served as patrolman one year, and then was promoted to assistant chief under Mr. James Allen, and in 1889 was made chief, and has served the city in this responsible capacity since that time.

Chief Kilgore has done much to improve and better the efficiency of the force, which, at the present time consists of forty-five men. He has been a successful officer and has never failed "to arrest his man."

His life, of necessity, is one of constant peril, and especially has he on one or two occasions had narrow escapes. He has the reputation of being one of the bravest officers in the South, and has always manfully sustained his record. Chief Kilgore has given his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, and he takes into his work no dividing interests. He is sincerely respected by all

who know him, and it is a pleasure to write that this respect is not misplaced or given unworthily.

He is a Scottish Rite Mason, having taken his thirty-second degree in this order, and he is well known in circles of this time-honored fraternity. The chief is also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

In his peculiar profession, as guardian of the peace, he stands at the head of his profession in the South and is cordially feared by criminals and law-breakers, and as cordially is he esteemed and respected by the best citizens of his city.



W. L. MAGILL, of Chattanooga, is a native of Georgia. He came to this city at the age of nineteen, and in 1879 entered the employ of J. H. Warner & Co., in the capacity of shipping clerk. He remained with this firm as an employee until 1884, and then purchased an interest in the business.

In 1887 Mr. Warner, the head of the firm, retired and the firm name was changed to Carter, Magill & Ewing. In 1888 another change resulted in the organization of a stock company, bearing the firm name of The Carter-Magill Hardware Company. Mr. Carter, of New York, was made president, and Col. R. L. Watkins, of Chattanooga, vice-president;

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Douglas Everett, a former employee, of the firm, was made secretary, and Mr. Magill, owing to the exceptional business reputation which he had established, was wisely elected treasurer and manager.

This business was first commenced by J. H. Warner & Co., as a retail business, but owing to the increased capacity of the firm, soon merged into larger interests, and the first jobbing was done in 1878. At present the house is handling a large wholesale trade, covering East Tennessee, Southwest Virginia, West North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and parts of Kentucky. The firm now employs four traveling salesmen.

Dr. R. K. Carter, the present head of the firm, was a graduate of medicine, and had prepared himself before the war for practice. At the close of this terrible struggle, however, he found himself destitute and unable to continue in his profession. In this emergency, he bethought himself of the Metropolis, and locating there soon obtained employment as a traveling hardware salesman.

For some years after he traveled through the States of the South and gradually worked himself up to his present honorable position by persistent industry and a firm adherence to principle. He is a man of sterling integrity, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Dr. Carter is now the resident buyer

in New York City for a large number of Southern and Western wholesale hardware houses, who realize that their interests are well cared for by the genial Doctor.

Mr. Magill, the general manager of the business, has, by his unaided efforts, placed himself among the prominent business men of Chattanooga, and through his able management, his firm has won a place in the first rank of reliable and progressive hardware houses in the South.

Mr. JAMES H. BIBLE, Sr., the subject of this paper, is the senior member of the firm of Bible & Mayfield, leading attorneys of Chattanooga. He is a native of Benton, Polk county, Tennessee. He was born February 14, 1854, of parents who were natives of this State. He received his early education from schools of his State, mostly in his own county. After reaching a proper age he learned the trade of a brick-mason, following this occupation until 1879, when he entered the law office of Judge P. B. Mayfield, of Cleveland, remaining there for two years as a student. In April, 1880, he was admitted to the bar and began practice at once in Cleveland, remaining there eight years. In the early part of 1889, he was appointed Attorney General for the seventeenth judicial district, and

filled this office for two years, at the end of which time he came to Chattanooga and began the practice of law, which he has ever since followed. Aside from his law practice he is interested in a number of enterprises, among which may be mentioned the Cumberland Oil Company of East Tennessee, which controls a tract of thirty-three thousand acres of land. Mr. Bible has always taken an interest in political matters, and is an ardent Democrat, and has a deep and abiding faith in the present and future of his party. He is Presidential Elector from the Third Congressional District this year (1892). He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the K. of P., and a K. T. Mr. Bible has scored a success as a lawyer, and is regarded as among the most able and brilliant practitioners in the State. In address he is pleasing and affable, and is quick to make friends and slow to lose them.

L. M. MEYER, Esq., whose life forms the basis of this biography, was vice-president and general manager of the Tennessee River Transportation Company; a native of New York, but moved to Connecticut with his parents when but a child. He received an excellent education in the schools of Connecticut and in private schools of New York. After finishing his edu-

cation he entered business—railroading—which he followed until 1888, when he was elected tax-collector in the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, and filled this office for the space of one year. In 1888 he became interested in the Tennessee River Transportation Company, and was elected to the office of treasurer, and in the following year was made vice-president, and preceding year was elected general manager. This company was incorporated on March 22, 1888, and soon bought out all small lines of boats on the river, among which were Hill & Kindrick's, R. C. Gunter's Line, Alabama Packet Company, Tennessee River Iron Company, and later bought the "J. R. Hughes." The above were all consolidated into one line. In 1890 the company bought the boat "R. T. Coles."

Mr. Meyer devoted his entire time to the company, and was prominently instrumental in making it one of the finest lines in the South. Mr. L. M. Meyer died quite recently. In his death Chattanooga loses one of her best business men and highly esteemed citizens.

Mr. F. V. Meyer, secretary and treasurer of the above company, and brother of L. M. Meyer, is a native of the "Nutmeg" State, and was engaged in the jewelry trade at Waterbury, Connecticut, for a number of years. He connected himself with the steamboat company at its organiza-

tion, and was its first secretary. Before leaving Waterbury he also served for one year as tax-collector, and resigned to accept a position in the present company. He was made treasurer, and later, also, was made secretary. He has been a resident of Chattanooga since early in 1889. Mr. Meyer is the manager of the Valentine Dynamite Company, which was organized in 1891, of which Mr. L. M. Meyer was president.

The brothers have been very successful in business, bringing with them, from the practical atmosphere of Connecticut, a fund of good business sense, with which they have invested their work. The river trade has materially increased, and it is at the present time one of the choice departments of Southern enterprise.



Mr. C. A. MOROSS, the senior member of the firm of C. A. Moross & Co., dealers in and manufacturers of lime and cement, and also dealers in garden and field seeds, of Chattanooga, is the subject of this paper. The house was founded in 1874 by Mr. C. A. Moross, as a seed department, and the manufacture of lime and cement was begun in the year 1886, and at the present time the manufactured product of the firm averages over one thousand barrels per week.

The firm consists of Mr. C. A.

Moross and W. P. D. Moross, a son of the founder of the house. Both father and son are natives of Michigan, the father coming to Chattanooga in the year 1873, and the son in 1886, the later having resided in Washington, D. C.

In 1889 they started the Howard Hydraulic Cement Company, which is located in Georgia. Mr. Moross, jr., is secretary and the father treasurer of their business. The company was organized, with a capital stock of \$60,000, for the manufacture of lime and cement, and the product is sold in all of the Southern States from Virginia to Texas, and the house is continually enlarging its territory, and will, without doubt, soon embrace many of the Northern States in its limits.

In April, 1892, they organized the Southern Brownstone Company, which operates about eight hundred and fifty acres of brownstone land lying on the Tennessee line, on the route of the W. & A. R. R., and which promises to be one of the greatest industries in the South. The stone is of a very superior quality, and the grade higher than any yet discovered. Mr. R. B. Hillas and Mr. B. L. Goolding are vice-presidents of the enterprise, and Mr. W. P. D. Moross, secretary and treasurer. Mr. C. A. Moross and others, are directors of the same. The company proposes to develop this property imme-

diately, and place its product on the markets.

The firm, as a firm, have taken no interest in political matters, their time being fully and satisfactorily occupied with their financial interests. No member of the firm has sought an office, and has no extravagant longing for one. Their time is fully occupied in making money and developing the section of country in which they live. And speaking of this country, they, one and all, have a firm and fixed belief in its brilliant and prosperous future.



J. W. KELLY, Esq.—One of Chattanooga's leading and prominent citizens is the subject of this sketch, Mr. J. W. Kelly, a native of the "Empire State," having been born and raised there. He came South during the war and located at Nashville, Tennessee, and came to Chattanooga in the year 1866 and opened a retail liquor store, which he has enlarged to a wholesale business. In 1876 he began a wholesale liquor and cigar trade under the firm name of Kelly & Davenport, which firm existed for fourteen years, building up a large and profitable business. The trade of the house in the Southern States is an extensive one. Besides conducting this large house, whose transactions are over \$50,000 a year,

Mr. Kelly has found leisure to devote to the promotion of the general interests of Chattanooga at home and abroad. He was one of the founders of the Lookout Rolling Mills, and is a stockholder in the same.

He is also a stockholder in the Merchants National Bank, and is interested in other enterprises of the city. Politics have never very profoundly interested him, and he has never sought a public office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes a lively interest in its workings. He has been usually successful in business, and has, by industry and good management, accumulated a large fortune. Mr. Kelly has unbounded faith in the South, and especially East Tennessee. He is a very popular man, well known, and is highly respected.



GEORGE WASHINGTON OCHS was born in Cincinnati, October 27, 1861, and in 1865 came to Knoxville, Tenn., where his father was a leading business man. He attended the University of Tennessee up to his seventeenth year, and was compelled to leave school just before his graduation on account of failing eyesight, and, though the youngest by five years in his class, stood at its head every year during his entire college career.

He came to Chattanooga in 1878, and, although but seventeen years old, became the city editor of the Chattanooga Daily Times, and subsequently, before his twenty-first year, became its managing editor, which position he filled until 1886, when he became the general manager of The Tradesman and the secretary and treasurer of The Times Printing Company. When he took charge of The Tradesman it was a semi-monthly industrial journal of twenty-four pages, and under his management it rose rapidly in influence and circulation, and at the time this sketch is written is a semi-monthly of ninety-two pages, the largest semi-monthly class journal in the United States, and one of the most prosperous and influential on the continent.

He was appointed police commissioner of the city of Chattanooga by Governor Taylor in 1889, and was president of that board for three years. At the conclusion of his term of service he declined re-appointment, and was presented with the handsomest testimonial ever given to a city officer of Chattanooga.

He was one of the organizers of the Chattanooga Athletic Association in 1888, and was elected its president in 1889; in 1892 it had reached a membership of over three hundred, and was one of the leading institutions of its character in the South, and one of the most successful, Mr. Ochs being

successively elected president each year.

He assisted in the organization of the Chattanooga Library Association in 1888, and has been its vice-president since that time, and one of its most active supporters.

In April, 1891, he became the president of the Jackson Democratic Club, the largest Democratic organization in East Tennessee, and in the summer of 1892 was elected delegate from the Third Congressional District of Tennessee to the National Democratic Convention; he was elected spokesman for the State of Tennessee, and in behalf of the State delivered a speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President.

He was secretary of the State Democratic Convention of 1892, and has been conspicuously identified with that party in all executive positions, both on municipal, county, State, and congressional committees. He canvassed the Third Congressional District in the presidential election of 1892, delivering speeches at various points through the district in support of the Democratic ticket, having delivered several speeches along with United States Senator Isham G. Harris.

Mr. Ochs is prominently connected with several public bodies at Chattanooga, both in literary, social, commercial and political circles. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight

of Pythias, and takes an active interest in all public affairs.



Dr. R. W. COLVILLE.—Dr. Colville, the subject of this sketch, is well known as one of the founders of Hill City, Tennessee, and is identified with its growth and prosperity very intimately. He is a native of Warren county, and was born in the year 1843, but the greater portion of his life was spent in Rhea county, his parents moving there when he was an infant. His father, Mr. W. Colville, was a merchant in Rhea county for many years, and was well known as an upright, thorough business man. The Doctor was educated in the schools of the county, completing his course of study in the State University at Knoxville. However, his studies were abandoned in 1861 to enlist in the Confederate army, which he did, in Company D, 19th Tennessee, of which his father was captain. He served four years and surrendered with Johnston, in North Carolina. After the battle of Chickamauga he commanded the company until the surrender, as their captain (Colonel Frazier was wounded and captured in that fight). Captain Colville was twice wounded, the first time at the battle of Stone river, near Murfreesboro, and again at Peach Tree creek, near Atlanta. At

the close of the war he returned home, and for some years followed school teaching as an occupation, thus earning the wherewithal to attend medical lectures, which he later did at Nashville. In 1868 the Doctor began practice in his native county, and followed his profession with marked success there for over twenty years. In 1869 he married Miss Mary L. Paine, daughter of Orville Paine, one of the oldest and most prominent families of Rhea county, with whom he has lived happily ever since, and raised an interesting family of children.

In the year 1874 he was appointed Clerk and Master of Rhea County, by Chancellor D. M. Key, re-appointed by Chancellor W. M. Bradford, at the unanimous request of the Bar, and filled this office with great satisfaction for twelve years. In 1886 he came to Chattanooga and purchased a large tract of land north of the river, on which a part of Hill City now stands. In the construction of the bridge across the river he contributed \$2,000, and has otherwise donated largely to other enterprises of the city. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the order finds in him an active and energetic worker in its ancient and honorable ranks. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Colville is, in every sense of the word, a man of resource. And in the fullest

sense of the word, financially and intellectually, he possesses executive ability with means to render it practical. His operations are large, with self and self-interest in the background, and the good of the community to the front. It is such men that have made the New South old in prosperity, and have crowded into a decade the ordinary results of a century.



R. L. WATKINS, Esq.—One of the best known business men of Chattanooga is Mr. R. L. Watkins, founder of the Watkins Grocery Company, and one of the firm of the Carter-Magill Hardware Company. He is a native of the State and was born in Jefferson county. He was deprived of an education, and at the breaking out of the war was unable to read or write, but later in life acquired a good business education. At the age of ten years he began serving an apprenticeship to the trade of tinner and copper-smith and became very proficient in the work, and later embarked in the hardware trade in company with his brother (this was in 1854), starting in business in Chattanooga. This occupation was followed until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he disposed of his business and organized a battalion known as the Lookout Artillery Company, of which he was made captain, serv-

ing in the army for four years. He was in the important battles of Generals Johnston and Bragg and Hood, and all of the important battles of these States, being wounded five times and was once left for dead.

After the close of the war he returned to Chattanooga, and was given permission by General Steadman, and again opened a hardware store, which he continued in until 1875, when his health failed and he disposed of his business to Messrs. Vance & Kerby. Captain Watkins was one of the organizers of the Roane Iron Company, which was organized previous to the breaking out of the war, and which is now one of the largest iron industries of the South. After disposing of his business to Messrs. Vance & Kerby, he became interested in the Carter McGill Hardware Company, which interest he now retains, and which is one of the largest and most important houses in Chattanooga. He was also interested in the old Third National Bank of Chattanooga, as a director and stockholder, and also in other banks of the place; and was at one time president of the Chattanooga Leather Company, which was succeeded by the present company. While in that organization he shipped large quantities of tan-bark to St. Louis, Chicago and other points, and was the means of greatly ex-

tending the dealings of the house. Captain Watkins was also the organizer of the Lookout Mountain Company, and constructed the broad-gauge road up the mountain, and the Lookout Inn. He has a large interest in the Knoxville Real Estate Company, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and is president and originator of the Piny Creek Coal Company, on the C. & S. Railroad. His banking interests are extensive, being connected as a stockholder in the Chattanooga National Bank, and in the Glen View Land Company on Lookout mountain.

The Captain has taken some part in political matters, and at different times has been nominated by his party to fill important positions, but his attention has chiefly been given to his business. The extensive grocery company with which he is now connected was founded in February, 1892, but its patronage is already that of an old and long established house. He is a married man, having married the daughter of the late Hon. James A. Whitesides. As a business man, Captain Watkins has no peer in the city of Chattanooga, and but few equals. His best talent and attention are devoted to his work, and success has crowned his efforts in a highly satisfactory manner. He is a good citizen and a good neighbor, and is a man universally esteemed.

S. C. PYOTT.—It gives us pleasure to write this brief biography of Mr. S. C. Pyott, city auditor of Chattanooga. He is a native of Rhea county, East Tennessee, and was born there in the year 1853. His people had been residents of the State since 1839, his father having moved from Virginia to this State the year above mentioned and lived here until the time of his death.

Our subject received his education in the schools of Rhea county, and after completing it he accepted a position of clerk on a boat plying between Knoxville and Chattanooga. He remained in this employ for the space of five years, but in 1885 received the appointment of deputy revenue collector for eight lower counties of East Tennessee, and held this position for four years, discharging his duties with an integrity and ability that won him the confidence of all with whom he was associated. In 1884 he was elected sheriff of Hamilton county as a Republican, and served in this capacity for two years. In 1886 he established the firm of Duncan, Pyott & Co., which engaged in the lumber business for a number of years. In 1888 was elected State Senator from Hamilton and Marion counties, and served in that capacity during the regular session of 1889 and special session of 1890, taking an active interest in all important legislative matters. In 1890 he was elected city recorder,

and served some months; he resigned this position in the same year to make a race for county register, but was defeated in the contest, but in November, 1891, he was elected city auditor, and is now filling that position. Prior to this he was appointed register clerk in the post-office, but resigned to accept the position to which he had been elected without a dissenting voice. He has been interested in the real estate business, and has ever taken an active interest in the advancement and progress of the city, and laid out the east side addition. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is more than ordinarily popular among the members of the order.

It is pleasant to speak of such men; they are the builders and projectors of the prosperity of our cities. They are the brains and the marrow of enterprise; without them industries would flag and a town would sink.



Mr. X. WHEELER, a prominent business man of Chattanooga, and well known in the circles of commerce, is a native of Licking county, Ohio, and was educated in the colleges of Oberlin and Yale. He began the study of law in New York, but entered the army in 1861 and served until January 30, 1862, in Company G, 67th Ohio. Having been wounded,

he was discharged; again entered the service, and was mustered out as Captain of the 129th Ohio Infantry. Captain Wheeler came to Chattanooga in 1865, and began the practice of his profession, in which he has been in every particular successful. He is a director in the Chattanooga Savings Bank, and president of the Building and Loan Association. He has been largely interested in timber in the east end of the State, and also in North Carolina. He is a stockholder in numerous Chattanooga enterprises, and is president of the Library Association, a member of the Loyal League, and was formerly United States District Attorney for East Tennessee.



Dr. WILLIAM C. TOWNES, Ph. B., M. D.—A leading physician of Chattanooga, Dr. W. C. Townes, is a native of Grenada county, Mississippi. His people were residents of this State for a number of generations, though his father was originally from Virginia and his mother from South Carolina. His father was a cotton planter and a man of very ample means, and a highly respected citizen.

Our subject was educated in the University of Mississippi, graduating from there in the year 1884. During the last session of the school year he read law, and continued it for some-

time afterward, but in October of the same year he began the study of medicine at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the University of Pennsylvania, and three years later graduated from this institution. During the last session he was intimately associated with Dr. H. F. Formad, Demonstrator of Pathology, and assisted him in many *post-mortem* examinations, and was known in the college as "Young Virchow." Dr. Townes held the position of Assistant Coroner's Physician also. After graduating, he was elected Resident Physician of the German Hospital in Philadelphia, but remained in this position only a short time, and in July of the same year came direct to Chattanooga and began the practice of medicine, which he followed uninterruptedly until the summer of 1889, when he visited Europe and spent sometime in the hospitals of Berlin and London, and while there was shown a great deal of attention by Dr. Virchow, on account of the great interest he had taken in Pathology. During his absence in Europe he was elected to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology in Chattanooga Medical College, which chair he at present fills, and has also been elected to the lectureship on nervous diseases, and has in every particular taken an active interest in the growth of the college, in which he has unbounded faith in its future. The Doctor is a member



C. J. Muller.

of the Chattanooga Medical Society, and is vice-president of the same. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and the Tri-State Association of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. He is a contributor to a number of medical journals, and his paper on "Chattanooga as a Health Resort," and his article on "Acute Rheumatism," have attracted much profound attention.

Aside from his medical interests, the Doctor is president of the Equitable Building Association, and is a stockholder in other companies. For two years he was president of the D. K. E. Alumni Association. He is a member of the K. of P. and the Royal Society of Good Fellows. No more popular man, professional or otherwise, lives in Chattanooga than Dr. Townes. He has a general liking for everybody; and the sentiment is returned with interest. He is the kind of a man that makes people like a place; a man the more of the kind a city can have, the better for its prosperity.



Mr. CHARLES F. MULLER, the subject of this sketch, is superintendent of the well-known Blount Stave Machine Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mr. Muller is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Philadelphia in the year 1844. His parents

were also natives of the same State. He attended the schools of the "City of Brotherly Love" until the breaking out of the war, when, on April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 29th Pennsylvania, as a private, and served until the close of the war. He took an active part in the battles of the Army of the Potomac, also those around Chattanooga, Mission ridge, Lookout mountain and other places, and did gallant duty and was every inch a soldier, and when mustered out he wore the "straps." When the element of patriotism is so sufficiently strong in a man as to induce him to give some of the best years of his life in its cause, and every day peril existence, either in camp or in action, not for a brief period as a play-day or a novelty, but continuously year after year, there is ample evidence of a quality inborn and inbred, that, if not rare in this country, is ever grand and heroic, and inspires the sincerest admiration and respect. Major Muller was a soldier in principle and practice, and his record of patriotism is an inheritance that cannot decay with years or grow dim with time.

After the war the Major remained in Philadelphia for some time, and later engaged in railroad contracting, and still later connected himself with Messrs. Seymour, Morgan & Allen, of Brockport, New York, and engaged in the manufacture of reapers and farm machinery. He remained in

this company for some years, being located at Detroit, but after a time engaged in the grain and commission business in Detroit, remaining in this occupation for the space of thirteen years. In the spring of 1887 he connected himself with the Blount Stave Machine Company, of Chicago, and was given charge of their works in Chàttanooga, which were at that time being erected. This company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing stave machinery, but the works at Chattanooga are now devoted to the making of finished barrels, which they send largely to the coast, being used for the exportation of turpentine in the summer, and in winter for the exportation of cotton-seed oil. At the present time the factory is turning out about 300,000 barrels yearly. The works have been under the able management of Major Muller since their erection, and the success they have attained is due to his wise and judicious supervision.

Mr. Muller is a patron of legitimate sport, being an authority on the diamond, the yacht, the rifle-range, the oar and general athletic field sports. He is a member of numerous clubs, societies, orders, etc., taking an active and prominent part in all. He is the acknowledged leader of the Grand Army of the Republic in the South, and is devotedly attached to its principles and members. In 1890 he was Commander of the Department of

Tennessee, and allows no duties to that order to be neglected. In 1892 he was elected vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, then meeting on the battle-fields of Chickamauga. He has taken no part in politics as an office-seeker, but is an ardent and unflinching Republican. His family consists of wife and two daughters, and his home is in Chattanooga, in whose future he has unbounded faith.



DAVID L. SUBLETT, Esq., civil and mining engineer. The subject of this paper, Mr. David L. Sublett, was born in Powhatan county, Virginia, June 22, 1837, in the Huguenot settlement, twenty miles above Richmond, on the James river. He was educated at the Epis. High School, at Alexandria, Virginia, and the Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia. On leaving the Military Institute in 1858, he entered the State military service of Texas and was captain of the Texas Rangers at the time when Sam Houston was governor, and when the war broke out he was stationed on the Northwest frontier. When the war of the States began he entered the Confederate army as Lieutenant of the 4th Texas Infantry—Col. J. B. Hood's regiment—and was sent to Virginia. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier

General Hood, and afterwards chief ordnance officer of Lieutenant Generals Hood and Lee's corps, and served in both the army of Northern Virginia and the Western army, and surrendered with General Johnston in North Carolina. His war-record is a long and eventful one, and his courage or his valor was never questioned as an officer and a soldier. After the surrender he was employed by the United States Government to survey the battle-fields around Petersburg and Richmond, Va., and in 1866 was employed as engineer for the Richmond and N. P. N. R. R. Soon after he became superintendent of the Carbon Hill Coal Mines, near Richmond, Va., and in the year 1872 went to Kentucky as engineer on the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, now the Chesapeake and Ohio. In the year 1873 he began to do a general mining and engineering business in Louisville, Ky., after which he became superintendent of the Taylor Coal Mines, of Ohio county, Kentucky, but in 1878 he came to Chattanooga, and was in local charge of the Tennessee river improvements below Knoxville, under Major W. R. King. In 1879 he had charge of the surveys of the Chattahoochie river, Georgia, and Duck river, Tennessee, and was assistant United States Engineer on the Mussel Shoals Canal (1879-'80). In June of 1880 he was sent to take charge of the Government improve-

ments on the Kentucky river, and was for seven years superintendent of navigation and construction on this river, under slack-water system, supervised by Majors James W. Cuyler and J. C. Post. He resigned this position on account of poor health, and removed to Chattanooga in 1887, where he has since resided. In April, 1891, he was appointed United States Assistant Engineer, and placed in charge of the Tennessee river from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Decatur, Alabama. At this time he made the surveys of the "Suck," and other points, and at the present time occupies this position. He was also associated with Governor Gordon of Georgia, in the development of State quarries of North Georgia, and has been engaged at various times in making examinations of coal and mineral properties of Kentucky and Tennessee, and also of gold deposits of Georgia and Alabama. He has been connected with the Chamber of Commerce for a number of years, and served on the Flood Signal Commission, and also on the River Improvement Commission, which meets at Cincinnati. His residence in Chattanooga has been since 1887, and he has been actively connected with the improvements of Tennessee since this time.

Mr. Sublett has taken no interest in politics, his time being fully occupied otherwise. He is a member of the

Ancient Order of United Workmen of Louisville, Kentucky. His faith in his adopted State and in the city of Chattanooga is unbounded, and he looks into the near future for them to equal or rival all sister States and cities of the Great South.



Mr. S. M. PATTON.—One of the leading architects of the South is the subject of the subjoined paper, Mr. S. M. Patton, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. He is a native of Mississippi, and was born near Jackson, that State. He was educated in the home schools and those of Louisiana, and at the age of fourteen began working in a printing office, and followed this occupation until he was twenty-one years of age. During this time, however, he had been fitting himself for his present occupation, and did his first work in architecture in New Orleans in the year 1884. In 1888 he came to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and superintended the erection of the Richardson building, the plans of which he had drawn before coming here. Among the other conspicuously handsome and large buildings of which he has been the architect are the Lookout Inn on Lookout mountain, Mountain City Club building, the new Love-man building, the Temple Court building, Fourth National Bank, Merchants National Bank and other im-

portant ones. Mr. Patton is one of the fortunate men whose profession is a pleasure as well as a work. His talent lies in this manner of work. He has originality of design combined with practical utility. He is not a dreamer on paper, but some of his conceptions in stone and wood are as unique and beautiful as dreams. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architecture, and successfully aims to keep fully abreast of the times. From a business point of view, Mr. Patton has been very successful, and with but little to worry about financially, he is enabled to give his best and closest attention to his calling.



Mr. C. E. BUEK, president of the Frictionless Metal Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, is a native of the State of New York, and came to this city in the year 1887, as General Agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company, and managed the business in this State and Georgia for three years, and succeeded in establishing a business here second to none. In 1889 Mr. Buek bought the mines of the Chattooga Ore Company, in the northern part of Georgia, and equipped it with all the modern appliances, which he operated for two years, when he leased the mines to the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, which is one of the most substantial

furnace companies in the country. The fine and superior quality of iron produced from these ores brought about the lease, and the concern is, as now operated, one of the largest in North Georgia. In 1891, in company of Mr. J. E. Bacon, of Chattanooga, he organized the Frictionless Metal Co. Others besides the two mentioned gentlemen were interested in this enterprise. This product is used for journal linings, and is a new departure in invention of the city. It justly claims to be a very superior article, and has found its way to popularity in all of the markets, and is used in all parts of the country.

Mr. Buek was also one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank, and is at the present time vice-president of the same. He is likewise interested in other business institutions of Chattanooga, and is withal a busy, actively engaged business man. He was president of the "Cobweb" Club, for two terms, and is socially as successful as in a more practical calling.

Chattanooga is rich in thorough-going business men, and it is to these that it owes its almost phenomenal growth.



J. W. EVANS, Esq.—One of the most genial men of the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., is Mr. J. W. Evans, a leading coal merchant of the place.

He is a native of Ireland, but his parents removed to Canada when he was but an infant. He received his education in the schools of Toronto, and in the year 1856 went to California, when the gold excitement was at its fever-heat, but remained there but one year, accumulating in that space of time, however, the handsome sum of \$15,000, with which amount he returned to his home in Canada. Soon after arriving he joined a British regiment organized for the purpose of putting down a rebellion in India. In this regiment he held the commission of lieutenant, but he sold it before reaching India for eight hundred and fifty pounds sterling. He soon afterwards joined the Spanish forces, then engaged in war with the Moors, and fought with them for over six months, after which he took a tour of the Eastern Continent, going to the island of Sicily, and down the south coast of Africa, up the river Gambia, and along the gold and wheat coast into the Indian ocean. Lieutenant Evans was in the Mediterranean sea when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter. He returned to America late in the year 1861, and enlisted in the 5th New York Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, with the exception of five months that he was held prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina. He was in ten general engagements and thirty-six skirmishes, and was twice wounded while

on picket duty. He was mustered out in the State of New York in 1865, after which he immediately went to Savannah, Georgia, and assisted in reconstructing railroads.

In the latter part of 1866, he came to Chattanooga and assisted Mr. S. B. Lowe in the building of the Vulcan Iron Works, now known as the South Tredegar, and after they were put in running order had the management of them for eight years. For some little time he was engaged in street building, and during this time opened Market street, and while he was alderman opened Boyce and King streets. In 1877 Mr. Evans went into the coal trade, and has followed it continuously since that time. He has been and is a stockholder in a number of enterprises, and throughout his business career has been very successful. In politics he has taken some interest, and has served the people in the capacity of alderman and justice of the peace. Socially, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Knight of Honor, and is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is, at the present time, a member of the Committee on Mineral Cabinet. Lieutenant Evans is a man that affords enjoyment to write or talk about. He is an extensive traveler, or rather has been, and his life is rich in incident and experience. He has been a close and keen observer of men and

things, and is not without convictions regarding them. He has been a brave soldier, and is now a good citizen, respected and honored.



T. D. YOUNG, one of the leading attorneys of Chattanooga, Tennessee, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Marshall county, Mississippi, but his father was a native of Tennessee, and his mother of Alabama. The father was a planter, and was well known throughout the State as a man of means and high respectability. Our subject received his education in the schools of his native State, and after finishing his literary course began the study of law under the eminent barrister, Judge J. F. Arnold, of Rienzi. He was admitted to practice in the year 1869, and followed his profession for some time, and then removed to Texas and remained there eighteen months, and then returned to Corinth, Mississippi, and formed a law partnership with Col. F. E. Whitfield, jr., which existed until the death of Colonel Whitfield, in 1885. The firm was counsel for the Tishomingo Savings Institution, a bank at Corinth, Mississippi; the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the Southern Express Company for Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana. In 1885, after the death of Colonel Whitfield, Mr.

Young removed to Chattanooga the following year, still retaining the attorneyship of the Express Company for the States mentioned, but resigned this position in November, 1890, excepting the local work, in order to become president of the Chattanooga Land, Coal, Iron and Railway Company, to which position he was elected the same year, having acted as counsel for the company since its organization. The property of the company lies north of the Tennessee river, opposite the city of Chattanooga, and consists of twenty thousand acres of land, in which has been invested \$1,800,000. This is one of the most valuable properties of the State, and the company which controls it is one of the foremost in the country.

Mr. Young has never taken any very active part in politics or sought public office. From a business point of view, he has been more than ordinarily successful, which has but a simple secret, and this that he has given his best ability and intelligence to the work. He is one of the citizens of Tennessee who has made it grow and prosper, and the city is full of such men; otherwise, Chattanooga would not be to-day the thriving, growing, enterprising city that it now is.

Capt. J. P. LONG, the subject of this sketch, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, November 25, 1807. His father was William Long, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, who settled at Knoxville in 1791. He changed his residence a number of times, and in November, 1836, he came to Chattanooga (then Ross's Landing), and died November 1, 1844. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was known as "Honest Billy Long." His grandfather was a native of Ireland, from the county of Antrim.

Captain Long, our subject, received his education in the schools of Knoxville, attending one or two sessions of the Hampden-Sydney College. He began work first as a farmer, and later as a clerk, and later still opened a store on his own account at Washington, Rhea county, and on April 18, 1836, moved to Ross's Landing, where he opened a general store, operating it until the year 1860, when he was elected city recorder of Chattanooga, which position he held for three years. Prior to the evacuation of the city by the Confederates, he was made provost-marshal by General McCown. After the battle of Chickamauga the savings and earnings of his life were destroyed, which is one of the sad and disastrous phases of war.

After the close of the war the Captain began a real estate business, and was the first in the place to engage in this enterprise. In the year 1868 he was licensed to practice law, and followed this profession successfully for many years.

The Captain was the first postmaster of Ross's Landing, and through his untiring efforts succeeded in improving the mail service of this part of the State. He occupied the position of postmaster until the year 1844. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and was strenuously opposed to secession, but when the State seceded he went with it.

The Captain succeeded his father as an elder in the church, and was one of the three commissioners of the town when land was subject to entry, and began selling lots as early as the year 1839.

He was married November 6, 1834, to Miss Eliza Smith, who now survives him at the advanced age of eighty years. She is the mother of eleven children, and is one of the historic landmarks of Chattanooga.

Captain Long was active in all work which had for its aim the building up of the city, and was prominently instrumental in getting the W. & A. R. R. to this place, and was ever a practical friend to railroads and kindred enterprises. His death occurred January 30, 1889.

W. T. ROGERS, Esq.—The subject of this sketch, W. T. Rogers, is the Southeastern Passenger Agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, having his residence at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was born in Marion county, East Tennessee, at the base of Walden's ridge, near Dunlap. His father and mother were also natives of Tennessee. Mr. Rogers was educated in the schools of his native State, but his education was interrupted by the breaking out of the war, and he saw some military service at the beginning of it. As a livelihood, he first began teaching school, and some years later began clerking, and in the year 1868 came to Chattanooga in the capacity of clerk, and continued in this work until 1875, at which time he connected himself as Passenger Agent with the M. & C. Railroad and M. & L. Railroad, and then back again to the M. & C., and his annual passes show he first began with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad in the year 1879, and has continued with this road since that time, representing it as Traveling Passenger Agent ever since. Mr. Rogers is a thorough out-and-out railroad man, and was apparently born for this vocation. He possesses a rare adaptability for the work, and finds in it a pleasure as well as an employment.

He has taken some part in politics,

and in 1890 was elected alderman for the third ward of Chattanooga, on the Democratic ticket, which was regarded as a victory for that party. He has taken an active interest in the development of the State, and is, at the present time, especially interested in suburban property around Chattanooga. Mr. Rogers is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, and a member of the Legion of Honor, Royal Arcanum, Royal Society of Good Fellows, and a number of other orders, and was chairman of the light committee of the aldermanic board one year. As a railroad man, there is none more popular than he. In business and social circles he is equally esteemed and respected.



A. S. GLOVER, Esq.—The following sketch concerns Mr. A. S. Glover, one of the leading business men of Chattanooga, Tennessee. He is of the firm of Glover, Richmond & Co., real estate dealers. Mr. Glover is a native of Canada, and came to the United States in 1876, and entered the employ of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in West Tennessee, and remained with them until the year 1880, when he resigned his position and came to Chattanooga and entered the employ of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and was connected with that system until

1882, when he became a part of the firm of Howard, Glover & Ewing, wholesale hardware merchants of Chattanooga. This firm existed for some years, but in 1884 Mr. Glover retired and began a general real estate business, in which he has continued since that time. Mr. Glover has lent his assistance and financial aid to the development of some of the most important organizations in this section of the South, especially has he been prominent in developing Chattanooga, having laid out forty acres of suburban property, on which the flourishing suburb of Ridgedale now stands. He has also been quite largely interested in the banks of the city, and was for some time director of the Peoples Bank and is at present a stockholder in that bank, as well as in the Citizens Bank and Trust Company. Mr. Glover is also one of the directors of the Citizens Bank Block Company, and his general interests are too numerous to mention.

Our subject is an ardent Republican, and is one of the workers with the party in the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Past Master of Temple (Blue) Lodge. He is also a member of the Hamilton Chapter, and officer of Lookout Commandery; a thirty-second Scottish Rite Mason, and a Mystic Shrine. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce,

and has served as chairman of several of its most important committees. At the present time he is chairman of the Committee of Immigration, and there is no hour of the day but what he is a busy and wholly engaged man. Mr. Glover is a person whom one likes to meet; he is genial, cordial and whole-souled, and there is nothing little or second-class about him. Everyone knows him in the city and all admire and respect him.



Mr. R. WHIGHAM, the subject of this biography, is one of the leading business men of the city of Chattanooga. He is a member of the Fire Commission, and was born in Ireland, coming to the United States in the year 1865. He first located in New York, but in April of the same year he came to Chattanooga, where he engaged in the dry-goods trade until 1873, at which time he changed his occupation for that of plumbing and steam and gas-fitting, and served his apprenticeship with P. Fleming. In the year 1888 Mr. Whigham began business for himself, and has been an active business man ever since. No man has been more successful in this city of successful men than our subject. He has the knack and capacity of a thorough, practical man of trade, and the handsome fortune accumulated amply testifies to the good use

he has made of his talents. He was one of the founders of the Mutual Real Estate and Home Building Association, of which he is also a director, and much of the success of the Association is due to his fine business instincts. He has taken some interest in politics, and was elected Fire Commissioner in March, 1872, by a full vote of the Board of Aldermen. He is a member of the R. A. and also of the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Whigham came to this country almost penniless, and by energy, industry and pluck, he has made an entire success of his life, both financially and otherwise. He is a man of many warm friendships, and no more genial gentleman can be found in the city than he.



Mr. JOHN T. BURFORD, the subject of this sketch, is at the present time vice-president of the Chattanooga Door and Sash Company, is a native of Georgia, and was born in the central part of the State, where his people had lived for over three generations. He spent his early life in his native State, and was educated in the schools of his native town. Young Burford's business career began as a clerk in a general store, and later he engaged in milling for four years, in the southern part of Georgia, following this occupation until the failure

of his health, when he connected himself with Clark's Cave Guano Company, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, as collector in the Southern States. He remained with this company three years, and then came to Chattanooga (1887) and engaged in the wholesale lumber trade under the firm name of John T. Burford. This business he conducted for sometime, but at last organized the Door and Sash Company, which was done in 1889, and afterwards both industries were consolidated. The company consists of Mr. R. McMillen, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, a wealthy lumber dealer of that city; Mr. L. G. Crawford and Mr. H. O. Crawford, formerly of Wisconsin, but now of Chattanooga; Mr. Paxton, of Oshkosh, and Mr. Burford, our subject. When the company was organized Mr. McMillen was chosen president and Mr. Burford vice-president, treasurer and general manager. The timber used by the company was brought from Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. For their products they find a market in all of the Southern States and a number of the Northern States. About twenty-five hands are in their employ, and the firm is doing a large business, which is fast growing into a much larger one. Our subject has taken an active interest in the welfare and growth of Chattanooga, and has given material aid to every enterprise that has been undertaken for

the upbuilding of the city. He has taken no interest in politics, but has persistently advocated the abolishment of sectional and dividing lines. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and several benevolent associations, and is also a member of the Baptist Church, and takes an active part in all its workings.

Mr. Burford is a citizen of which the city is justly proud; he is a man of sterling integrity, and is to be relied upon under all conditions and circumstances. Chattanooga has many such men, and her great and unparalleled prosperity is in every sense due to them.



THOMAS R. EVANS, Esq., the subject of this article, is the well-known proprietor of the Emlyn Foundry and Machine Works of Chattanooga; is a native of Wales and was born there in 1856. His parents removed to the United States when he was but a little child of five years. The family first located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, residing in Alleghany City. Young Thomas was educated in the schools of Pittsburg, and at the age of twelve years began serving an apprenticeship as a machinist, and remained in the same shop until he was twenty years of age. In the year 1872 he entered the employ of the government and was assigned duty

at Louisville, Kentucky, on the ship canal then under construction. Later he came to Chattanooga and found employment in this place on the Big Mussel Shoals. In 1875 he again entered the employ of the government and was given work at the above point, that is, the Big Mussel Shoals Canal in Alabama, and remained here until October, 1879, when he left the employ of the United States and returned to Chattanooga and began working for the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad shops, and remained in this employ until 1882, when he purchased the works he now operates from his brother, Mr. E. Evans, who had started them the centennial year, 1876, and had conducted them very successfully since that time, manufacturing a large amount of mining machinery. Mr. Evans was the first to purchase property in Hill City, and has recently erected one of the finest residences in that beautiful and flourishing suburb. His whole undivided attention has been given to his business, and his shipments are now made to Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Georgia and to the mining sections of Tennessee.

Mr. Evans is a member of the Masonic and Templar fraternity, and of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a man possessed of fine business qualifications, and he uses his ability to the utmost in the promotion of his enter-

prises. His faith in the future of Chattanooga is one of his fixed principles, and he believes that no good can be too good for this coming city of destiny.



Dr. WILLIAM T. HOPE, the subject of this sketch, is a practicing physician of Chattanooga and a member of the Board of Public Works. His birth-place was Roane county, Tennessee, and was born December 26, 1850. The Doctor's father, Mr. W. B. Hope, a highly respected farmer and merchant of that county, is still living in this State.

Our subject commenced his education in the schools of his native county, and finished it by a course in the Cumberland University, graduating from there in the year 1869, after which he began the study of medicine at once under the preceptorship of Dr. B. B. Lenoir, of Lenoir's, and entered the University of Virginia in 1871 and remained there one year, afterwards taking a final course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, graduating from this institution in 1873. He began practice immediately at Oakdale Iron Works, in his native county, and in 1875 came to Chattanooga, and has practiced here continuously since that time.

The Doctor is a member of the Chattanooga and Tennessee Medical

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Societies, and of the American Public Health Association, and has held the office of vice-president of the Tennessee Society. He has ever been a public-spirited citizen, and has always been interested in politics. He received the appointment to the Board of Public Works from Governor Taylor in 1890, and is at the present time serving in that capacity. He has also held the appointment of city and county physician, and fills the chair of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* in the medical department of the U. S. Grant University. As a member of the Masonic fraternity he finds recreation from his many duties and occupations. His degrees in Masonry include the Commandery, in which he has held the office of Eminent Commander, etc.

The Doctor was married, in 1886, to Miss Lizzie L. McIlroy, and is the father of two children—a son and a daughter. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Hope has made a complete success of his profession, the secret of it being probably that it is his chosen and best-loved work, and he puts into it his best energies and his most earnest impulses. It is such men as distinguish themselves in any field of work, and stand up head and shoulders above the surrounding mediocrity.

T. F. STEWART, Esq.—Prominent among the thoroughly alive men of Chattanooga is Mr. T. F. Stewart, general real estate broker and ex-city auditor. Mr. Stewart is a native of Athens county, Ohio, and his parents were also natives of the "Buckeye" State. He was educated in the schools of Ohio, and at the age of fifteen enlisted in Company C, 39th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served in the army four years. He was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and in the early part of the war served in Missouri. He was in the siege of Corinth, and other noted battles. After the close of the war he returned to Ohio, and again entered school, but in 1866 came to Chattanooga and became an employee in the First National Bank as teller, and served as such for eighteen years, and only resigned his position at the end of that time on account of failing health. He then entered the insurance and real estate business, and interested himself in a number of manufacturing enterprises, among which may be mentioned the Lookout Ice Company, the Wooden Dish Company, etc. In the year 1890 he was elected to the office of City Auditor, and filled this position two years, retiring January 1, 1892. Mr. Stewart gives but little time to politics, and has never sought

public office. He is a member of the G. A. R., and also of the Methodist Church, and has been trustee and treasurer of the same for more than twenty years. At the present time he is one of the directors of the First National Bank. His faith in East Tennessee is unbounded, and he has faith also that its future will be one of phenomenal prosperity. Mr. Stewart is a man of exceptionally fine business qualifications, and his life has been a pleasant success. Chattanooga is the "apple of his eye," and his best energies and best efforts are directed to its prosperity and material advancement.



Mr. A. B. COE, general manager of the Southern Equipment Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., is a native of Ohio, and was born at Upper Sandusky, where he lived until ten years of age, after which he resided at Lima, Ohio, until 1887, when conceiving the idea that a pioneer country was the place for a young man to develop himself, directed his attention to the West, but after looking over the abundance of natural resources in the South, and taking into consideration its close proximity to Northern and Eastern markets, decided to locate in the South, and chose Chattanooga as having the best natural advantages. He spent his early life at school and learn-

ing the machinist's trade, at which vocation he was very proficient, having a natural tact for handling all kinds of machinery. He was naturally of an industrious turn of mind, spending his evenings, while working at his trade, in experimenting on various mechanical problems, and many are the models he constructed during those odd hours for the purpose of illustrating some valuable mechanical principle; and many are the improvements on various machine tools that are yet being operated at the shops at Lima, Ohio, where Mr. Coe learned his trade, that were his handiwork while there employed. When twenty-three years of age he invented and built with his own hands a steam carriage or barouche, which he operated at various county fairs on the race-tracks with great success, but for country roads found them too rough and hilly to make the carriage a success for general purposes. His carriage is still being operated at fairs throughout the "Buckeye" State. After spending his full term of apprenticeship in the machine-shops, to further his knowledge of mechanics he took a position on the railroad, and after being promoted to engineer became an honored member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is yet held in high esteem by that order, having been a member for over six years. After spending a few years at railroad life, he took a position with the

Lima Locomotive and Machine Company, to look after their business in the South, making sales of their locomotives, and after their arrival setting them up and starting them. In the course of a year this business developed so rapidly that assistance was necessary, which caused the organization of the Southern Equipment Company, whose purpose was furnishing the rapidly developing South with all kind of labor-saving machinery, mostly being manufactured in the North, and using the warehouse of the Southern Equipment Company as a Southern supply depot. The business of this company, under his management, developed to such an extent that last year they purchased a location at Ridgedale, Tennessee (suburb of Chattanooga), and are now erecting a mammoth warehouse with railroad switch-tracks running through the building, which, together with their city office and store-room, gives them capacity for handling an enormous machinery business.

Mr. Coe was married to Miss Lizzie Oglevie, of Columbus Grove, Ohio, in 1881, and they now have five children, two boys and three girls, to assist in making home-life a happy one. And, as the result of economical methods and hard work, now owns a handsome residence on Missionary Ridge, near the historical site of General Bragg's headquarters during the

famous battle of this ridge on November 25, 1863.

Mr. Coe has never taken any active interest in politics, and has devoted his whole time to his business and family, with an occasional moment to the development and improvement of Chattanooga, of which place he has abundant faith and confidence in its future prosperity, and lends a helping hand, whenever possible, to aid in its development.

Mr. Coe has done much in the introduction of labor-saving machinery in the South, and has written article after article pointing out the economy and advantage in using labor-saving machinery in place of hand labor, and has spent a great deal of money in making exhibits at the Southern fairs and expositions, educating the people, as it were, to the use of these machines. So enthusiastic was he in these exhibitions, that on some of the agricultural machines it will take years to have the profits of the sales equal the expenses of these expositions.

Mr. Coe has been exceptionally charitable in his own peculiar manner. Believing that it is a gross error to assist able-bodied people without some exertion on their part, he always finds something for them to do for what assistance he gives them; and if no work of his own is convenient he will have them do work of public

benefit, such as patching up a bad place in a street or roadway, putting up a guide-board, etc., and he is never known to turn a needy person from the door unaided, and has spent a great deal of time in getting industrious boys good positions and starting them out in life.



C. H. PEABODY, Esq.—The present tax-collector for Hamilton county, Tennessee, is Mr. C. H. Peabody. He was born in the State of Maine in 1841, his parents being also natives of the "Old Pine Tree." He received his early education in the schools of his boyhood home, and in 1866 came to Chattanooga and engaged in the drug trade for two years, at the end of which time he was made United States Gauger, under General Grant's administration, and held this position for six years. At the end of this time he engaged in the retail grocery business, which he conducted for three years, when he was elected city treasurer, and held this office continuously for three or four terms. In 1888 Mr. Peabody was elected county trustee, and has ably filled this office since that time, being twice re-elected. He has also served the city as alderman for two years. Our subject has taken an active part in politics and is a recognized leader. Mr. Peabody has a genius for abstruse matters and finds in politics a

fitting field for his peculiar genius. It is such men as he that make politics an honorable and legitimate calling and profession, taking into them as he does his uprightness of character and integrity of principle. In the discharge of his official duties too much cannot be said in praise of him. All personal interest has been lost and obscured in a disinterested desire for the public's good. As a county officer he has been and is both efficient and popular. He is a member of no society, is a married man, and has a pleasant home in this his chosen city.



Mr. J. B. RAGON, present Clerk and Master of Hamilton County, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in James county in the year 1855. His father was a farmer and stood high in the community in which he was known, and both father and mother were natives of the "Great Bend" State. Our subject obtained his early education in the excellent schools of his native county, finishing by a course in Hiwassee College, Tennessee, graduating from there in 1875. After receiving his degree of B. A., he read law under the supervision of Judge D. C. Trewhitt, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, and practiced until 1881, at which time he was appointed deputy to the office he

now fills, having served as clerk in the same office for a number of years up to 20th December, 1888, at which time he was appointed Clerk and Master by Chancellor S. A. Key. He has devoted himself almost entirely to the law and the discharge of the duties of the office, which he has filled so ably and efficiently. Mr. Ragon is a man well and deservedly liked in public circles. He can be fully relied upon in a public or private capacity, where sound judgment and judicious counsel are called for. Mr. Ragon is married and has a pleasant home in Chattanooga, in which city his "faith is fixed," believing for it and hoping for it a bright, prosperous and enviable future.



Mr. J. H. WARNER, president of the Fourth National Bank of Chattanooga, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, in September, 1842. His early life was spent in that county, but at the age of twelve years he came to Chattanooga to attend school. At a suitable age he began clerking for his elder brother, who was then engaged in the hardware business. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, 19th Tennessee Infantry, Confederate army, and served until the close of the war. As one of the exigencies of war he was captured at the battle of Missionary ridge, and was detained a

prisoner of war at Rockland, Illinois, until after the surrender of General Lee and the war was over. After his release, in the year 1866, he engaged in business in Chattanooga (hardware), continuing in it until the year 1888.

In 1879 he assisted in the organization of the Third National Bank of Chattanooga, and was elected vice-president, and later made president. He remained with this bank three years. In 1881, in company with others, he purchased the street railway system, and through the means of this company it was greatly improved. Later, the system was sold to the present owners. In the year 1889, in company of Mr. G. M. Leed, Mr. J. L. Divin, Mr. W. P. Green, and others, the Fourth National Bank was organized, of which Mr. Warner was made president. In September, 1890, he assisted in the organization of the Tennessee Slate Company, of Blount county. This enterprise is now in its infancy, but its prospects are more than promising.

Mr. Warner has never held an office, and has not made politics a specialty, although claiming from him an ordinary interest. Mr. Warner is quite cosmopolitan in his views, and as regards religion, is a member of no church. He is a man highly esteemed for real and unostentatious worth, and is counted as one of the substantial citizens of the city.

Mr. CREED F. BATES, the subject of this sketch, is one of the leading attorneys of Chattanooga. He is a native of Tennessee, coming from Bradley county, where his father, Ezekiel Bates, was one of the pioneer settlers, living there until the time of his death, which occurred in 1864. Creed F. Bates was first educated in the schools of his native county, and later attended the Calhoun Institute, of Calhoun, Tennessee, under the supervision of Professor Cates, of that city. He was also largely and materially assisted in his studies by his mother, and has been often heard to say that "All I am, I owe to my mother."

After completing his education, he assisted in work on the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he began the study of law under Messrs. Hoyl & Mayfield, of Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, and began the practice the same year at Cleveland, following it successfully there for ten years, after the lapse of which time he came to Chattanooga and re-engaged in his profession, and has followed it here ever since. Besides his practice he has taken an active part in politics, and in 1888 was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, and was defeated by Henry Clay Evans, Republican. In matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, Mr. Bates always took a lively and abid-

ing interest, and served for two years as alderman from the fourth ward, namely, the years 1885-'86. He has also served as delegate to various conventions. He has always taken an active interest in the city, as remarked before, and has invested his money among the leading enterprises of the place.

Mr. Bates is a F. and A. M., and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; he is also chairman of the public library, and has been one of its most ardent and enthusiastic supporters. In the practice of his profession he has been more than ordinarily successful, and while yet in the prime of life, enjoys an easy and comfortable competence.



J. HODGE McLEAN, Esq., one of the leading attorneys of Chattanooga, Tennessee, is a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and was born in November, 1859. His father was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to the United States in 1845, locating in Pennsylvania, and was for many years one of the prominent iron manufacturers of that famous manufacturing region. He is yet living, but has retired from active business. Our subject received his early education in the schools of North Georgia, his parents having moved South in 1865. He afterwards attended Yale College,

graduating from there in 1880, and post-graduating in 1882 with the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He began the practice of his profession in Georgia, and later before the House Committee of Elections at Washington, D. C. In the year 1885, he came to Chattanooga, and has practiced here since that time. He holds the position of director and attorney for the Lookout Ice and Cold Storage Company, which he assumed in 1887; is a stockholder in the South Chattanooga Savings Bank, and prior to this was the president of the Chattanooga Abstract Company for sometime. Mr. McLean is also a stockholder in and attorney for the Merchants National Bank, and is proprietor of the Central Ice Company, one of the largest businesses of the kind in the South. Mr. McLean has been very successful in his business transactions, and as a member of the Bar is among the foremost, and especially able. With a naturally fine and acute mind—an inheritance from his Scotch parents—disciplined and shaped by years of close application to study in the leading college of the country, it is not at all remarkable that he should find success fairly easy of attainment. While the Bar of Chattanooga has its usual quota of well qualified attorneys, there are none who stand higher in the profession than the subject of this paper. His attention has never been greatly absorbed in politics, only

giving to them a decent consideration. Mr. McLean is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight of the Scottish Rite Degree. His home is in the city, where, with his amiable wife, he dispenses a liberal and elegant hospitality.



Mr. L. M. ELDER.—One of the leading and prominent attorneys of Chattanooga is Mr. L. M. Elder, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Trenton, Tennessee, and was born July 16, 1847. His parents were also natives of the same State, and his father is at the present time president of the Gibson County Bank, of Trenton, Tennessee. Our subject received his education in Andrew College, Trenton, Tennessee, and completed it by a course in the University of Virginia. He also studied law at the same place. He began the practice in the year 1873, at Trenton, Tennessee. Here he soon formed a partnership with Major L. M. Jones, which existed until November, 1876, when he came to Chattanooga, and has followed his profession here since that time. Aside from his law practice he is quite largely interested in real estate in Chattanooga.

Mr. Elder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has taken a very active interest in the Young Men's Christian Asso-

ciation, materially aiding in its organization in the city, and has served for the period of eight years as president of the Chattanooga Association, which is one of the first organized in the South. At the present time he is chairman of the State Executive Committee for the Y. M. C. A., of Tennessee.

Mr. Elder was married in 1875, to Miss Mollie E. Saffarraus, of Memphis, and their union has been blessed with six children.

Mr. H. F. ROGERS.—The present Register of Deeds of Hamilton County is a native of Tennessee, and was born in the county in which he now holds office in the year 1848. His parents were natives of the "Old Dominion" State, but moved to Tennessee early in the year 1822. His father was a well known farmer, and was highly respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was a resident of Hamilton county until his death, which occurred in 1887. The schools of Hamilton furnished our subject his early education until the breaking out of the war, but afterward he attended the school at Georgetown, Tennessee (Burrett College), and after leaving this institution he returned to Chattanooga and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and followed this occupation for a number

of years. In the year 1882 he was elected City Treasurer, filling this office one term, when he returned to business, which he continued in until the year 1886, when he engaged in real estate work, which he followed for four years, at the end of which time he was elected to fill the office of County Register of Deeds, and from that time until now has been engaged in this capacity.

As regards politics, he has taken an active and interested part in them, and it might be said he has a natural genius that way.

Mr. Rogers has been of invaluable assistance in the organization of a number of land companies, in several of which he has been made a director. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a good worker in the lodge. Unbounded faith in Chattanooga is one of his tenets, and his greatest pride is in his city.

Mr. A. N. SLOAN.—To the majority of people it is always a pleasure to write of or "have to do" with railroad men; there is something in their very calling and occupation that is suggestive of activity, life and vigor. There is an indescribable feeling associated with them "of getting up and dusting," as it were, and in this connection we would speak of Mr. A. N. Sloan, General Agent of the Chatta-

nooga Division of the Central Railroad, of Georgia. Mr. Sloan is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Polk county. His father and mother were also natives of the same State. Mr. Sloan, sr., was a highly respected farmer. The excellent schools of his native county gave our subject his early education, which was completed in King College, at Bristol, Tennessee, where he received his degree. After leaving college he entered the local office of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, at Bristol, as cashier, remaining in this position until the winter of 1880, when he came to Chattanooga to accept a position in the local office at this place, continuing here until November, 1882, when he connected himself with the Cincinnati Southern, as record clerk in the through office, occupying this place until 1884, when he resigned to accept the position of Soliciting Freight Agent for the Western and Atlanta Railroad, at Chattanooga. In the spring of 1889, he was appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent for the C., R. & C. R. R., which responsible position he filled until July, 1891, when the road was absorbed by the Central Railroad of Georgia, of which line Mr. Sloan was then made General Agent, which position he is now filling. He has always taken an active interest in the development of this portion of the

State, and spares no pains to advance it in every possible and practicable way. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity—Scottish Rite Mason—having taken the thirty-second degree. Mr. Sloan is also a Knight Templar, and is essentially a social and genial man. As a railroad man he has been in every sense of the word a success, and finds in his onerous and absorbing occupation the best enjoyment of his life.



CHATTANOOGA BREWING CO.—The Chattanooga Brewing Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was organized August 25, 1890, by Messrs. George Reif, Adam Wagner, W. J. Munster and Charles Reif. The first president was Mr. E. D. Kohn, who was succeeded by Mr. George Reif, now holding this position. He is an old brewer, and is thoroughly conversant with the business, and has been engaged in the business since the year 1885, operating for a time the Jung Brewing Company, of Cincinnati. He has also been interested in other breweries in different parts of the country, and is esteemed as one of the most successful operators in this branch of industry.

Messrs. E. D. Kohn, C. Geise and Fred. Geise, founders of the brewery, are large capitalists, and are known through the State as men of wealth

and fine business ability. The plant at Chattanooga was built in the year 1888, at a cost of over \$100,000, and since the present owners have taken possession of it, they have greatly enlarged it and expended over \$250,000, having added a large ice plant, which has a capacity of over fifty tons daily.

Mr. Charles Reif, secretary and treasurer of the company, has had an extended experience in brewing, having been connected with the J. Brewing Company, of which he was a director, and which was sold to an English syndicate. Since coming to Chattanooga he has taken an active and interested part in the progress and advancement of the city, and has been especially interested in the success of Tennessee river navigation, being one of the owners of the steamer "Herbert," which has been of incalculable benefit to the country. The brewery does an extensive business in East Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Florida, and the trade is fast making inroads into the North, having established an extensive agency in Chicago, Illinois. The house has been very successful in business, and has become a prominent industry of the South.

All of the members of the firm are men of exceptional ability as men of trade, and occupy an enviable reputation in the business circles of Chattanooga.

Mr. J. M. GOAD, general manager of the Arlington Land Company of Chattanooga, is a native Virginian, and was born in Bedford county of that State. He moved to Lynchburg, Va., and for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile business in that city. In 1887 he came to Chattanooga and entered into a general real estate business and made investments for himself and outside parties. In the year 1890 he organized the Arlington Land Company, of which he was made secretary, treasurer and general manager. The property lies at the foot of Lookout mountain, adjoining St. Elmo, and will be made one of Chattanooga's choicest suburbs.

Mr. Goad is secretary and treasurer of the Tennessee and Georgia Tobacco Association, a new organization to encourage the growth of tobacco around Chattanooga. He is also organizing the Chattanooga Tobacco Manufacturing Company, which will be the first tobacco factory ever operated in this city. This tobacco business is probably the most important move for the interests of Chattanooga of any yet made. Mr. Goad's efforts in this matter, and his foreign connections, will enable him to bring more capital to the city than probably any other individual. He is, in every sense of the word, an energetic business man.

Mr. Goad has never taken any part in politics, nor in a single instance

sought public favor. His enterprises claim his time and attention, and his success in financial operations is due to his close adherence to his work. He is an official member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and is an exemplary and upright citizen. He believes that a good business man is honorable in all his dealings, and that those who resort to dishonest tricks are men of small capacity. No man is better or more favorably known in Chattanooga than Mr. Goad, and he is a man of acknowledged worth and integrity.



Col. TOMLINSON FORT.—Few men have taken more active interest in the growth of Chattanooga, or done more in a material way to add to her beauty, than the subject of this paper, Col. Tomlinson Fort. He was born at Milledgeville, Baldwin county, Georgia, on the 26th of April, 1839. His father, Dr. Tomlinson Fort, was a prominent physician and surgeon of that county, where he followed his profession the greater part of his life. He also served the people of that part of the country for several years as a member of Congress. For further particulars concerning his life, see *Appleton's Encyclopedia of America*.

The grandfather of our subject, Major Arthur Fort, was a native of North Carolina, and achieved considerable fame by the fact of his having

contested Ely Whitney's right to the invention of the cotton gin, and succeeded in gaining a judgment against him for a considerable amount. He also served as a member of the Commission of Safety in Georgia, in 1776, when that State rebelled against the government. When the American colonies declared war against their mother, he was among the first to enlist in the Continental army, and served throughout the entire war, retiring with the rank of major.

Our subject was educated in the University of Milledgeville, Georgia, graduating from there in July, 1857. He at once commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar of that State in the year 1858, and followed his profession uninterruptedly until war was declared between the States. On the secession of Georgia, he was among the first to take up arms in defence of the cause he thought was right. He enlisted February, 1861, as Lieutenant of Company H, 1st Georgia Infantry, and served in that capacity until promoted for gallant conduct in 1862, when he was commissioned Captain of Company L, 1st Georgia Regulars, which position he filled in a manner which reflected much credit upon himself, remaining in this command until the close of the war. He was wounded several times, twice at Halvern Hill on July 1, 1862, and again at the second battle of Manassas, having his

right leg broken; again at the battle of John's Island, South Carolina, on July 2, 1863, at which time he was slightly wounded. As the Confederate army moved north and started the North Carolina campaign, he was taken prisoner by the Federal forces in the latter part of 1863, and was held prisoner of war several months. On being paroled he returned to his native State, where he remained long enough to recover his then broken health. In October, 1865, he came to Chattanooga and began the practice of his chosen profession, which he has followed successfully since that time. Besides attending to the duties of his profession, he has also found some time to take in the government of the city, and has served the people in several important positions. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Chattanooga, as a Democrat, though the city was then strongly Republican—making the fight at that time on a business point concerning the issue of city script. On January 1, 1891, he was chosen president of the Chamber of Commerce, and in this position has done, perhaps, more than any other one man to advance the business interests of the place.

The limited space of this paper will not permit us to give in detail an account of the many enterprises with which the Colonel has been connected, but suffice it to say that no enterprise that promised the advancement of

Chattanooga's interests has ever failed to receive his hearty support and co-operation. He alone has erected seven of the best business blocks of Chattanooga. He has never taken any part in politics, or at least any very active part, nor has he ever sought a public office, but there is no position to which he may not aspire, as there is no man in Chattanooga or East Tennessee who enjoys a wider circle of friends.



Mr. R. F. HARTFORD.—No man is better known in Chattanooga than Mr. R. F. Hartford, civil and mining engineer. He was born in the year 1845 at Providence, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. His father was a native of New Hampshire and his mother of the "Bay" State, and both were of Puritan descent. His father was a shipsmith by trade, and died in 1869. Young Hartford was educated in the excellent schools of his native State, completing a course of study in the city of Boston, but before completing his education he went to sea and followed this life for seven years, which covered a period from 1857 to 1864. In this latter year he entered the navy as a boy on board the man-of-war "Hunchback," and in January, 1864, was made mate of the ship, and in December of the same year he was created Ensign, and in the spring of

1865 was given command of the gun-boat. The stepping-stones came very thick for him, as he was at this time but twenty years old, and was the youngest officer in the service. He was in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, and all other of the important engagements in the sounds of North Carolina, and was also at the capture of Fort Fisher. After the close of the war he followed the seas for one year and then returned to Boston, where he completed his education as a civil engineer. In the fall of 1869 Captain Hartford went to Northern Michigan and engaged in mining engineering, and remained there until 1877, at which time he became editor of the *Engineering News*, and in 1879 went to New York as its editor, and remained with it until the latter part of that year, and in 1880 he took charge of the building of the sewer system of Memphis, Tennessee, and later moved to Kansas City, Missouri, as United States Engineer on the Missouri river improvement. From here he went to Massachusetts and entered the Government service at Scituate Harbor, at the mouth of the Merrimac river. In 1883 he left the Government service and went to Colorado, where he was engaged one year in hydraulic engineering and irrigation, and then returned to Columbus, Ohio, and opened a consulting office. From here he went to

Florida and did miscellaneous work, taking charge of an exploring party in the Everglades. During this time he was county surveyor and consulting engineer for the Memphis sewer system. He soon went to this city, and in the year 1887 took personal charge of the works, extending and altering it. He remained here until 1888 (October), since which time he has been in Chattanooga. In 1889 he planned the sewer system for Knoxville, and the water-works, and has also been engaged in other important works.

Captain Hartford's experience as an engineer extends over a period of twenty-two years, and he stands at the head of his profession. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has served in a number of public capacities. He is also a member of the G. A. R. and Masonic order, and is a member of the Western Society of Engineers, a member of the Society of the Arts, of Boston, and other kindred fraternities.

Captain Hartford is a man to be envied in his business and social relations. He has made a success in his work; he has seen life and profited by it; he has traveled and become practically wiser for it.



Mr. E. V. SHACKELFORD, of the firm of E. V. Shackelford & Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., dealers in bar-iron,

pig-iron, etc., is a native of Mississippi, his birth-place being Fayette, Jefferson county, at which place he was born in the year 1866. His parents were natives of the same State, coming to Chattanooga in 1882. His father was a prominent attorney at the bar up to the time of his death.

Our subject received his education in the schools of his native State, coming to Chattanooga in 1881 and connecting himself with the iron company, first as bookkeeper, and in time became assistant superintendent, remaining with the firm a number of years. After severing his connection with this firm he became the Southern agent for Rodgers, Brown & Co., filling this position for three years, at the end of which time he engaged in business for himself in a general iron commission trade, doing an extensive business with Southern furnaces. At the present time he is secretary of the Rome Iron Company, of Georgia, and also a stockholder and director of the same. This is one of the largest iron companies of the South, and its operations extend over a number of States. Mr. Shackelford's business has largely absorbed his time and energies, and his best efforts have been devoted to his calling. As a house cannot stand that is divided, so he believes that a business cannot greatly prosper with a divided attention. However, he has time for many pleasant friendships, and is justly regarded as a genial and thoroughly companionable man.

ROBERT L. BRIGHT.—One of the leading attorneys of Chattanooga, Tennessee, is Mr. Robert L. Bright, a native of Fayetteville, Lincoln county. His father was also a native of Tennessee, and a well known man. His mother was a daughter of Governor Clark, of Kentucky. His father is one of the prominent attorneys of the State, and is still living and in practice at Fayetteville. Robert L. was educated in the schools of Giles county, and attended the Cumberland University. After completing his course of study he was admitted to the practice of law in 1871, at Fayetteville, and remained there until 1886, at which time he came to Chattanooga, and has followed his profession here continuously ever since.

In the fall of 1887, in company with others, he organized the Nashville and Tellico Railroad, running from Athens, East Tennessee, east through the Great Smoky mountains, which was built for the purpose of developing the inexhaustible resources of iron, slate, timber, water-power, etc. This undertaking was a masterful effort, and one but few men would have had the hardihood and business nerve to have prosecuted. The result of the undertaking, however, has warranted the experiment and expenditure. Mr. Bright is president of the Tellico Manufacturing Company, one of the important enterprises of this section of the State.

The organization is now in its eighth year of successful operation.

He has never taken any part in politics, but instead has devoted his energies to the promotion of organizations of corporations for the development and up-building of the city and surrounding country.

Mr. Bright is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was deacon of the Home Society, at Fayetteville. He has been very successful in the practice of his profession, and stands now prominently at the head of the Bar in Chattanooga. He is a man who is universally liked and respected for his many fine business and social qualities.

AMBROSE WAGNER, Esq.—One of the leading manufacturers of Chattanooga is Mr. Ambrose Wagner, who claims this city as his home by adoption. He is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was educated in the schools of that beautiful city by the sea. After leaving school he learned the trade of plasterer and moulder, and came to Chattanooga in 1877 and worked as journeyman for one year. In the following year he established a small foundry and machine-shop on Market street, and manufactured brass goods, and also did a general custom work. For a number of years he did a large amount of work for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad,

and at the present time he does work for the Southern trade in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and other States, and his house now has a widespread and enviable reputation. He has always taken an active interest in the progress of the city, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is fully abreast of all the enterprises of the place. He came to Chattanooga in 1877 without means, and by industry, enterprise and good management, has established a large business, and at the present time employs a force of thirty-five skilled laborers.

J. B. TURNLEY, Esq.—The leading real estate dealer of the city of Chattanooga, and a man peculiarly prominent in business circles, Mr. J. B. Turnley, is a native of North Alabama, and was born in Calhoun county, and received his education in the schools of that State. In his early business career he removed to Galveston, Texas, and for fifteen years engaged in the wholesale trade, but came to Chattanooga in the year 1889 and engaged in real estate transactions, and since this time has been a large operator, especially in suburban property, and has been the means of bringing a large number of people to the city. Mr. Turnley is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and

also of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor. In politics he has always taken an active part, and is, at the present time, president of the Cleveland Club of Highland Park. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South, and superintendent of the Sunday-school of East Chattanooga. From a business and social point of view he has been very successful, and has a fixed faith that Chattanooga is to be, in the early future, the city of the South. The climate itself he regards a guarantee for its popularity as a residence place, and for a permanent home it offers advantages rarely found elsewhere.

Aside from his many other business relations, Mr. Turnley is vice-president for Tennessee of the National Real Estate Association, and president of the Tennessee Association, and vice-president of the Chattanooga Association, and is a member of the Tennessee Association of Immigration. Mr. Turnley is a man of rare business tact and qualifications, and whatever he engages in, or seriously interests himself in, prospers. Socially, he is a man of fine qualities, and is as popular as in business circles.



Mr. N. LODOR, secretary of Jones & Company's Railway, Mining and Mill System, of Chattanooga, is a na-

tive of Dallas county, Alabama, where he spent his early life, coming to Chattanooga in company of his parents. He received his education in the schools of Chattanooga and Knoxville. After completing his school life he entered the employ of Messrs. Jones & Bell as clerk, and remained in their employ until the organization of the Jones Company in July, 1891, when he was made secretary of the company. This company does an extensive business throughout all the Southern States, including Virginia and West Virginia. Mr. Lodor is essentially a social man, and aside from his occupation he finds in society his best recreation and rest. He is a member of a number of fraternities, among which are the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Elks. He has the rare and exceedingly happy faculty of getting much out of life. In business, he has been eminently successful.



Mr. A. E. TUCKER, of the firm of Lowe & Tucker, general supply agents, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, also president of the Chattanooga Paint Company, is a native of Lansing, Michigan, and his parents were also natives of the same State. Mr. Tucker received his education in the excellent schools of the "Wolverine" State, and came to Chattanooga in

1880 and engaged in the lumber trade for himself, but at the end of the first year he sold the business to Messrs. Morris & Woodward, after which he traveled for the space of one year. In 1883 he bought an interest with Mr. Lowe, and the firm name became Lowe & Tucker, and their trade in railway supplies extends all over the South. In 1884, in company with Mr. Lowe and others, the Chattanooga Paint Company was organized, which manufactures roofing and metallic paints, making an average of twenty tons per day. This paint is most emphatically a Tennessee product, as all of the ingredients required in the manufacture of it are obtained in the State. The product is sold in nearly every State in the Union, both East and West.

Mr. Tucker is a prosperous business man, and holds an enviable place in the circles of trade and commerce. Politics has never seriously interested him, and only a passing attention has been given to it. His legitimate calling has demanded the greater portion of his time, and he has been abundantly rewarded by making it his first and foremost interest.



Mr. JOHN D. TROUT, general contractor and stone worker, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was born in Pennsylvania, and his early life was passed

in this State; he was educated in the schools of the section in which he lived. He learned the trade of stone-cutting, and followed it in Pennsylvania until he was twenty-four years of age, when he went to Montana for one year, and also spent one year on the Union Pacific Railroad, in bridge building. In 1869 he went to Arkansas and Texas, and spent the time in those States until 1874, at which time he went to Kentucky and connected himself with the C. & S. R. R., and remained with them until 1879. In 1880 he came to Chattanooga, and engaged in contracting and building, and has ever since followed the business. Mr. Trout has worked large quantities of Tennessee marble, and has found it a superior grade.

Our subject is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also of the Masonic order and of the Shrine. He is highly respected by all who know him, as a man of sterling integrity and genuine worth.



J. B. NEELY, Esq., the senior member of the firm of Neely & Smith, building contractors of Chattanooga, is a native of Virginia, or what is now known as West Virginia. He spent his early life in his native State, and at the breaking out of the war joined the Confederate army, and was with the Army of West Virginia dur-

ing the entire war. After the close he located at Knoxville, Tennessee, and followed contracting from that point for some years as a railroad builder, and was connected with the Cincinnati Southern road, and constructed it into Chattanooga. Mr. Neely also built a large portion of the Nickel Plate Railroad, in Ohio, and from this State he moved South, and was for some years engaged in the construction of lines on the Mississippi river, in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. In 1877 Mr. Neely came to Chattanooga, and has made his home here since that time, doing a general constructing business from that point. In the year 1876 he founded the Dixie Powder Company, the first enterprise of the kind in the South. He was connected with this company until it was dissolved in 1891. He has also been interested in the Cumberland Coal and Oil Company, which has developed the coal and oil lands of East Tennessee perhaps more than any other company which has operated here. Aside from this, he is interested in a number of other enterprises in and about the city of Chattanooga. He is a born railroad man, and as such has made a complete success of his life. This business, or calling, perhaps more than the average occupation, develops sagacity and alertness to an unusual degree, qualities brought into constant play. Financially, Mr.

Neely has been successful. With the best of life before him, his means are ample and sufficient for the necessities and elegancies.



Mr. P. H. BRAUNER, jr., secretary and treasurer of the Ross-Meehan Brake-Shoe Company, Chattanooga, is a native of Maryland, and was born near Mount Vernon in 1858. His parents were also natives of the same State. Mr. Brauner, the father of the subject of this sketch, moved to Tennessee in 1871, and located at Chattanooga, where he began the practice of law, and still continues in the profession. Our subject received his literary training in the schools of Chattanooga and of Kentucky, graduating in 1878. After receiving his degree he returned to Chattanooga and read law for two years, and later became a member of the firm of C. A. Moross & Co., remaining in this connection five years. In the year 1889 he assisted in the organization of the company of which he is now secretary and treasurer, having held these offices since the time of its organization. This company employs in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty men, and their trade extends over the Western, Central and Southern States. The firm is well known as one of the thoroughly solid and substantial ones of the city of Chatta-

nooga, and is a landmark of enterprise and energy. Personally, Mr. Brauner has been very successful in business, and possesses an acknowledged ability and genius for trade. Politics have not been in his line of occupation, and consequently he has never given any attention to it, nor has he on any occasion sought public office or favor.



Mr. L. M. CLARK, senior member of the firm of Aull & Clark, wholesale candy and cracker dealers, of Chattanooga, is a native of Hamilton county, and was educated in the home schools. His early life was spent in farming, but after the war broke out, February 24, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 5th Tennessee Infantry, Union army. He served with this regiment until May 14, 1865, and was in the battle of Chickamauga, and all of the other engagements around Atlanta. He was a brave soldier and entered the army from a locality where there was no discount on valor or patriotism.

At the close of the war he came to Chattanooga, and entered the employ of the Government, as clerk in the post-office, and remained here until the year 1874, at which time he was elected clerk of the County Court, and filled this position for twenty years, the length of the time he served

fully testifying as to his competency and efficiency. Before this he was interested with Mr. A. A. Aull in business, but when in the county clerk's office devoted his entire time to his official duties. He has always taken an active part in political matters, and has been a recognized leader of the Republican party.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a Freemason. In business he has been successful, and is justly regarded as one of the solid men of Chattanooga.

Mr. Clark was wounded while in the army, and his patriotism was of a kind that left no doubt as to its genuineness. In order to enlist in the Union army he was compelled to run away from home, and in making his escape was fired upon by the Confederate cavalry stationed at this point. While in his effort to get away he lost his shoes and traveled three days in the snow barefoot before he reached the Union lines. Greater love a man cannot know than to lay down his life for his country, and to offer it none but a brave and gallant man can do.



Mr. J. E. BACON, the subject of this sketch, is a native of New York State, was born in Brooklyn and spent his

early life in that State. For a number of years he was manager of the Ingersoll Manufacturing Company, of Stamford, Connecticut, resigning that position to accept that of traveling agent for the Sargeant Drill Company, of the "Empire" State, and during that time he was sent to Birmingham, Alabama, and was so well pleased with the South that he made arrangements to locate there.

In the year 1891 Mr. Bacon came to Chattanooga and organized the Metal Company, of which he is at the present time secretary and treasurer, and general manager of the machinery department. This company has a large per cent. of Northern capital invested, and is doing one of the finest businesses of the kind in the country. Mr. Bacon has charge of the foundry and superintends the production of all metal. His connection with the James Company dates to September 22, 1891. Besides this, Mr. Bacon has a number of other interests in Chattanooga, and may be regarded, in every sense of the word, as a thorough man of trade. The products of the metal works are sold in all parts of the United States and Canada, and the house is rapidly enlarging its bounds. The product of the company is in general use, and when once known, finds practical favor:

Mr. Bacon has been peculiarly successful in business, and has a natural

adaptation which makes work a pleasure rather than a task. The city of his choice and adoption holds a high place in his admiration and esteem.



Mr. GEORGE THOMAS FRY, a leading attorney of Chattanooga, was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, March 13, 1843. His ancestors on his father's side were from Virginia. His father, Henry Fry, was a son of James Fry, a revolutionary soldier, holding the rank of major, and his great-great-grandfather came from England to Virginia in early colonial days. His fifth ancestor was a Swiss, Sir John Fry. The father of our subject came to Tennessee in the year or about 1797. His mother's maiden name was Peck, and her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at the battle of New Orleans. Those who are now living of the once numerous Peck family are residents of East Tennessee. Among the number were several lawyers of distinguished ability, the most prominent, perhaps, being Judge Jacob Peck, who served on the Supreme Bench of the State from 1821 until 1837. He was the father of five sons, three of whom served in the Confederate army. William attained the rank of major general, and died in 1870; Wiley attained the rank of colonel, and died in 1869; Adam, the

third son who entered the army, was first lieutenant, and was killed at Piedmont.

Our subject, Mr. George Thomas Fry, entered the Confederate army at the age of eighteen years (May, 1861), as First Lieutenant of Company C, 37th Tennessee, commanded by Colonel Carroll. In 1862 he was appointed to the rank of captain, and commanded Company H of the same regiment, receiving his promotion from President Jefferson Davis. At that time he was the youngest in the service, and he is the only one ever having been appointed by Mr. Davis. He was in all of the battles of the Western army, among them the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. After the last-named battle he returned to Georgia (March 12, 1864), obtaining leave of absence for thirty days, went to Virginia and was married on April 4 of the same year to Miss Mary A. Cooley, and after a honeymoon of four days, returned to Dalton, Georgia, and took part in the campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro. At the last-named place he was wounded and left on the battle-ground for dead. After this battle he was given command of the 7th Confederate regiment, with the rank of colonel, holding this rank until the close of the war. Returning to civil life, he lived in Virginia for sometime, where he studied law with Judge Andrew S. Fulton, and

was admitted to the bar of Virginia in July, 1866, and entered immediately into an active and successful practice. On account of failing health he was compelled to remove to Atlanta, Georgia, in which city he practiced until 1890. While in Georgia he served in the lower house two terms, and was quite active in politics, always being an ardent Democrat. For three years he was connected with the railroad from Savannah to Atlanta as general manager and president. Colonel Fry remained in Atlanta until 1890, when he came to Chattanooga, and has followed his profession here ever since with marked and unusual success. He has never taken any great interest in politics, but his views have no uncertainty or vagueness about them. As a K. of P., a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Order of Red Men, the Colonel finds social life and recreation.



WILLIAM E. BASKETTE, former president of the Third National Bank of Chattanooga, was born June 9, 1847, in Rutherford county, near Murfreesborough, Tennessee. His father, Dr. W. F. Baskette, was a native of Virginia, but removed to Tennessee in the year 1837, and located at Murfreesborough, where he followed the profession of medicine for forty years.

Our subject spent the early years

of his life in that place and received his schooling there. When the war broke out he was compelled to find employment, and secured a clerkship, which he retained for several years. In 1869 he took the initial step in the calling which proved subsequently to be his life-work. A banking house entrusted him with the position of collector, which he satisfactorily filled. The following year, 1870, Miss Lizzie Reed, of Murfreesborough, daughter of W. H. Reed, of that place, became his wife.

In 1881, foreseeing the future of Chattanooga as a business center, he removed there, and in connection with several prominent capitalists, organized the Third National Bank, of which he was made cashier. In 1889 a change in the officers of the bank occurred and he was elected president. Mr. Baskette has been the leading spirit in several enterprises affecting the city's finances, and Chattanooga owes much of her recent development to him. He assisted in the organization of the Chattanooga Stove Company, and was made president of the same. He is a stockholder in a number of other industries, and is a thoroughly live man of business.

While at any time in his career he could easily have won political preferment, he has steadily refused to allow his name to be used, or to solicit patronage in this field. The interests of business which have been entrusted

to his care have been sacredly guarded, regardless of all allurements in other directions.

He is a member of the Knights of Honor, of which he held the position of Director of the State and Representative to the Supreme Lodge. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Baskette is a peculiarly busy man, and this brief sketch cannot well or fittingly be closed without mentioning his connection with the Columbus City, Birmingham and Louisville Railroad, of which he is president. In 1891 he resigned his position in the bank to accept this place.

Chattanooga has a host of enterprising and energetic men, but there are few who are held in such high esteem by the community at large as Mr. Baskette. Prominent in every move that tends to benefit his home city, he is honored and respected by rich and poor alike. In business and social circles, he is at once recognized as a man of great ability and unflinching moral purpose.



CHARLES E. JAMES was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., forty-one years ago. He became active in the business of the city before he reached his majority. Later he was superintendent of the construction of the Chatta-

nooga Gas-Light Company, and operated the works several years, along in the seventies. He was interested in building water-works for Montgomery, Alabama, and gas-works for Fargo, North Dakota—all this prior to 1876. He has for many years been one of the most extensive of Southern dealers in iron, iron-pipe, machinists' and miners' supplies, and enginery for railway and stationary uses. In 1885-'87 he built the Belt (or Union) Railway at Chattanooga, with a mileage of forty-four miles, which became a prime force in the city's development. He is largely interested in city and suburban real estate. He was the prime mover in the construction of the Chattanooga Southern Railway between Chattanooga and Gadsden, Ala., ninety-three miles. This line is destined to become a member of a new railway system of large extent, and one that will become very profitable.

Mr. James has handled many millions of money in his various enterprises, and done this with rare skill and good judgment. He is one of the coming men of the South, if he has not already "come."

In person, Mr. James is slight and pale, one of the most reticent of all our industrial life—one who keeps his plans to himself—is rapid in execution; never caught napping—a typically successful American and gentleman.

Dr. R. P. JOHNSTON.—The subject of this paper is the founder of the Dr. Johnston Southern Sanatorium, on Missionary ridge battle-ground. The Doctor is a native of Ohio, and was born in Stark county, one of the famous farming counties of the State. His parents were residents of the eastern part of Ohio, as were his ancestors for a number of generations. Our subject was educated in the schools of the Western Reserve, and took a finishing course at the Mount Union College. After graduating he began the study of medicine at once, and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in the year 1861. In the following year he entered the service of the Federal army, as Assistant Surgeon of the 104th Ohio, commanded by Col. J. W. Reily, and served during the entire war in the capacity of surgeon. At the close of the Rebellion he began the practice of medicine at Alliance, Ohio, and followed it there for eleven years, and then went to Canton, Ohio, and became surgeon for the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroads, and remained here seventeen years, when he came to Chattanooga, and practiced for some little time. In January, 1892, he established the Sanatorium which, since opening, has been very successful.

He is a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, and also of the

American Medical Association, and of the Chattanooga Medical Society. Socially he is a Mason and a Knight Templar.

Dr. Johnston is a very popular man in Chattanooga. He is a gentleman in every particular, and deservedly stands high in the esteem of all who know him. As a practitioner he has been very successful, and stands at the head of his profession in the State.

Prof. A. G. BARRETT, general superintendent of the city schools of Chattanooga, is a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and was educated in the excellent schools of the Western Reserve, taking, as a conclusion to his collegiate days, a course in the University of Rochester, New York. Before this he had taught some, and had been in the insurance business at Erie, Pennsylvania. He attended the well-known Bryant & Stratton Business College one year, at the branch house in Detroit, and in the year 1871 came to Tennessee and accepted the chair of mathematics and history in one of the most distinguished colleges in the State, and ably filled this position for the long period of seventeen years. In the year 1889 the Professor came to Chattanooga and accepted the principalship of the High Schools, and in July, 1890, was elected general superintend-

ent of the schools. Aside from his school duties, he has found some time for transactions of a business nature, and at the present time is president of the Knoxville Mining and Manufacturing Company, which controls a large section of land in Tennessee. The Professor has also invested in property in Chattanooga, his permanent home. He is an able and brilliant writer, and has written much on the progress of education in the South. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has ever been an active worker in the society. As a well deserved recognition of his worth and services as an educator, the degree of L.L.D. was bestowed upon him by the South-Western University, and he has been recently given the title of Ph.D.

It is to such men that the moral and educational growth of a country is due, and the nearest that an approximation of their worth and services can be arrived at is to attempt to appreciate and realize the condition of a country deprived of such men and such influences. With a school-master in the midst of a people, a place is safe. They are the bulwarks of advancement and civilization.

Mr. R. B. HILLAS, one of Chattanooga's prominent business men, is the subject of this biography, the material of which has been furnished

us at our solicitation. He is a native of the "Green Mountain" State, but moved to Michigan when a boy and located at Detroit, and remained there until the year 1857, when he went to Chicago and resided in that city until 1867, with the exception of the time he served in the army, when he was a member of Company A, 19th Illinois. He was afterwards transferred to Company G, Garrison Battalion, Indiana, as captain, and was in the army of the Cumberland, and was in the majority of the battles around Chattanooga. Among them, Missionary ridge, Chickamauga, Stone river, and kindred important engagements. After the close of the war Captain Hillas went to Chicago and remained there for sometime, and later moved into Iowa and engaged in business. In the year 1884 he became interested in Chattanooga, and purchased a large amount of property

here, and in 1886 assisted in the organization of the City Savings Bank, and was the first president of the same, which position he held for one year. Captain Hillas is also largely interested in the Howard Hydraulic Cement Company, at Cement, Georgia. In 1888 he removed to Chattanooga, and is now interested in various enterprises of the place. He is a member of the Board of Education, and is, at the present time, president of the Southern Brownstone Company, which is developing a large quarry in South Tennessee and North Georgia, and bids fair to be one of the best industries in the South. He has been very successful in business, and is a man of energy and good business qualities, and is highly respected by all who know him. He is a member of the G. A. R. Encampment, and is appreciated here for his zealous work and activity.



CHAPTER IX.

BRADLEY COUNTY AND THE TOWN OF CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.

By R. M. EDWARDS.

Having been requested to write something about the early settlement of Bradley county and the pretty little city of Cleveland, the county seat of justice, I approach the task with reluctant and trembling hands, and a certain amount of nervous tension, caused by the reflection that I am looking back over the graves of hundreds of well remembered friends, whose kindly greetings will no longer cheer me on life's weary road. With such feelings the writer cannot promise a very entertaining narrative, or one that will excite any but a local interest.

The writer has always maintained that apologies did not improve a bad dinner, much less will they improve or add zest to a poorly told story. So to the story:

Bradley county is the central county of the Ocoee district, which was ceded to the United States by a treaty, executed at a place called the Council Ground, near the State line, twelve miles south of Cleveland, on the 23d day of May, 1836. The county is bounded on the east by Polk county, south by the Georgia

line, west by the counties of Meigs and James, and north by the Hiwassee river. It is about twenty-five miles from north to south, and about twenty-two miles wide. From east to west there is a succession of valleys and ridges, with a general direction of north 20° east and south 20° west, extending entirely through the county. There is on the east side Chestuee creek, running north into the Hiwassee river; then a line of ridges called the Red Hills; then the Chatata Valley and creek of same name, extending in same general direction, the creek emptying into the Hiwassee about three miles east of Charleston.

The Chatata Valley is one of the finest bodies of land in lower East Tennessee. The next is the Walker Valley, extending from near Cleveland to the Hiwassee river. This is also a fine body of land, and many of the leading farmers of the county live in it. The original settlers of this Walker Valley, as now remembered, were the Atkinsons, William Berr, Thomas McCarty, Ezekiel Spriggs, A. H. Wilson, Na-

thaniel Hays, Isaac Day, Esq., Robert Morrison, Thos. Eldridge, Adam Thomas, Matthew Houston, John Henderson, James Lauderdale, Frank Kincannon, Robert M. Swan and William Grant, all of whom were first-class citizens.

All of the waters of Walker Valley run west into Mouse creek, which rises one and a half miles south of Cleveland and runs northeast through a very fertile valley to the Hiwassee river. Candy's creek lies still further west, and is the largest and most important creek in the county. Rising in the extreme southwest corner of the county, it runs northeast the entire length of the county, receiving the waters of Black Fox, Hare's creek, Prospect, Bigby's creek, and various smaller streams, and finally enters the Hiwassee ten miles west of Charleston.

In the southeast portion of the county are three principal streams, to-wit, Coahulla creek, Sugar creek and Mill creek, all of which flow southward into the Conasauga river, in Georgia, and thence into the Coosa river.

When the white folks came to the county in 1835-'36, the virgin forest was almost unbroken, save a few small patches the Indians had cleared in the richest spots.

The custom of the Indians was to annually burn the leaves, which kept down the young growth, hence, the

bushes being kept down, grass grew luxuriantly, and the entire country had more the appearance of a well-kept park than a forest.

Along its beautiful valleys a deer might be seen a mile or more distant, and a person could ride or drive in all directions. No wonder the Indians objected to the treaty which gave all these beautiful lands to the white race, and compelled them to seek a new home in the far-off West.

There is a range of hills east of the Chatata Valley called the Red Hills, which are peculiarly rich, and produce all the cereals, equal in many places to the best river lands. There is also in the southeast part of the county a valley called the Red Hill Valley, bounded on the east by a range of hills of the same character, very productive, and having in many places large deposits of iron ore, which is supposed to give color to the soil. A rich vein of lead ore runs from the southwest to near the northeast corner of the county, which has been opened and profitably worked at different times. The first opening was during the war, on the John Hambright farm, three miles southeast of Charleston, in the Chatata Valley. Large quantities of lead were taken out to supply the Confederate army, but when the war ended the works were abandoned. Recently, however, a vein supposed to be the same vein, has been opened six miles

southwest from Cleveland, in the Blue Spring Valley, and is now being successfully worked by a company from Chattanooga, Tennessee. Marble of superior quality is found in inexhaustible quantities in different parts of the county.

A very superior quality of iron ore is found in various parts of the county, and especially in the White Oak mountain, the western boundary of the county, where it exists in quantities sufficient to supply all the furnaces of the south for a century. This is a fair statement of the topography of and capabilities of the county when the white man took it in 1836.

A question is often asked, and as the years go by and the old men who first settled here have passed away, will be oftener asked, Who and what sort of people were these Indians—the Cherokees—who ceded to the whites this goodly land? They were a noble race of men and women. They had been on terms of friendship with the whites for many years. Many of their old men had served under Jackson in the Creek war, acting as spies and runners, giving information of the acts and doings of the enemy. They had an exalted opinion of General Jackson, and esteemed him as the greatest warrior living, and it is a matter of doubt if they could have been induced to make the treaty of May 23, 1836, by any other man than

Jackson. It will be remembered that Jackson was then the President of the United States, and it has been said that the treaty then made was the only one ever faithfully observed by the whites. They had a written constitution and code of laws. The constitution was established at New Echota, near Cassville, Georgia, in July, 1827. This document is quite a creditable affair, and will compare favorably with the constitutions of our States.

In order to show the boundary of territory ceded by that treaty, I here insert the first article of their constitution as it appears in their code of laws, viz.:

"Article I., Section 1. The boundaries of this nation, embracing the lands solemnly guaranteed and reserved forever to the Cherokee Nation by the treaties concluded with the United States, are as follows, and shall forever hereafter remain unalterably the same, to-wit:

"Beginning on the north bank of Tennessee river at the upper part of the Chickasaw old field; thence along the main channel of said river, including all the islands therein to the north of the Hiwassee river; thence up the main channel of said river, including islands to the first hill, which closes in on said river about two miles above Hiwassee Old Town; thence along the ridge which divides the waters of the Hiwassee and Little

Tellico, to the Tennessee river at Tal-lassee; thence along the main channel, including islands to the junction of the Cowee and Nantayalee; thence along the ridge in the fork of the said river to the top of the Blue Ridge; thence along the Blue Ridge to the Unicoy turnpike road; thence by a straight line to the main source of the Chestatee; thence along its main channel, including islands to the Chatahoochee; thence down the same to the Creek boundary at Buzzard Roost; thence along the boundary which separates this and the Creek Nation to a point on the Coosa river opposite the mouth of Will's creek; thence down along the south bank of the same to a point opposite to Fort Strother; thence up the river to the mouth of Will's creek; thence up along the east bank of said creek to the west branch thereof, and up the same to its source, and thence along the ridge which separates the Tombecce and Tennessee waters to a point on the top of said ridge; thence due north to Camp Coffee on the Tennessee river, which is opposite to the Chickasaw island; thence to the place of beginning."

The above section is copied from the Cherokee Code of Laws, to show the extent and boundary of territory ceded to the whites by the treaty of May 23, 1836.

It will be seen that it covers and includes in its boundary the heart of

the mineral region of Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama; in fact it embraces in its boundary the most extensive body of mineral land in all the South—the gold mines of Coker creek, and copper mines of Polk county in Tennessee, and the immense mineral region of Cherokee county, North Carolina; the gold regions of North Georgia, and all the rich coal mines of Georgia and Alabama. When properly developed it will be the richest portion of the whole South.

The names of the delegates who drafted the aforesaid constitution, which defines the aforesaid boundary, were as follows: John Ross, president of convention, John Baldridge, George Lowry, John Brown, Edward Gunter, John Martin, Joseph Vann Kelecholle, Lewis Ross, Thomas Foreman, Hair Conned, James Daniel, John Duncan, Joseph Vann, Thomas Petitt, John Beamer Ooclenota, Wm. Bowling, John Timson Situwakee, Richard Walker. A. McCoy, secretary to convention.

Many of the above-named delegates the writer knew in 1836-'37, when they were being collected together at Charleston, then known as the "Cherokee Agency." John Ross, principal chief, lived about four miles south of Chattanooga, then known as Ross's Landing. Lewis Ross was a rich merchant, living at the Agency, now Charleston, Ten-

nessee. The Foremans were half-breeds, living in Chatata Valley. Arch Foreman was sheriff.

The writer also remembers old John Watts, who lived on the Cates farm, also Corn Tassel, Acorn, Deer-in-the-Waters, and spent many days hunting with their boys. Bushyhead lived where Wm. Cates recently lived, two miles north of Cleveland, on the lands now known as the county farm. Andrew Taylor lived in a large commodious log house, that for many years stood immediately in the rear of the brick store-house now occupied by Heartsell, in Cleveland.

There is a large spring one mile northeast of Cleveland, on John H. Craigmire's land, formerly known as the Thompson land. On the rising ground a hundred yards east of that spring stood the court-house of the Cherokees. In 1835, Judge Martin, from Spring Place, held court there. An Indian was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, for the killing of another Indian, in the gap of the mountain on Hiwassee river. The judge sentenced him to be hung, and the sentence was carried into effect in the hollow just east of the court-house the next day. Another Indian was convicted of horse-stealing. The sheriff let the prisoner go home, promising to return next day. The sheriff (Arch. Foreman) appeared next morning with ten good hickory withes. The de-

fendant, accompanied by his father and mother, was there on time. The sheriff stripped him to the waist, bent him over a log, and hit him five licks with each of the withes, bringing the blood every lick. He then washed off the blood with salt and whiskey, put his shirt on and sent him home with his father and mother. William Kerr, who died on Candy's creek two or three years ago, was in attendance on the court as a guard of the murderer, related the facts to the writer. This was the last court ever held there.

At the time the writer came to the Nation the whites were rapidly moving in. This was in October, 1835. The Indians were divided into factions on the subject of ceding their lands. John Ross, who had been principal chief from October 26, 1819, to that date, headed the faction opposing the sale, and Ridge headed the opposition faction. The Ross and Ridge parties became very hostile to each other, which resulted in many tragedies. Jack Walker was an active partisan of Ridge, favoring the treaty. He was quite wealthy and owned a splendid farm three miles northeast of Cleveland, on the road to Charleston, now owned by J. P. Lea. Jack Walker's activity in favor of the treaty, aroused great hostility towards him among the Ross party. So great was the animosity towards him that sometime in 1836 a man by the name

of Springston shot him, from ambush, eight miles south of Cleveland, as he was returning from Spring Place, Georgia. Although mortally wounded by a ball through his body, he rode home, eleven miles, but died a few days after. The hewed log house where Jack Walker lived is still standing and occupied by J. P. Lea's tenants.

The Cherokee nation of Indians were peculiarly situated. They were divided, and known and styled the Eastern and Western tribes. In 1819 they had ceded to the United States Government all that territory between the Hiwassee and Tennessee rivers except the mountains, and nearly all the Indians living in that boundary were removed to Arkansas. These were designated as the Western Cherokees, while those who remained in the Ocoee purchase or district were called the Eastern Cherokees. Many of these desired to go West and unite with their Western brethren and thus solidify their forces and form a more compact nation. As before stated, John Ridge headed this wing, while John Ross headed the opposition.

H. B. Hanniger, now living at Charleston, Tennessee, says he was employed by Lewis Ross, who had the contract for removal of the Cherokees, and went with the division encamped at Charleston to the Nation in Arkansas. He was a sort of sub-agent under Lewis Ross. There were

two detachments, all removed in wagons by land. There was about a thousand in each detachment, and moved about a week apart. They left in the autumn of 1838, and arrived in Arkansas in March, 1839.

The principal signers of the treaty were John Ridge and his father, Jack Walker, Boudinot and Sam Bell. Jack Walker was killed before they left here, and the two Ridges and Boudinot after removal. Sam Bell escaped.

Before the removal of the Cherokees a man by the name of Curry was their agent at Charleston, then called the "Cherokee Agency." Gen. Winfield Scott had his headquarters there, and a few companies of United States Regular soldiers were stationed east of Lewis Ross's house, since known as the Barrett House, where Simeon S. Barrett lived till his death, some eight or ten years ago. General Wool was also in command of troops, most of which were volunteer cavalry called out by Governor Newton Cannon to assist in gathering up the Indians. A large camp was established about a mile below the agency, on the lands lately owned by John G. Carter, to which the Indians were all sent as they came in preparatory to removal West. John Ross, principal chief, came and gave personal supervision over the matter. P. M. Craigmiles, from Greeneville, Tenn., was then a young man of fair education, quick

with the pen, and, through the recommendation of friends, was employed as John Ross's private secretary until after the removal, and accompanied Ross to Washington City and assisted in the settlement with the Government. He afterwards returned to Greeneville, went into the mercantile business, married a Miss Caroline F. Vance, and removed to Dalton, Ga., in 1848, where he continued the mercantile business till 1854, when he removed to Cleveland, Tenn., where he finally established his home, and died about 1875.

In 1836, quite a large population having moved in the Nation, preparation was made to organize a county. County officers were elected April 2, 1836, and on the first Monday in May, 1836, the first county court was held, which ordered an election for a county site, and put two places in nomination for it, to-wit, Andy Taylor's and Deer-in-the-Waters'. Taylor's place was elected and named Cleveland. Why the county was named Bradley the writer does not know, but he is informed by Col. J. C. Tipton that Cleveland was named in honor of Gen. John Cleveland, of Revolutionary fame, to whom all the Cleveland families in East Tennessee are distantly related, and also President Grover Cleveland, of New York.

The first circuit court in Bradley county met and organized May 30,

1836, under Judge Charles F. Keith, who approved the bonds of William Carter, sheriff; Henry Price, circuit clerk; John H. Robertson, county court clerk; James Lauderdale, trustee; and Frank Kincannon, register. George W. Rowles and Monroe Campbell were sworn in as practicing attorneys, a grand jury was impaneled, and perhaps a few indictments found, but no cases were tried, as none were previously instituted. A chancery court was not established till 1840.

In October our Legislature passed the act to survey the lands of the Ocoee District, and the survey was commenced in the spring of 1837 under Col. John B. Tipton, surveyor general, and his deputies, John C. Kennedy, Col. J. C. Tipton, Thomas H. Calloway, J. F. Cleveland, John Hannah and James McKarny.

In 1837 the Legislature passed an act providing for the establishment of an entry-taker's office at Cleveland, to be opened on the first Monday in November, 1838. The Hon. Luke Lea, from Knox county, was elected entry-taker, and Dr. P. J. R. Edwards was elected register of the district. Dr. Edwards was living at that time in Chatata Valley, and the writer, then a lad of thirteen years, was living with him, and in October he moved into a double log cabin between the two creeks just beyond the town line west of town. Hon. Luke Lea built and moved into the house now

standing on the northwest corner of the lot now owned and occupied by John T. Johnston. Bradley county, at that time, included very nearly all of Polk county, which was not organized till about 1845.

In 1839 James K. Polk was elected Governor over Newton Cannon, the then Governor, and the territory east of the great stock-road through the Nation was organized and named in honor of the successful candidate, Polk.

All the lands included in the purchase in Tennessee were subject to entry at the land office in Cleveland. It was called the Ocoee District, and all grants issued and deeds of conveyance so designate its location.

The boundary of the Ocoee District is about as follows: Beginning at Tallassee, on the little Tennessee river; thence up said river to the North Carolina line; thence southwardly with said line to the Georgia line; thence due west with the Georgia and Alabama line to the Tennessee river, near Bridgeport, in Alabama; thence up said river to the mouth of the Hiwassee river; thence up said river to the mountain; thence northeast with the division of the waters of the Hiwassee and Tellico to the beginning on Little Tennessee river.

All the lands within the above boundary were subject to entry, as

before stated, at the office situated on South street opposite the courthouse. Luke Lea, the entry-taker, had three sons who assisted him in his office, to-wit, J. A. Lea, usually called Armstrong Lea, Francis Lea and William Park Lea, all of whom have been dead many years. He had one other son, John M. Lea, who now resides in Nashville, Tennessee, and has been for many years a prominent man in the affairs of the State; is a lawyer by profession, and has served as judge of the courts.

At the opening of the land office on the first Monday in November, 1838, Cleveland was a lively little village of about three or four hundred inhabitants. The principal business houses consisted of four or five stores, a couple of groceries, or doggeries, as they were called then; two blacksmith shops; one was situated on the northwest corner of the lot owned by W. S. Tipton, and was owned by Sam. and Dan. McJuukin. Hiram Pendergrass for a number of years carried on a shop south of the town branch, on Lea street. Dr. P. J. G. Lea had the principal dry-goods establishment in the town, on the corner of South and Lea streets, adjoining the land office. John G. Carter and Russell Bates were his clerks. Dr. Lea was a very estimable gentleman, universally respected for his honesty and integrity, and against

whom the writer never heard an expression derogatory or in the least reflecting on his character.

As a fair description of the town in 1838, the writer here begs leave to insert an article he wrote at the instance of W. S. Tipton, the editor and proprietor of the *Cleveland Herald*, which he published in his issue of December 23, 1886:

OUR TOWN IN 1838—RECOLLECTIONS OF
AN OLD CITIZEN OF CLEVELAND.

"In October, 1838, the writer, then a fourteen-year-old boy, came to Cleveland with Dr. Edwards' family, of a wife and one child. We moved into a double log house, about half-way between the two creeks west of town.

"Josiah Johnston and family then lived where Emmett Johnston now lives, a half-mile west of the town. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, James M., E. F., W. B., Nancy Ann Walker and Robert Emmett Johnston. The sad thought will intrude—Emmett alone remains.

"Our first and nearest neighbor was Mr. McGhee's family, consisting of the old gentleman and his lady, James and William, Rebecca and two other sisters. Of these Jim McGhee, as everybody calls him, alone remains.

"Coming on to town, the first house was the Presbyterian Church, stand near the Hacker House, and a frame

school-house fifty yards south of it. Abijah Aikin lived where Mrs. Ford now lives. The next house was a blacksmith shop, on northwest corner of W. S. Tipton's lot, where Dan. McJunkin and his father followed their trade. Next was Jesse Poe's tavern, on the right, where W. S. Tipton now lives and runs the *Herald* office. Jesse Poe was a little old man, but his good wife was immense. So far as the tavern was concerned, she was not only "chief cook and bottle-washer," but general manager as well. Her customers always spoke of it as Mrs. Poe's tavern. The old gentleman being a justice of the peace, and of a judicial turn of mind, may have considered the running a tavern as too small a matter to engage his attention. At any rate, Mrs. Poe's tavern was a good hostelry in that day and time. The good old people have long years ago gone to final rest, and the family are scattered and gone.

"Across the street on the present vacant corner, stood a two-story frame building, being the store-house and residence of Dr. P. J. G. Lea, and John G. Carter and Russell Bates, brother of Leroy Bates, were selling goods for him. A little further east, about where Mrs. Young keeps boarding-house, and Hawk & Tipton's tin-shop, was the land office, kept by the Hon. Luke Lea, who had recently been elected to that office.

The Hon. Luke Lea had been a member of Congress, I believe, from the Knoxville district, and being elected entry taker of the Ocoee land district, had moved to Cleveland early in 1828. His family consisted of Hon. John M. Lea, now in Nashville; Armstrong, who died at the National Bridge in Mexico, in 1848; Frank Lea, who died several years ago in this county; Wm. Park Lea, who died many years ago in Missouri, and several daughters yet living—Mrs. Thomas H. Calloway, Mrs. Lavenia Earnest, Mrs. Henniger and one other in St. Louis.

"A little northeast of the public well in southwest corner of the square, stood the old log court-house. Rev. Henry Price was clerk and John H. Payne was his deputy; Frank Kincaannon was register of the county; John H. Robertson, county clerk, and Alex. A. Clingan, sheriff.

"Dr. P. J. R. Edwards was register of the Ocoee district, and kept his office in what is known as the Trewhitt corner, northwest of the square. On the corner where Goodner now lives John G. Glass kept hotel for many years, till R. S. Stuart took his place.

"Baldwin Harle lived in a log house near the corner where the old Johnston store-house stood, in front, where he sold goods. About where the present post-office building now stands Robert Humphrey and L. B. Miller

sold goods several years. John D. Traynor settled on the corner, and built the present store-house and residence where A. Traynor now lives. On the northeast corner of the square where Cate & Walker's brick store-house now stands, Lowry & Watson sold goods in the building now occupied as a residence by D. B. O'Neil. Lowry & Watson did not remain long and the house was occupied by R. M. Swan, Esq., for many years as a store-house and justice of the peace office.

"The court-yard was full of large oak and hickory trees, and all east of that was a swampy glade, full of pine and sweet-gum trees and bushes. Lea street was the main 'big road,' in fact, I think the town was laid off to conform to the 'big road,' as then called, from the Agency at Charleston to Ross's Landing, now somewhat better known as the village of Chattanooga.

"It is known that the lots are not laid off according to the land lines of the district, and hence there are fractional lots on the sides, caused by taking the general direction of the stage road for a base. However, we need not complain of our old-time friend John C. Kennedy, for the fact is the town is well enough laid off, and has grown into about as pretty a shape as any town in the State. All that part of the town southeast of the Ocoee House was thick woodland to the foot of the hill where the Hatcher

House now stands, where was the corner of Joe Donohoo's field, and his little one-story white house stood where Captain Raht's house now stands. In 1839 Thomas Crutchfield, father of Hon. William Crutchfield, of Chattanooga, began the work of building the present court-house and jail, and Oak Grove Academy. In the fall of that year a few persons, Jim Riddle, Tet Poe, Jim Poe, Harry Pitner, John Pitner and a few others got together one night and tore the old court-house down, considering it a disgrace to the rising greatness of the town.

"The writer, in company with Jim and Will McGhee, his usual chums, witnessed the operation. Jim Riddle seemed to be the boss, and directed the work and dispensed the whisky among the crowd, and by the time it was done the entire party was decidedly merry. Their mode of work was to pry up a corner, slip out the next log below and all hands seize and run around with it till the log came loose from the other corner. In this way nearly all the logs were pulled out, and in the morning the roof of the court-house, where Judge Charles Keith and Edward Scott had presided with so much dignity, was flat on the ground, the logs scattered around and its ancient glory forever departed. Many such escapades like this might be narrated if space would allow—such as building high fences across

the street with Bob Start's wood because it encumbered the sidewalk, building a pen around Dan Kenner's store-door with the wood-pile that covered half the street, and other like sanitary efforts of young fellows, in which the writer sometimes took an active part. The idea was to make them leave sidewalks open.

"In the spring of 1839 Hon. Luke Lea built the house now occupied by John T. Johnston, and set out the shade-trees now standing there. John Hardwick, father of C. L. Hardwick, lived nearly opposite the Lea property, and James Mitchell, Esq., lived near where John C. Ramsey now lives.

"John C. Kennedy was the surveyor who laid off the town in lots and numbered them, and made a rough map on paste-board, or on common writing-paper and pasted it on paste-board—I believe the latter. He lived on the lot which Dr. Edwards owned when he died.

"Levi Trehwitt, father of D. C. Trehwitt, lived a number of years where Mr. Templeton now lives, and his boys cultivated a small field south of the house. John H. Robertson lived opposite Mr. Trehwitt, at the foot of the grave-yard hill.

"Hiram Pendergrass lived near the branch on Lea street, and carried on his blacksmith business for a number of years. He made the first buggy ever made in Cleveland, and it was a

model for strength and durability, if not for elegance.

"Capt. William Grant lived on the farm northeast, adjoining town, afterwards owned and occupied by Caswell Lea and family.

"Robert M. Swan, Esq., lived on the small tract west of Charleston road, now known as the Peters place.

"Jacob Brown lived and died in a double log house, recently torn down, in what is now known as 'Mill Row,' between the Cleveland Flouring Mill and Woolen Mills.

"William Samples lived on Ocoee street in what is now known as the Samples property; was a good cabinet workman, and much of his work may yet be found in the county.

"The writer left in September, 1840, and went to Washington county, Virginia, and did not return till October, 1844, when he found the town greatly changed. As now remembered, most of the Hardwick family had gone to Arkansas, where Mr. John Hardwick died, and a part of the family returned to Cleveland sometime afterwards.

"Paschall Carter, so long and favorably known as the 'village blacksmith,' a most perfect type of the honest toiler, lived in the house lately torn down by Mrs. Hartdegen, on Lea street. His shop was on the corner, and many of our children have spent happy hours in the man's shop, watching him make horse-shoes and nails. Alas, he and his shop are gone, and

a more pretentious residence now occupies the place. Of him the poet hath well said:

'High curled the smoke from humble roof with
dawning's earliest bird,
And the tinkle of the anvil, first of the village
sounds was heard;
The bellows-puff, the hammer-beat, the whistle
and the song,
Told steadfastly and merrily, toil rolled the hours
along.'

"Airdley P. Defreese lived on the lot now occupied by John C. Craigmiles, and will be remembered as the harness-maker and saddler. He will be remembered as the hardest man to find in town, as he was always on the go, and it came to be a saying, that if you wanted to find him, just stand still on some public corner and wait and he would soon be around. He raised a large family that have scattered to the West. He, himself, died a few years ago in James county, Tennessee.

"George T. Parker lived many years on the lot south of Spring Lot, the residence having burned down many years ago. He married a Miss Thornberry, who a few weeks ago was buried in the city cemetery. The balance of the Thornberry family went West.

"Henry Walker was the school teacher until in the fall of 1839, he died at John G. Glass's hotel. He was succeeded by James Tedford, who taught for a few years, and then moved to Polk county, and died a

few years ago. A good man, 'most positively.'

"In those days we had no merchant mills, and the citizens did not depend on grocery stores for their meat and flour and vegetables, but bought corn and wheat and sent it to mill, as country people generally did. The writer frequently went to Taylor's mill, on the creek below Mayfield's farm. Mouse creek afforded much more water then than it does now.

"John Osment and William Brown were the fashionable tailors of the town, and kept a shop, I think, on the west side of the square, and made money at their trade.

"Robert Brashears kept a grocery north side of the square, where the market house now is, and sold whiskey at five cents a drink. Whiskey being cheap, we had plenty of fights, and on the court-yard fence was a good place for town boys to get to watch the fights on Saturday evenings and public days.

"But here let us halt. The recollections come trooping along the avenues of memory, and the story of the dead past might lengthen 'till the crack of doom' to no definite purpose. For who now in these degenerate days has time or inclination to read of those old fogies long since dead, or cares to know who first settled here? Whether this hastily written crude jumble of recollections,

dating back forty-eight years, near half a century, shall be interesting or not, yet the writer can well say with pleasure, that the men of whom he has written would compare favorably with the best of this day.

"I have purposely refrained from detailing the fights and quarrels of those times, which were numerous, because they are unpleasant themes.

"There were many who came at a later date than 1838—for instance, J. W. Inman, E. Waterhouse and that courtly old Virginia gentleman, Nathaniel Burgess, and many others I could mention that I have not because of confining my recollections to an earlier date.

"But Dr. G. B. Thompson and family should not be omitted. In 1838 he lived in a frame building near where his present brick house now stands. When I returned in 1844 the brick house had been built and his doctor-shop was on the northeast corner of the lot. Who having seen that lot with its small frame dwelling in 1838 would recognize it now? He, too, has gone to join the innumerable host. And Ben and Charlie, so long the life of the town—where are they? The insatiable West has drawn them away from the scenes of their youth. Jolly boys; may their old age be mellow and happy as their youth was gay.

"There are many who may remember Maj. James Berry and his darling Betsy. For many years he was clerk

and master of the chancery court, and future incumbents of that office may look over his record as a sample of neatness and propriety. Frank Stout and Richard H. Stout, nephews of his wife, were his deputies at different times. Alas! they, too, have long since departed.

"Alas! the story is unending, and produces melancholy reflections that the past is gone—the life that has been lived cannot be lived again; the scenes and actors have all left the stage; the light of loved countenances is gone out forever; and I may well say—

'I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all but him departed.' "

In those days there were no railroads in Tennessee, nor were there any manufacturing establishments, except a cotton mill at Lenoir's, and perhaps one in McMinn county, a few merchant flouring-mills, and quite a number of distilleries, where whiskey was made and hauled in wagons to Georgia, and sold in Macon and Augusta in exchange for sugar and coffee. Bacon and lard were hauled South and sold or exchanged in the same way. Nearly all the dry-goods used in that day were hauled in wagons from Baltimore. The wagons would return loaded with bees-wax and feathers.

There was, however, in almost every thickly-settled neighborhood, a blacksmith shop where all the wagons, plows, hoes, mattocks, and other farming tools were made; a fashionable tailor shop, where clothes were made according to Philadelphia fashions; a boot and shoe shop; a hatter's shop, where hats were made that would last as long as a whole box of shoddy hats now bought from the stores; good cabinet-workmen were to be found in all the towns and villages that supplied the demands for all kinds of furniture, much of which is still in existence, and will compare favorably with the furniture of this day. There were plenty of wool-carding machines and cotton-gins. The farmers raised sheep in abundance, saved the wool, had it carded into rolls, and the women spun the thread and wove the cloth that made the clothes, the tailor cut them and the women made them, and they fit more neatly than the shoddy ready-made clothing of to-day.

The farmers raised fine crops of cotton as far up as Knoxville, and the boys and girls picked it out and sent it to the cotton-gin to be ginned. The women carded and spun it into thread and wove the domestic used by the family. In this way they were not dependent on the merchant for anything except the dye-stuff with which they dyed the thread, a few pounds

of sugar and coffee for Sunday morning's breakfast, or when company came.

No tariff affected them—in fact, very few ever heard of such a thing as a tariff—and while they thus clothed and fed their families from the products of their farms, they cared little whether the tariff was high or low, or, in fact, whether there was any tariff at all. The surplus products of the farms, horses, mules, cattle and hogs, were driven South and sold, and the proceeds added to the family exchequer, or invested in land. Those were the days of real prosperity and happiness—the people were happy, if the speculator was not.

But a change came. The old Hiwassee Railroad was graded from near the State line to Philadelphia, in Monroe county, where it collapsed in 1839. A new charter was obtained under the name of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company, in 1847, and in 1851 the road was completed from Dalton, Georgia, to Cleveland, and the town began to grow, and our merchants prospered as well as the farmers. In fact, the writer has always regarded the decade from 1850 to 1860 as the halcyon days of the Republic. Our commerce with all nations was uninterrupted, our sails whitened every sea, our flag was hailed with delight in every port, and our ships-of-war were always prompt to demand, and the

thunder of their cannon to enforce, apology for an insult or reparation for a wrong. Under these circumstances Bradley county farmers and Cleveland merchants prospered.

In 1855 a stock company built the steam flouring mill now so successfully run by W. C. Mansfield.

But this state of unexampled prosperity was not permitted to continue.

Unfortunately, the malcontents, who are never satisfied with well enough; the iconoclasts, who have no regard for the peace and good order of society; the fanatical idiots, who believed they could formulate a better plan of salvation than the one wrought out by the Savior himself, were all at work sowing the seeds of discord, which in due time produced its awful results, which, with all its attendant horrors, we will pass by.

The war left our once beautiful country and happy and prosperous population desolate. The armies of both parties had marched and counter-marched through it, and so, when we returned to our homes, the Union man and Confederate alike found desolation. The fences were all burned along the highways, and all stock destroyed, and both Federal and Confederate went to work to build up the waste places. With what success we have been blessed, the facts will show.

Our little city of Cleveland has a population of four thousand inhabi-

tants. During the war our school funds had been squandered, and no schools for some years were established in Cleveland, except subscription schools, and the principal school taught in that way was at the Masonic Female Institute, in the northern part of town. This was managed and controlled by a board of directors appointed by Cleveland Lodge, No. 134, F. and A. M.

The Lodge sold the property to John H. Craigmiles, who has improved it, and has for a number of years run the Female Institute with more or less success. In 1884 the M. E. Church, South, built the Centenary Female College, which is regarded as one of the finest institutions of the kind in the South. Rev. D. D. Sullins, with an able corps of assistants, make it a first-class institution.

About the same time, 1884, the citizens, fired with a kind of educational enthusiasm, erected a twelve thousand dollar school building for the purpose of carrying on a graded high school, which is kept up by a tax levy ten months in the year, having an average attendance of about five hundred. This last school is the pride of the town, as the curriculum embraces enough of the sciences to fit and qualify the young men and ladies for all the ordinary duties and avocations of life.

There are two banks in Cleveland,

to-wit, the First National Bank of Cleveland and the Charleston Bank. The First National Bank of Cleveland was established in 1866, with W. B. Reynolds president, and D. C. McMillin cashier. In 1871 J. E. Raht became president, and served till his death, August 15, 1879. John H. Parker was elected cashier in 1870, and served till 1890, when J. E. Johnston, present cashier, was elected. John H. Craigmiles was elected president on the death of J. E. Raht, and has served ever since.

The Charleston Bank was not established till 1879 or 1880, and in 1886 removed to Cleveland.

Capital stock Cleveland National Bank, \$150,000.

Capital stock Charleston Bank, \$65,000.

T. J. Kuox has been cashier of the Charleston Bank since 1880. W. A. Campbell served as cashier four years, and James M. Kuox was president twelve years, and was succeeded by G. A. Long.

The Cleveland Woolen Mills were organized October 1, 1880, C. L. Hardwick president; Julius Hardwick secretary and treasurer; George L. Hardwick superintendent. It was burned down in July, 1855; rebuilt and was in operation May, 1866. Picker and stock-house burned in August, 1889, and rebuilt immediately.

The Cleveland Woolen Mills have

seventy looms, four sets of cards, forty-eight sewing-machines and one hundred and forty operatives. Their trade extends over all the Southern States. The production is \$125,000 to \$150,000 per annum.

The stove foundry established by J. H. and J. M. Hardwick, now successfully run by J. H. Hardwick, employs fifty to sixty operatives. The trade extends over most of the Southern States.

W. C. Mansfield's flouring-mill produces one hundred and fifty barrels of flour daily by the improved roller process. This mill was built before the war by a stock company, but changed ownership frequently. At one time it was owned by John H. Craigmiles, at another time by Euclid Waterhouse, and finally, about 1871, became the property of W. C. Mansfield, of Marietta, Ga., who has fully renovated it. The roller process has taken the place of French buhrs, with new machinery to correspond.

The sash and blind factory was established by S. W. Marshall & Co. in June, 1887, and in May, 1891, Marshall, Geren & Craigmiles established a general lumber company, and the two companies employ from sixty to seventy-five hands.

The Cleveland Life Mutual Association was organized in April, 1885, and has a large membership in the Southern States, and owns two good business houses on the northeast cor-

ner of the square. P. C. L. Hardwick is President; William H. Toukin secretary and treasurer.

Two tannery establishments are in successful operation by J. B. Fillaur and J. C. Cockreham.

J. T. Johnston and E. C. Tipton are proprietors of a wholesale and retail stove and tinware establishment, and have an extensive trade in the South.

There are nine practicing physicians, twelve attorneys at law, eleven general mercantile establishments, fourteen grocery stores, two millinery establishments, two clothing stores, two tinware shops, three furniture stores and undertaking establishments, three hardware stores, three drug-stores, six butcher shops, one shoe-store, seven licensed saloons, two marble yards, two hotels and three livery stables. The town is very prettily located, has natural drainage, has no stagnant pools to create malaria, has wide streets and a splendid system of sidewalks. There are two Methodist Churches (Northern and Southern), two Presbyterian (old school and Cumberland), one Episcopalian, one Baptist and one Christian Church—all having fair congregations. Many beautiful residences, surrounded by shade-trees and flowers, greatly add to the beauty and adornment of the town, and make it a desirable resort at all seasons. The Southern families come in summer to

escape the excessive heat of their Southern clime; the Northern people come in winter to escape the Alaskan winters of their Northern clime. So it is a happy medium of climate, where the birds of passage, both north and south, do often meet.

The court-house, built in 1839, has lately been torn down and a much more elegant structure is being erected in its place, at a cost of \$30,000.



JOHN H. CRAIGMILES was born in 1825; was the son of Joseph Craigmiles, of Cynthiana county, Kentucky. He had six brothers and four sisters, three brothers and one sister living. Our subject has been identified with the banking business in Cleveland and elsewhere for many years. He is the principal owner of the First National Bank of Cleveland, which he founded in 1866. It has a capital of \$150,000, a surplus of \$60,000, and undivided profits of \$82,000. He founded the Third National Bank of Chattanooga, in which he still has an interest. Is also a stockholder in the Bank of Charleston, in Cleveland, and of the Central Land Company, of Chattanooga. He is one of the most progressive citizens of Cleveland, and has done much towards building up the town, for he has erected several

fine brick business blocks on Court Square. At the breaking out of the war our subject volunteered in the Confederate service, although he was opposed to secession and had voted against it. He was appointed chief commissary agent by Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of War, which responsible position he held all through the war. At the close of the war he was arrested and tried for treason, but was acquitted, and received a special pardon from President Lincoln.

He was married, in 1866, to Miss Adelia Thompson, a daughter of Dr. G. B. Thompson. They had one child, Nina, born October 18, 1871. The little girl was driving out one day with her grandfather, and in crossing the East Tennessee track in Cleveland the buggy was struck by a train and the child killed, while the grandfather escaped. The death of the child was a terrible shock to our subject and his wife, for they idolized her. In memory of this child he built an Episcopal church in Cleveland, and a rectory to it. His wife and child were born on the ground upon which the rectory now stands. Our subject supports (largely) the church at this time. He also built a magnificent mausoleum to the memory of the child. It is built of Italian marble, from Carrara, Italy. Two carloads of this marble were used in the construction of the edifice. It is thirty-

seven feet four inches high, with a spire also of marble. The walls are four feet thick, and it is constructed so as to insure a free circulation of air at all times. It contains six catacombs or shelves for coffins, and a sarcophagus, modelled by Fabia Cotte, an Italian sculptor. The mausoleum cost \$20,000; the pavement \$1,600, and the church, which is wholly separate from the mausoleum, cost \$22,000. The rectory (house for the preacher) cost \$7,000. All this property is deeded to the Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee, during Bishop Quintard's administration, for one dollar consideration. Our subject is an active church member, and a warden in the memorial church that he built.



THOMAS L. CATE, Esq., the subject of the following, is a well known and influential citizen of Cleveland, Tennessee, and his name has long been identified with financial affairs, both at home and abroad. He was born June 3, 1833, in McMinn county, East Tennessee, and comes of an old and respected family. His father, Elijah Cate, was a native of East Tennessee. His mother was a Miss Nellie Davis before marriage, and came of a family well and favorably known throughout the State. Our subject, Thomas L. Cate, was brought up on

his father's farm in McMinn county, together with his five brothers and four sisters, of whom three of the former are dead. In his early years he attended the schools of his county, where he received the rudiments of a thorough English education, which was further advanced by a course of study in a finishing school in Hillsville, Virginia. After leaving school he read law in the office of Mr. William H. Keith, of Athens, Tennessee, gaining thereby a fund of information that has proved invaluable to him in his later career as a financier. Being admitted to the Bar in 1855, he opened an office in Decatur, Tennessee, and practiced for the space of four years, when he removed to a farm in Bradley county, and remained there until 1864, when he settled in Cleveland. In 1880 he entered the banking business at Charleston, Bradley county, and was made president of the bank, in which office he continued for ten years. In May, 1887, Mr. Cate, together with certain other capitalists, believing that there was need of another bank in the city of Chattanooga, which was then in the midst of its wonderful growth, organized the Chattanooga National Bank, with a capital of \$300,000, and our subject was made vice-president of the institution, and being the only officer who was deemed sufficiently familiar with the negotiable paper of East Tennessee to pass upon it, was made credit

man of the bank, all loans being made in accordance with his judgment. It was in this responsible position that those rare qualities of foresight, discrimination and firmness, all characteristic of the born financier, were displayed by our subject, and to such a degree that he never made a loan that was lost in the entire career of his banking business and experience. On April 1, 1891, against the will of the directors, he resigned the presidency of the Bank of Charleston.

Mr. Cate was married January 8, 1860, to Miss Margaret Hall, of Loudon county, Tennessee, and two children have blessed this happy union, but both died in early childhood. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Honor, and both himself and wife are prominent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Cate is a staunch Republican, and the extent of his influence and popularity is such that political honors could have been easily won by him had he chose to have sought them; but he has never cared to enter actively the arena of political life, but has ever been a silent but active worker for his principles and his party, always being on hand when needed, and bringing to bear upon political moves the powers that have made him a success in the business world.

Prof. D. C. ARNOLD.—The subject of this sketch is indissolubly associated with the educational interests of East Tennessee. We speak of Prof. D. C. Arnold, at present superintendent of the public schools of Cleveland, some account of whose life is given in this brief paper. He was born near Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, on December 29, 1848, and his early boyhood life was spent on his father's farm. His father's name was George, and his mother's, before marriage, Miss Sarah McComb. His grandfather, George Arnold, sr., was a Virginian of English ancestry. Young Arnold received the rudiments of his early education in the schools of his native county, and at Fairfield Union Academy. He applied himself very assiduously to study, for which he seemed to have a natural liking, and made very rapid advancement in his books, but at the age of twenty-one years his health, never being of the most robust kind, became impaired and he was compelled to give up school. Too energetic to remain long idle, he began teaching in Fairfield county, and before long was made principal of the Hillyard School, near Columbus, Ohio. This position he resigned to accept that of superintendent of schools at Westerville, Ohio, where his health again failed him, and being advised by his physicians that his ailment was of a bron-

chial nature, which called for a change of climate, the Professor decided to remove to Cleveland, Tennessee, which he accordingly did, and in partnership with a Mr. Brown purchased a fine farm on the outskirts of the town, and prepared to become a tiller of the soil. Engaged in out-door work, his health greatly improved, and at the urgent request of the people of Cleveland he consented to organize the public school, and accepted the position in it of superintendent, which his previous experience amply and happily qualified him to fill. He soon found that the task he had undertaken was no light one, for neither scholars nor teachers were familiar with the discipline of the public school system, which it was deemed advisable to follow. However, he saw that he had excellent material to work with, and with that tact and patience that characterizes the skilled educator, he set about establishing order out of chaos. The first step to be taken was to grade the pupils according to their advancement. This Professor Arnold did by an ingenious method of his own, which was to examine separately all of the children of each of the six wards of the city, taking one ward a day for a week. The children were thus assigned to their teachers, room and grade, and reported to the same without confusion on the following Monday. Professor Arnold's methods have been crowned with remarkable

results. Since the founding of the school in September, 1885, with an enrollment of three hundred names, the number of scholars has increased to that of six hundred and twenty. These are cared for by eleven teachers in a handsome brick building, but already there is a demand for more room and a larger number of instructors.

Professor Arnold was married in the year 1870 to Miss Elizabeth Berry, of Fairfield county, Ohio, and two children have been born to them, but only one survives. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an elder in the same.



W. K. SHEDDAN, Esq.—It is a pleasure to write of such men as the subject of this biography, Mr. W. K. Shedd, of Cleveland, Tennessee. His birth-place was Blount county, where he was born January 8, 1852. His father, Professor James A. Shedd, was a school teacher by profession, and was esteemed as among the first educators in the State. His mother was, before marriage, Miss Mary E. Rankin, and was a resident of Greene county. Our subject was raised in McMinn county, where his father died when he was six years of age. His mother remained in McMinn county until 1865, when she again married, her husband being a

Mr. John A. Hoskins, of Georgia, to which State she removed with our subject and his sister. Young Sheddan attended school until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he went to Morristown, where he accepted a position as clerk in a hotel, meanwhile continuing his studies. After remaining here three years, he went to Nashville, where he entered the State Treasurer's office, remaining here three months in the capacity of clerk, at the end of which time he returned to McMinn county and formed the firm of Weatherly & Sheddan, but sold out his interest three months later and went to Knoxville. Here he engaged as a commercial traveler for the firm of McNulty, George & Hall, and remained with the house three years, at the end of which time he engaged with the firm of Lewis & Carhart, grocers, in the same capacity, that of traveling salesman. Here he remained for six years, and then engaged with Messrs. M. L. Ross & Co. for the same length of time. By persuasion and request of his friends, he applied for the postmastership at Cleveland, where his family resided, and having always been a staunch Republican, and with the best of recommendations, he received the appointment March 19, 1891. This office was a third-grade one, but since Mr. Sheddan's appointment the free delivery system has been adopted. In his

official capacity the "new postmaster" is giving entire and complete satisfaction, and he seems born for the occupation. He was married May 20, 1880, to Miss Lizzie Hughes, of McMinn county, and two daughters have blessed the union, Mary and Lizzie. Postmaster Sheddan is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and highly respected as a neighbor, citizen and Christian gentleman. And by the way, Cleveland abounds, to a pronounced degree, with men of Mr. Sheddan's sterling character, to which the town's growth and prosperity is largely due.



Rev. JOSEPH HAYTON BLACKLOCK, the subject of this sketch, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, and is the son of the late Jonathan Blacklock, Esq., of Ayershire, Scotland. This gentleman was general manager of the Taff Vale Iron Works, at Ponty Pridd, owned by Rowland Fothergill, Esq., M. P. The doctor's mother was a Miss Phillips, before marriage, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Our subject, a member of the University of London, and an associate of the College of Preceptors, London, was educated at home by a tutor, and at the age of twenty-one was given the highest class certificate of qualification to teach, by the English Government, in any school in the United

Kingdom, and under the above authority he entered upon his career as teacher, and pursued this calling for eleven years, in Whitby and Darlington. In the latter place he opened a school of his own, where boys were prepared for Durham University, Oxford and Cambridge, middle-class and other professional examinations. This school was conducted with great success for upwards of ten years, and the institution gained a wide and enviable reputation. Upon leaving Darlington, he went to London, and associated himself with educational matters and pursuits, and for a number of years remained in the metropolis. In the year 1880 he joined the colony organized by Mr. Thomas Hughes, the well-known author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," etc. This colony was to consist of young men who were to settle at Rugby, Tennessee.

Mr. Blacklock remained at Rugby until 1887, and during this time qualified himself for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was prominently instrumental in establishing a parish at this point. Later he was called to Christ Church, at South Pittsburg, Tennessee, and remained rector of that church four years. During his rectorate the existing rectory and parish school were built, and suitable additions to the church were made. The Rev. J. H. Blacklock resigned the parish at

South Pittsburg, which was left in a very flourishing condition, and went to Chattanooga to take charge of Grace Mission, in South Chattanooga, and remained here for nearly a year and a half, but in January, 1892, he accepted a call from St. Luke's Church, at Cleveland, Tennessee, where he is at this present writing. His church is a pleasant one, with communicants to the number of seventy-five.

The rector is a married man, and a Royal Arch Mason, and finds much pleasant recreation and profit in the order. This country is rich in the possession of such men as Rev. J. H. Blacklock; strong, morally and intellectually, with a thoroughly practical view of life, his influence is felt for good—for great good—in whatever association he may be found. It is to such men that a place owes its standing and stamina, and the impress of their daily life is stamped upon every social aspect of the community in which they live.



Dr. SAMUEL H. DAY, one of the most prominent physicians of Cleveland Tennessee, was born in Bradley county, September 10, 1839. His parents were natives of Jefferson county, Tennessee. His father, Isaac Day, was a highly esteemed citizen, and was deeply respected by all who

knew him. His mother's name before marriage was Martha T. Johnson.

Dr. Day, our subject, was raised on a farm near Cleveland, the family consisting of five brothers and one sister. Dr. Day was educated in the county schools, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. W. J. Davis. After completing his course of reading he went to New York in 1859, and in 1861 graduated from the University of New York. In October of the same year he entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, and was assigned to the cavalry of Colonel McKenzie's regiment, the 5th Tennessee. He experienced more than the usual share of hard service, having been in the battles of Perryville and Chickamauga, and with Scott in Kentucky, and also made two raids in Tennessee, in one of which he was captured and kept prisoner at Shelbyville, Tennessee, for forty days. While here he was allowed to act as surgeon for his wounded comrades, and after putting them on the way to recovery he escaped and started to join his command at Mission Ridge, arriving there on the day of the battle, but was ordered on to join his command, which had come up into Bradley county. Dr. Day, with his brigade, followed Sherman to Atlanta, being engaged almost daily. Pursuing Sherman, he passed through South Carolina, and was in

the famous last stand at Hillsboro, North Carolina, when the war closed. During the last year he was wounded three times, but never faltered to face a foe or to do his level best for the cause he was engaged in.

After the close of the war he returned to Bradley county and remained a short time, and then went to Decatur county, Iowa, where he practiced for some time. The climate of the West not agreeing with him, he again went South in 1868, and that same year, and the following, attended lectures in New York.

Dr. Day is a married man, his wife being, before marriage, Miss Mary Bradley. Three children have blessed their union—John I., May and Maggie. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society and the Bradley County Medical Society. He is also a Mason and a member of the Legion of Honor. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. In his home matters the Doctor has taken a lively and substantial interest and has been an alderman of the city, and is at the present time a school director. He is also an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which his wife and children are also members.

Dr. Day is known in the city as a genial, cultured and high-minded man, and is esteemed for his personal and social as well as for his professional worth.

CHAPTER X.

MINERALS OF MCMINN COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

By J. I. PYOTT.

No section of country of equal area in the South contains a greater quantity of iron ore than that would be embraced in a semi-circle of a radius of twenty miles around Athens, beginning northwest, around east, and then South. This boundary would include the ore of the Tennessee river range, near Half-Moon Island, where for twenty years large quantities have been shipped to Chattanooga, South Pittsburg and Rockwood, and later to Dayton. This ore is too well known to need much mention in this article. It is a stratified red fossil seam of from four to five feet in thickness, and about six miles in length of ore-field, and is an ore that is equal in quality to that generally used in the Southern iron region, while eastward from this is the great bed of ore that caps the ridge between Riley's and Hurricane creeks, in Roane county. This ore has been worked for years; it is transported over about six miles of country by a narrow-gauge railroad, and is landed on the Tennessee river about two and one-half miles above Kingston, and from there shipped by boat to fur-

naces at Rockwood, Dayton and Chattanooga. Continuing the circle eastward would include the limonite ores of the Tellico iron fields. But it is not so much of the ores near McMinn county (and none of these mentioned are more than ten miles of her borders), as the ores within the borders of the county that this article is intended to treat.

THE RED FOSSIL ORE.

About seven miles from Athens, near the eastern part of the county, and along the Nashville and Tellico and Knoxville Southern railroads is a large bed of stratified fossiliferous iron ore, and for a considerable distance this ore seam has a regular and uniform thickness of twelve feet, without any intervening slate seams, or any other foreign material.

So far as has yet been developed this ore is entirely leached, and is comparatively free of lime, yet it is as hard as the usual ore of this class that contains a considerable percentage of lime. Its solidity adds no small amount to its value. For this reason it can be mined in solid blocks

and can be kept free from dirt and silicious matter, while the lines of lamination through it makes it easy to mine. Taking the lamination and the thickness of the seam in the consideration, it has been estimated that this ore can be mined for half the cost of mining the ores used in the Birmingham and Chattanooga districts. It is probable, when the Nashville and Tellico Railroad gets in a condition for heavy freighting, that this ore will be taken to furnaces now in operation. This ore is a little higher in metallic iron than the ores usually used in the Southern iron districts; it is some lower in silicious matter, but has a full share of phosphorus, and from analytical test will make iron equal to that made anywhere in the country. One specially noticeable feature in this ore is the high percentage of alluminum it contains, about ten per cent. Whether experiment or science will discover a mode by which the two metals can be extracted is a problem yet to be solved; and as to how much longer the more valuable metal would have to run off with the furnace slag, the future will have to determine. But if some means could be devised whereby the aluminum, the lighter metal, could be drawn from the top of the molten mass in a blast furnace like cream from a jar of milk, and the iron, the heavier, below, and both be saved, it would add largely to the value of this bed of ore. While the

metals would be as about five to one by weight, in bulk they would be near the same.

The following is an average of several analytical tests of this ore, made from samples taken from every section of the seam, and selected so as to arrive at a knowledge of the run of the mines:

Metallic Iron	51.85
Silica	8.71
Phosphorus759
Aluminum	10.32
Moisture	7.10
Manganese	1.23
Lime62

This range of ore is the oldest known fossiliferous ore in geological formation, and this fact will account for its greater thickness of seam. There is other red hematite iron ore in the county. Some two or three miles east of Riceville is a range of this ore, that has been used to some extent to grind into paint; this ore also appears in the Red Hills, east of Mouse creek, and it has the appearance of being good ore, but whether it exists in quantities sufficient for mining for pig-iron has not been yet made known.

LIMONITE IRON ORE.

McMinn county challenges any section of the nation for a comparison of fields of limonite iron ore. It has been asserted by some experts in the business that the largest body of this class of ore in America is in this

county. This great body of iron along Starr's mountain was almost unknown five years back, but since that time has attracted considerable attention, and has been carefully examined by several geologists and mineral experts. All who have investigated were surprised at the extent of this vast deposit, or strata, imbedded in the mountain above the limestone, and between this substance and the Chilhowee conglomerate, and varies in altitude from 150 to 460 feet above the Conesauga Valley. It everywhere appears between these same rocks, and the work of prospecting has proceeded far enough to ascertain that it sets in the mountain at the same dip and angle as these and other rock in the structure of the mountain, which conclusively proves that, whether in a deposit or a stratified condition, it is of great age in geological formation. The mountain is of the early Potsdam, and the position of the ore indicates that it was formed while yet the Archæan seas covered this part of the earth, and existed before the upheaval of the mountain. It is no material difference whether this is a strata or connected body of deposits if its extent is the same. But if it were clearly a stratified mass it would be more conclusive evidence of its continuation under the mountain with other formations. This ore has its greatest thickness for four or five miles along the western escarp-

ment of Starr's mountain, and developments have been made that have convinced the most skeptical who have chosen to make a careful investigation that this mass of ore is a connected or solid body, and at some places is 250 feet in thickness. This class of ore is usually found in nodules, as when two substances were forming at the same time, with but little affinity for each other. The substance of less quantity would be unable to form a connected body, but would gather in separate nodules, and the larger substance would form a strata and imbed these detached nodules. While this was undoubtedly the manner in which this class of ore was in the main formed—that is, in detached particles—this fact does not preclude the idea that at some more favorable points this order might have been reversed and the oxide of iron form the body of the strata, and the other substance, the talcose shale, in nodules and be buried in the iron. And from the work that has been done in prospecting at several points along the four or five miles, the more reasonable conclusion is, that for this distance at least, this is the manner of its formation. That is, the iron rock predominated and formed the body, while frequent nodules of talcose shale are found in it; and the fact that some miles distant from this the ore, in the same formation, is found in its usual

nodular condition, does not disprove this theory, for it might have been that during the formation that in an area of a few miles at this point the oxide of iron was the more predominant substance, and eight miles distant the talcose would be the larger mass, and the iron then would have been precipitated in nodules, and some further the iron might entirely disappear.

It should be remembered that all the known large bodies of iron ore in the world are found in the early formations. This gives another presumption in favor of this ore—it belongs to the iron age as distinctively as coal does to that of the carboniferous. Iron is found in other formations. So is coal, to a limited extent. One of the evidences of the great extent of this ore is, that to take the face of Starr's mountain for four and one-half miles, taking McSpadden's orchard for the centre, survey the surface of this ore-field. Then go southeast across Starr's to Chestnut mountain, which is a duplicate of Starr's, formed by a fault or dislocation and upheaval of Chestnut mountain, till again the limestone is raised to the surface and shingles over the formation of Starr's mountain, and there appears the same formations in their regular order—the limestone, iron ore, Chilhowee conglomerate, and so on each to the cap-rock. There in Chestnut mountain,

along Gee creek, this same ore appears in a large quantity, though the line of outcrop is not so long as on the west face of Starr's mountain, which tends to the conclusion that originally, in a level plain, in the bottom of the sea, this ore was formed, and when the continent-making and strata-crushing and mountain-building process began in nature, Starr's mountain was upheaved, and Chestnut mountain was broken off, taking the eastern portion of this iron formation of about five miles in diameter, and bringing the edge of it to the surface on the western slope of Chestnut mountain. If it was not once a connected field, it is a strange coincidence that these large bodies of ore should appear as they do in parallel lines imbedded in same formation.

Several thousand dollars have been expended in prospecting this ore. Blasts after blasts have been made disclosing nothing but the ore. Many analytical tests have been made of this ore, and by parties of different interest. The following is a copy of the report of samples selected with care to get the run of the body of the ore:

Sample 1—Metalic iron, 52.10; silica, 11.04; phosphorus, 0.438.

Sample 2—Metalic iron, 58.8; silica, 3.94; phosphorus, .704.

Sample 3—Metalic iron, 56.9; silica, 7.87; phosphorus, .220.

Sample 4—Metalic iron, 52.10; silica, 13.93; phosphorus, .151.

Sample 5—Metalic iron, 55.54; silica, .625; phosphorus, .720.

This immense body of ore is about five miles from the fossil ore referred to. The Knoxville Southern Railroad runs in about one and one-half miles of this, Starr's mountain, ore. There is other iron ore in McMinn county that has never been sufficiently investigated to intelligently speak of. Manganese can be found in any section of the land southeast of the East Tennessee, Virginia and

Georgia Railroad, but whether in paying quantities has never been ascertained.

Lead is found in small quantities in the county, and some samples of zinc ore have been found and analyzed, though there has been no hunting or prospecting for zinc. Marble exists here in great quantities, variegated, of many shades, and has been worked at some points.





GRANT UNIVERSITY, ATHENS, TENN.

CHAPTER XI.

HISTORY OF MCMINN COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

BY THOMAS R. RUSSELL.

Historical events, unless faithfully penned, result in no comfort or advantage to posterity. Truth alone feeds the mind and gives a spirit of dignified confidence to its disciples. While our field is not broad, yet it is no less important that we speak the truth, and leave no false lights to mislead those confiding in our declarations.

The first step taken to organize McMinn county was by act of the Legislature November 13, 1819. The county was not fully organized until until March 6, 1820.

The county is located in the southeastern portion of the State, and embraces about four hundred and eighty square miles.

The county forms a part of the Hiwassee District, which embraces the lands between the Tennessee and Hiwassee rivers. This district was purchased from the Cherokee Indians by the United States by a treaty consummated in Washington City, February 27, 1819, through John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, and the Indian chiefs, John Ross, John Martin, George Lowery, Gideon Morgan,

Sleeping Rabbit, John Walker, James Brown, Cobbin Smith, Small Wood and Carrobee. The organization occurred at the residence of John Walker, in Calhoun, on the east bank of the beautiful Hiwassee, at the time above mentioned, March 6, 1820.

The physical geography of the county consists of a series of parallel ridges running northeast and southwest, and between these ridges fertile valleys rest like emerald isles of the sea. Streams clear and fresh traverse these valleys, fed by crystal springs in great abundance.

Doubtless few sections of any country can afford such a vast supply of such clear, cold, health-giving waters. These valleys produce all the valuable cereals, and most all the grasses and clovers.

Under proper cultivation these lands will produce as high as thirty-five or forty bushels of wheat, fifty to sixty bushels of oats and about the same amount of corn, per acre.

A topographical map of the county would display a variety of natural scenery of the most fascinating char-

acter—the beautiful Chilhowee mountain on the south as a background, the valleys sparkling with bright fishy streams, her forest-crowned hills and parallel ridges, farms teeming with golden grain, inviting orchards, tasteful dwellings, verdant lawns and fragrant flowers.

The average elevation of the valleys is about one thousand feet above the sea, and the hills and ridges are about two hundred feet above the valleys. Chilhowee mountain is over two thousand feet in altitude. The average rain-fall is about forty-seven inches per annum, and the mean temperature is near 67°. The population in 1880 was 15,044, but has increased to nearly 18,000 to date. Yet one of the greatest needs of the county is a rapid increase in an intelligent, energetic and an honorable citizenship. People from every part of the globe will meet with a warm, generous welcome. Taxes are lower than in any other portion of the country.

The streams, beginning on the north side, appear in the valleys in the order named: Rodgers creek, Spring creek, Mouse creek, Easton-allee ("Wandering Waters"), Chestua ("Rapid Water"), Middle creek, Caine creek, and Conasauga, which sweeps along the base of Chilhowee into the Hiwassee. All these streams possess great water-powers, and all trend in the same direction along the valleys and flow into the Hiwassee,

which flows along the southern and western extremities of the county.

The first justices of the county were George Collville, John Walker, Benjamin Griffith, Samuel Dickey, Hambright Black, Archibald Black and Jacob Sharp.

Young Collville was the first county court clerk, 1820-'24; then A. R. Turk, 1824-'36; John B. Jackson, 1836-'40; Thomas Vaughn, 1840-'44; James C. Carlock, 1844-'48; Geo. W. Mayo, 1848-'52; Thomas Vaughn, 1852-'55; William George, 1855-'64; R. M. Fisher, 1864-'66; Thomas Hole, 1866-'70; Lon Blizard, 1870-'78; R. A. Ellis, 1878-'86; N. S. Gaston, 1886-'90; and J. H. C. Hoster, 1800.

The first sheriff was Spencer Beavers, 1820-'42; Joseph McCully, 1842-'48; C. Peters, 1848-'51; R. F. Braden, 1851-'54; Thomas Stephens, 1854-'56; John A. Gouldy, 1856-'60; L. E. Cantrell, 1860-'61; William Burns, 1861-'66; J. W. Gibson, 1866-'70; John A. Gouldy, 1870-'74; I. S. Garison, 1874-'76; E. L. Miller, 1876-'78; G. W. Bogart, 1878-'84; W. G. Wilson, 1884-'86; J. C. Duff, 1886-'88; Duff was re-elected, but died early in his second term, and Low Lasater was elected to fill out the term; John Gregory, 1890.

Registers: Benjamin Hambright, 1820-'36; Geo. W. Mayo, 1836-'40; J. L. Bridges, 1840-'44; H. H. Rider, 1844-'48; Cornelius Brown, 1848-'62;

William Burns, 1862-'70; W. C. Davis, 1870-'78; George W. Mayo, 1878-'86; C. B. Davis, 1886; J. H. Thompson, 1886-'90; Porter Long, 1890.

Trustees: A. R. Turk, 1820-'24; James McKorney, 1824-'28; Geo. R. Cox, 1828-'36; Aaron Mathens, 1836-'38; P. A. Bradford, 1838-'40; James Parkison, 1840-'44; T. S. Price, 1844-'46; James McNabb, 1846-'48; Jno. M. Cantrell, 1848-'52; A. Barb, 1852-'54; Benjamin Wells, 1854-'58; I. Garison, 1858-'60; Robert Linden, 1860-'64; R. T. Engledow, 1864-'66; H. Brethorn, 1866-'68; Robert Reynolds, 1868-'70; E. W. Hyden, 1870-'72; Robert Linden, 1872-'74; J. H. Lowery, 1874-'76; William McKinsie, 1876-'78; John T. Boyd, 1878-'82; J. G. Hale, 1882-'86; J. K. Boyd, 1886-'90; Moses Brethorn, 1890-'92; Jule Pickens, 1892.

Circuit Court Clerks: Samuel Gant, 1820; Samuel Workman, 1836-'44; J. L. Bridges, 1844-'52; John F. Slover, 1852-'68; J. H. Hornsby, 1868-'70; John F. Slover, 1870-'78; W. N. Hoge, 1878-'88; Robert Dobson, 1888.

Clerks and Masters: William Lowery, 1845-'54; John L. Bridges, 1854-'64; James Monroe Henderson, 1864-'76; W. G. Horton, 1876-'89; Neal Sherman, 1889.

The first circuit court was organized and held at Calhoun by Charles

F. Keith, in the beginning of 1820, in a log house built for the courthouse. But in 1823 the town of Athens was laid out, and the courts were moved to the new town, and held in a house located in the middle of the north side of the public square. Judge Keith continued to hold the circuit court until 1844. He was a man of simple manners, honest, and very well versed in law for his day. He was born in Jefferson county, but entered a large tract of rich land in the noted Eastonallee Valley, three miles east of Athens, where he lived and raised a large and intelligent family.

His son, Wm. F. Keith, a member of the Athens Bar was a young man of fine ability, and was rising in the morning of his fame when death called him from his ardent cares.

John O. Cannon succeeded Keith on the bench, but died before his term expired, and was succeeded by J. C. Gant, who was raised to work on his father's farm, on Middle creek; but soon after his admission to the Bar he rose rapidly in his profession, and became a brilliant advocate, a wise and upright judge.

The war closed Gant's court, and at its close George W. Bridges, a young man of great legal promise of the Athens Bar, was commissioned by Gov. Andrew Johnson circuit judge, but he resigned in about a year, when William L. Adams, a man

that was little known as a lawyer, was elected to the bench. At this time, as the war had just closed, great prejudice existed between the two parties that took opposite positions in the war, consequently the courts were made the instruments of malicious prosecutions by the Federal party, instead of avenues of justice; and this oppression and corruption held a high hand until Judge John B. Hoyl was called by the people to administer justice. He had no sooner ascended the bench than a pure and impartial justice brought order out of chaos, and established equality before the law.

It is but proper to say in this place that much respect is due Judge Hoyl and Judge D. M. Key, who presided over the chancery court in this section at the same time. Hoyl was elevated to the bench for the fearless and impartial manner these judicial officers administered the law in its purity—oftimes in the face of partisan opposition.

Judge D. C. Trehitt succeeded Judge Hoyl in 1878. Trehitt was a natural lawyer. He possessed a mind of broad grasp, firm in legal distinctions, and was ever as warm and genial as a sunbeam to his professional brethren. He was re-elected in 1886, but died lamented by the entire profession where he was known.

He was succeeded by Arthur Traynor, a member of the Cleveland Bar.

It has been stated before that the courts were removed from Calhoun to Athens in 1823, and after a temporary lodgment on grounds now occupied by Robeson & Co.'s store, on the north side of the public square, a neat two-story brick building forty by forty-six feet was completed and accepted by the county in June, 1828. This building was used until 1873, when the County Court appointed M. L. Phillips, M. A. Helm, C. L. King, J. A. Turley and J. S. Russell commissioners to contract and supervise the erection of another building of more ample proportions to meet the growing wants of an advancing civilization. A. C. Bruce, of Knoxville, was selected as architect, and W. C. Cleage contractor.

After considerable opposition from many of the taxpayers, and trouble with the contracting parties, an edifice of magnificent form, convenient in design and substantial in structure, was completed and accepted, to the satisfaction of all the people, by said commissioners in 1875, at a cost of \$30,000.

The chancery court was organized in 1844, and, like its history in general, was slow of growth, until after the war, in 1865.

The first court of chancery was organized in 1840 by Thomas L. Williams, who presided until 1854. He was succeeded on the bench by T. Nixon Vandyke, a member of Athens

Bar He held the court until 1860. Judge Vandyke was a man of great industry, good ability, and possessed an inflexible integrity, but arbitrary in his rulings.

N. G. Walker succeeded Vandyke, and held the court one year, 1862-'63. His successor, D. C. Trehitt, has already been spoken of as a circuit judge; he who was no less wise and agreeable in this position.

D. M. Key was elected to succeed Trehitt in 1870, and held the chancellorship until 1876, when he was appointed by Governor Porter to a seat in the United States Senate, made vacant by the death of the illustrious Andrew Johnson.

W. M. Bradford was appointed chancellor in Judge Key's place, and held this judicial office until 1886, when S. A. Key was elected.

The last-named Key was a lawyer of marked ability, and gave promise of a high order as a judge, but bad health did not permit him to occupy the bench beyond a year's service, and, although he still held the office, special chancellors were appointed to fill his engagements until he died, in 1891, when he was succeeded by Thomas M. McConnell, a lawyer of decided ability.

ATHENS BAR.

It is a source of much regret that space will not permit an extended history of our Athens Bar. From the

very beginning of our judicial history, this Bar was composed of men possessed of a high order of intellectual ability.

Return J. Meigs enriched it with a ripe, thorough scholarship; Spencer Jornagin, a genius to gather the fatal elements that banished opposition at a stroke.

Thomas J. Campbell made his professional life one of brilliant display. Ready, genial and broad in mental grasp, he stood in his day as a monument of legal triumph.

Among other prominent members of the Athens Bar that figured in its practice from 1830 to the commencement of the war of 1861, may be mentioned James F. Bradford, A. D. Keys, W. F. Keith, J. W. Breazeale, M. P. Jornagin, James B. Cooke and W. H. Brient. Bradford was a man of medium ability; William F. Keith was full of promise, and J. B. Cooke, resolute, clear in his conclusions and faithful to his clients. Judge Cooke raised the 59th Tennessee Confederate Regiment, of which he was colonel for a short time, and succeeded Judge Robert McFarland on the supreme bench in 1882.

Subsequent to the war Col. A. Blizzard appeared as a conspicuous figure. He was a zealous advocate, and noted for his admiration of an honest practice. W. M. Bradford, Blizzard's partner, was a successful advocate. J. S. Mathews, W. P. H.

McDermot, Willie Lowery and W. G. Blackwell, should be classed as *ante-bellum* members of this Bar.

W. L. Harbison was admitted after the war, and by diligence and alertness has been ranked as remarkably successful.

Among others that appeared at this Bar since the war, may be mentioned Col. T. M. Burkett, a man of vast energy, quick perception and thorough analysis. J. A. Turley, W. T. Lane, W. S. Gaston, Harry Robeson, W. D. Henderson, C. B. Davis, Fred. Mansfield and Thomas R. Russell, all of whom special mention might well be made. Doubtless, but few bars in the State have furnished a brighter constellation. Some of these have attained national fame, either as members of or prominent officials in the Federal Congress. Some honored the bench, while others left a noble impress of a manly life.

Calhoun was the first town established in the county. It was laid out by Major John Walker, on the east bank of the Hiwassee river, about 1819. It was named in honor of the great statesman, and at one time became an important trading post.

Among its first inhabitants were James and A. R. Turk, E. P. Owen, John Cowan, George Colville, Benjamin Hambright and Eli Sharp.

Major Walker was an Indian chief, and possessed a large landed estate.

In 1823 a Presbyterian church was erected in the town, perhaps the first church in the county. Governor McMinn is buried in this churchyard.

In 1823 Athens was laid off and the town established on the lands of Wm. Lowery, fourteen miles east of Calhoun, in the celebrated Eastonallee Valley, one of the most beautiful and productive sections in the State.

The town was laid out by Isaac Rice, A. C. Robeson, John Walker, Samuel McConnell, Thomas Armstrong, George Colville, Wm. H. Cooke, John B. Flannagin and Elijah Hurst in 1823.

The first church was built by the Baptists on the lands now known as Cedar Grove Cemetery, donated to said church by A. P. Fore.

Among the first merchants in Athens were James and Isaac Fyffe, Matthew and Wm. Smith. Subsequently, O. G. Merrill, John Croford, W. G. Horton, A. McKelden (a prince of merchants), W. W. Anderson, Francis Boyd, George Morgan, father of Senator John H. Morgan of Alabama; Stephen Reeder, R. Ewing and others, Alexander and David Cleage. These two brothers (Cleage) accumulated quite a fortune, but Alexander lost his, while David watched after his fortune with great care. He was cashier of the Planters Bank for many years before the war. He was clever in his friendships,



GRANT UNIVERSITY, ATHENS, TENN.

raised and educated an excellent family, and died the richest man in his county.

A. C. Robeson commenced business some years before the war, and since then has accumulated a handsome property.

John A. McKelden and William M. Nixon have been highly successful in business, and rank among our most prominent and wealthy citizens.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first paper published in Athens appeared in 1844—*The Valley Freeman*—edited by John B. Hood for ten years.

Next followed *The Tennessee Journal*, published by W. M. Breazeale, author of "Life As It Is."

The Hiwassee Patriot appeared in 1837, conducted by A. W. Elder as a Whig paper.

About the same time a partisan Democratic paper entitled *Athens Courier* was established and edited by Frazier & Gibbs (Rev. Robert Frazier) until 1841. After this the paper changed hands several times until 1853. J. R. McNally was its last editor. He was a man of versatile gifts. He subsequently went to Cleveland and edited the *Cleveland Banner*, a journal well known throughout the State as an aggressive Democratic sheet.

In 1848 S. P. Joins, a native of New Jersey, established *The Athens Post*,

a paper designed at the time to assist in building through East Tennessee the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, which at that time had only reached the west bank of the Hiwassee river at Charleston, Tennessee. The railroad and paper both succeeded. This paper, for nearly forty years, stood in the first rank of journalism in Tennessee. The editorials were clear, concise and elegant in diction. Every issue of this paper was to its many earnest readers like the fresh bloom of the fragrant rose to the vivacious girl, of flowers—inspiring and instructive. As the autumnal leaf glistens with the brightness of the dew-drop, so each paper came sparkling with the clear conceptions, wise teachings and flashing wit of its editor. The paper was an ardent Whig journal until that party disappeared, and after the war it advocated the doctrines of Democracy.

The other publications are, *The Athenian*, established by Frank K. Houghton, but now very ably edited by Prof. W. F. McCarron as a Republican organ; *The Watchman*, well conducted by Rev. Furguson, colored, and the *Athens News*, by Mr. McDowell.

CHURCHES.

The churches established are the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This organization built a large house about 1841 on West Washington

street, and about 1876 erected a magnificent edifice on the foundations of the former.

The Presbyterians built a temporary house near the First Baptist grounds, south of Athens one-half a mile. They, however, built Mars Hill Presbyterian Church on North Jackson street about 1840, which has been enlarged and elegantly improved, mainly by the Gettys, McKelden and Cleage families.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church had a camp-ground near Old Forest Hill, one mile northeast of Athens, and subsequently built on grounds now occupied by Crow's livery stable, on Washington street.

The Episcopalians erected a neat edifice on South Jackson street about 1870.

The Baptists never built any church after the first log house in South Athens, until 1886. Rev. James S. Russell, a successful agriculturist and business man, residing five miles east of Athens on the Tellico pike, became interested in the work and erected a neat and substantial edifice at the junction of East Washington and Main streets, at a cost of \$5,000, with what assistance he could get from others.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1882, erected an excellent chapel on the grounds of Grant Memorial University. Among the pioneer Baptist ministers prominent in laying the

foundations of this church in this portion of East Tennessee, may be mentioned Elders Daniel Buckner, Robert Sneed, John Scruggs, Eli Cleveland, Father George Snider and Thomas J. Russell. These were truly Christians; firm in the true apostolic faith and possessed fine native ability. Mr. Russell traveled several years as missionary before any churches had been built.

Prominent among the Presbyterians, there were Elders David Ware, Fielding Pope, Robert McCoppin, Robert and Elijah Eagleton, Robert and John Tate, Samuel Aston, C. C. Porter and Alison Templeton.

The Methodists in this county sent forth many earnest ministers in the early days of the county's history.

Among the long list, Andrew Harrison, Henry Price, Heil Buttram, George W. Renfroe, Samuel Patten, Hawk Stamper and Joseph Dotery. David and Timothy Sullins, two brothers of vivacious zeal, fertile imagination, forcible logic, fervid eloquence and splendid address.

The interest for education commenced earnestly in 1826, when Forest Hill Academy was located, one mile northeast of Athens, under the supervision of Charles F. Keith, I. Holt, A. P. Fore, Tidence Lane, Nathaniel Smith, Horace Hickox, Return J. Meigs, Jesse Mayfield, T. J. Campbell, John H. Porter, James McKorney, John Miller, Isaac

Fyffe and Elijah Hurst. This academy had Prof. Charles P. Samuels, a Presbyterian minister, as principal for many years after 1832. He was the means of educating many young men who, in after years, attained national reputation.

Perhaps the first school ever taught in Athens was by Prof. John G. Lockins, where Cedar Grove Cemetery is now located.

About 1853 old Forest Hill Academy was abandoned, and a beautiful brick building was erected in Northwest Athens, retaining the name of Forest Hill, and Prof. A. C. Carnes was the first principal.

A female academy had been built sometime in the twenties, but was burned in 1852, but in a year or so after this McMinn Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., erected a three-story brick college, but being involved in debt for the cost of building, the M. E. Church, South, purchased the property and conducted a prosperous school until the war of 1861 closed its doors.

Prof. Erastus P. Rawley figured largely as an educator in this institution. He was considered thorough, strict in discipline, and apt as an educator.

In 1867 the M. E. Church took possession, and chartered it under the name of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University. Prof. P. C. Wil-

son was the first president, then followed Dr. Cobleigh, a man of broad and genial character, and conducted the course of study to a high and successful standard. Dr. Dean and some other educators had charge until 1875, when Dr. John F. Spense assumed the presidency. Under his labors this institution has grown to broad dimensions, until it stands forth as one of the most powerful educational forces in the Central South. In 1885 the name was changed to Grant Memorial University. Many of its alumni have risen to national fame. Prof. W. A. Wright, chairman of the Faculty, an alumnus of the institution has made a deep impress on the character of the school, both as an educator and disciplinarian. Professor Caukins, formerly a member of the Faculty, added a scholarly address throughout the literary department; while Prof. D. A. Bolton has stood long years in the arduous work of moulding systematic methods in the scientific departments.

This town has always enjoyed a number of schools of high grade. Athens Female Seminary, under the direction of Mrs. Mary Sullins, some years before and since the war, gave an extensive culture to a large number of young ladies. Within the last year a new female college has been erected in West Athens, under the presidency of Dr. L. L. H. Corlock,

and Mrs. Lou. Gates, assistant, and gives promise of great future usefulness to the country.

The prosperous towns of Cog Hill, Mouse Creek, Calhoun and Riceville were places, before and since the war, where aggressive agencies in the way of schools of high grade were established for intellectual development. Riceville, especially in 1867, established, under the professorships of Dr. N. B. Goforth, Professors W. A. G. Brown and W. A. Nelsons, D.D., a school that commanded the patronage of a large extent of the country, and ranked, for fifteen years or more, as one of the most progressive schools in Tennessee.

The public school system has accomplished a great good under the normal methods, but there is much to be done in the future to reach the standard of modern progress.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The history of McMinn county would not be complete without a statement of the medical profession. But few towns and counties in any State can present, perhaps, a more skillful, devoted and learned class of men in the medical profession than McMinn county. From the very beginning of the county's history the very best doctors appear among the people.

Dr. Deadrick, among the first, acquired national fame while practicing

medicine in Athens and in the county. It is well settled that he was the first surgeon that ever successfully extracted the jawbone.

Doctors A. P. Fore, Passhal and Nice were among the first physicians who figured prominently among the people.

Subsequently, Drs. M. R. May, Taylor, John A. Long, W. W. Alexander, J. L. Atlee and others, were men favorably known as skillful and successful in their profession when the war began. It is but just to record that while all these doctors were eminent in medical science, Dr. May was the most thorough. He possessed a perception and discrimination naturally, which placed him in the foremost rank of the medical men of his day. In the diagnosis of disease no one around him could surpass him. Dr. Alexander was perhaps more exact in his scientific attainments, and possessed a personal courtesy which Dr. May, unfortunately, did not have so extensively. None were more successful in practice than Dr. Long; while not so learned, he was more practical than Alexander. It is a trueism in all professions that unless theory is blended with the practical from the beginning, that the mind is out of balance, and consequently success is never sure.

Theory and practice must always be coupled, together with a sound



Rev. J. F. Spence, S. T. D., LL. D.

judgment, to give that equipoise so essential to a successful life in every enterprise.

Since 1865, at the close of the civil war, a class of medical men appear with different methods of practice, in sympathy with the progress of the age. Among these, Drs. Hugh L. McReynolds and E. A. Cobleigh, now of Chattanooga; John A. Parkison, rather a second May in quick perception and clear distinction; Dr. G. T. Russell, clear in analysis, or skillful in diagnosis, brings a practical bearing with the theory of the science. In surgery he has taken much interest. Dr. Daniels has likewise accomplished a successful work.

Perhaps we have written enough of McMinn county to interest posterity. We might have given much more in detail, but unless it would change the course of future enterprises and revolutionize public opinion, it seems useless to add more.

It is no small task to collect events of minor importance.

We shall hope that the reader will find sufficient information (if he lives in cold or hot climate) in this narration to come and invest his money, talents and hopes in one of the garden spots of this Western World, and reap in his future life the golden harvests of his judicious sowing; for industry, sound judgment and an aggressive spirit will richly reward the investment.

JOHN FLETCHER SPENCE was born in Greenfield, Ohio, in 1828, was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1853; joined the Cincinnati Conference the same year. In 1861 he entered his country's service as an army chaplain, and while in this service joined with others in drafting a petition for the re-organization of the Holston Conference, and was largely the drafter of the re-organization papers, in connection with Bishop Clark. The first meeting which Bishop Clark convened he was made secretary of, and in 1865 was transferred to the Holston Conference, being one of the first members to enter this Southern field from the North. In the same year he was elected president of the Knoxville Female Institute; he organized the First and Second churches of that city, and in 1875 was elected president of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, now U. S. Grant, which position he has held ever since.

Dr. Spence is too well known in the South to need any commendation from us, and his connection with our educational work for over a quarter of a century is in the current history of the general church. He has brought to this work gifts by nature and acquisition, and supplemented them with indomitable determination and indefatigable labor. It is doubtful if any man living has contributed more, or as much, even,

to the educational interests of our church in the South. U. S. Grant University stands now, and will continue to stand, as a noble and enduring monument of his organizing and administrative genius under the most difficult and embarrassing conditions. Much of the time this work was like making brick without straw. During his arduous labor President Spence has been honored with degrees by different institutions, and Holston Conference has elected him for four successive terms to the General Conference. When pastor of a certain church in Michigan, one of whose members was one of the two lay delegates from the Detroit Conference, we recollect of his speaking, on his return, in earnest terms of Dr. Spence's herculean efforts in behalf of our white work in the South.

In 1867 Dr. Spence secured the funds in the North with which to purchase the property known as the East Tennessee Wesleyan University. When he entered upon the duties as president he found a debt of nearly \$6,000, and an enrollment of about fifty, mostly local students. In two years the debt was liquidated and two hundred students in its halls. The growth, along both scholastic and financial lines, has been steady ever since. The alumni from all the departments number nearly three hundred. Some 5,000 have been matriculated.

The property in Athens is valued at \$75,000, and the endowment from bequests, scholarships, lands, etc., at \$150,000.



Prof. WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, A. M., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts in U. S. Grant University, Athens, Tennessee, was born in Johnson City, Tennessee, October 25, 1853. His parents belonged to well known and highly respected families. His father was a farmer by occupation, and a man fully abreast of the times in his profession.

Professor Wright was educated in the schools of his native county and in the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, graduating from this latter place in 1878 with the honorable degree of A. B. Soon after his graduation he was elected president of Powell's Valley Seminary, which position he held five years. In 1885 he was elected to the chair of Natural Science in the University at Athens, and in the following year was called to the chair of Ancient Languages. In 1890 he was made Dean of the Faculty, and at the present time enjoys this pleasant distinction. The school has greatly prospered under his administration, having an annual enrollment of about four hundred pupils.

As a teacher, Professor Wright stands at the head of his profession.

He is a born educator, and to impart instruction is to him a second nature. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is steward in the society of which he is identified. He was married to Miss Clara Luter, of Athens, Tennessee, June 10, 1880. His home is in the city, and is one of the most pleasant, cultured and refined. He is a man in whom a community may well feel a just pride, and that his work is appreciated, is one of his best rewards.

L. W. ROSE.—The present popular mayor of Athens, Tennessee, is L. W. Rose, president of Mount Verd Cotton Mills, near Athens, whose biography, in brief, is as follows:

He is a native of Abingdon, Virginia, and his parents were also natives of the same State. His early education was given him in the schools of Virginia, and later he completed his school career by a course in Eastman's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. After this he returned to his home in Virginia and remained there until the year 1888, when he came to Athens, and has been a resident of the place since that time. He engaged in real estate transactions and has handled a large amount of mineral and coal lands.

Mr. Rose was married in this city to Miss Cleage, and at the present

time is engaged in the settlement of the estate of David Cleage, deceased, one of the oldest citizens of the county.

Mr. Rose has served as mayor since the year 1890, and is filling the responsible place to the entire satisfaction of all. He is a man of fine ability, of good address, and is a general favorite in society. He has never taken any very active part in political matters, although the city contains no better posted and informed man on the important questions of the day than Mayor Rose. Financially, he has nothing to ask for. He has been especially successful in money-making, and has a pleasant talent in this important direction. No man is better known in Athens, and no man is better liked, than our subject, the mayor of the city.

THE ATHENS ROLLER-MILL CO.—

The prosperous little city of Athens, Tennessee, has no enterprise in which she takes greater pride than in that of the Athens Roller-Mill Company. The town has for many years had a first-class flouring-mill, but never in its history has it been operated by such enterprising men as the present company. Mr. T. J. Long, the senior member of the firm, is a native of East Tennessee, and was born in Bradley county. He was educated in

the schools of McMinn county, his parents having moved there when he was but a child. While living in this county he operated a mill, and also worked in one in Ohio. In the year 1887 he leased the mill at Athens from the Raht estate, and has paid his exclusive attention to it since that time. The mill has a capacity of one hundred barrels per day, and, on the average, turns out forty barrels, for which is found a market in Georgia, East Tennessee and North Alabama.

Mr. Long has always taken an active part in all that tended towards the advancement of the town, and the firm, as a firm, have been very successful in business. Mr. Long is a miller by birth, as it were, for it comes as natural for him to turn out a superior brand of flour, as it comes natural for some to turn out an indifferent grade. Mr. Long and the "Mill" are institutions of the place, and are, as it were, a part of Athens.



Mr. FRANK B. McELWEE, general manager of the North Athens Cotton Mills, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Meigs county. His ancestors have been natives of the State for several generations. His uncle, Mr. William McElwee, was the first white child born in Roane county. The father of our subject moved to

Meigs county in the year 1840, and has been a resident of the place since this time. Frank was educated in the schools of McMinn county, and after completing his education he began work in the cotton mills at Mount Verd, and later leased the mills at Eureka, which he ran for three years. In the year 1872 he bought an interest in the Mount Verd Mills and managed them until they were destroyed by fire in 1879, and in the following year he organized a stock company and reorganized the mills at Mount Verd, and was elected vice-president and treasurer, and since that time has managed them. In 1889 he organized the North Athens Company, and erected the mill here and has taken the management of it. In 1889 he assisted in the organization of the North Athens Land Company, and is at the present time president of it. He has also been interested in other companies in the county and State. The cotton mill plant employs over one hundred and seventy hands, and has an output of over 4,000 pounds per day of warp, and daily consumes over 5,000 pounds of raw material. The market for their product is found both in the East and West. Mr. McElwee is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a communicant of the Southern Methodist Church. He is a man of rare business abilities, and is thoroughly practical in all of his undertakings.

Mr. W. M. NIXON, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and came South at the close of the war and located at Athens and engaged in the mercantile business, and followed this until the year 1887 when, in company with several other gentlemen, he erected the Athens Woolen Mill, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the South, having a capacity for over a million yards of cloth per year. The products of the mill were sold in the West and South, and always sustained a reputation for excellence and superiority. Over one hundred and fifty hands were employed and \$100,000 invested. W. M. Nixon was elected president and general manager of the mill, and his

ability to manage the extensive business of the mill has never been brought into question. Aside from the mill, he has other important business interests, and is a director of the North Athens Cotton Mill and the Athens Land Company and the Starr's Mountain Iron Company (of which he is treasurer and director), which has one thousand acres of iron-ore land and the same amount of farm land. Mr. Nixon is also a director of the First National Bank, and his business interests may be regarded as legion. It would be superfluous to say that he has been successful in business since writing the above. He is a man of rare judgment and discernment, and numbers no failures among his undertakings.



CHAPTER XII.

MONROE COUNTY AND THE TOWN OF SWEETWATER, TENN.

By W. B. LENOIR.

This county on its eastern border joins the State of North Carolina, and its southeast corner is not more than twelve miles distant from the Georgia State line. The range of the Unaka or Great Smoky mountains is the dividing line between this county and the counties of Cherokee and Graham, in the State of North Carolina. The county, at its eastern end, is about thirty miles broad, but the distance traversed by the State line along its border is considerably greater, as it is by no means straight. There is also a dispute between the two States as to the location of the State line along the border of Monroe county. In several instances tracts of land have been entered both in Tennessee and North Carolina, and conflicting grants obtained from these States by different parties. This is notably the case on the waters of Slick Rock creek at the foot of the Hangover peak where the Little Tennessee river breaks through the chain of the Great Smokies.

On the headwaters of the Tellico river near the Laurel Top Knob, the location of the State line is uncer-

tain, and the same land is claimed by grants from two States. The Legislatures of these States should appoint commissions to settle the disputes. It would save much litigation in the future.

The county from east to west is about forty miles long. It is somewhat triangular in shape, and contains nearly if not quite eight hundred square miles. In area it is one of the largest counties in the State. It is traversed from northeast to southwest by a succession of parallel ranges of mountains and ridges varying in height from more than a mile above the sea-level down to one thousand feet. They are highest in the east and gradually get lower as the west is approached. Thus a great variety of soil and climate is produced, greater than in most counties even in East Tennessee. The different valleys are from three to five miles apart, and like the bounding ridges, are of varying elevations. In most of the valleys the main outcropping rock is limestone, becoming slate in the Chilhowee, and on the Smokies are the sandstones and granites.

TIMBER.

On the ranges of the Unaka and Chilhowee, in the eastern and southern portions of the county, are thousands of acres of virgin forests abounding in all kinds of woods indigenous to the East Tennessee mountains. The great rainfall in those lofty regions produces numerous creeks and rivers suitable for floating the poplar, pine and lighter woods to market. The forest is dense, and the trees in the rich mountain coves are of great height and size. Besides the poplar, pine and cherry there is a vast quantity of hard woods, such as hickory, oak, ash, etc., suitable for manufactories. The lumber business, even now, is a great industry in this county, but is still in its infancy. Thousands of acres are being bought by capitalists for the timber alone. There are still, however, magnificent opportunities for investment. Judicious expenditures in that line will reap rich returns in the near future.

MINERALS.

Even in a section so rich in minerals as East Tennessee, this county stands prominent. Most of the ranges of hills traversing it contain brown or red hematite iron ore. In both the Black Oak and Sweetwater ridges are found fine red hematite ores in workable quantities. In the Bat creek knobs the red hematite appears in greater abundance and has

been found at different points on that ridge for fifteen miles. The vein in some instances attains a thickness of four feet, and is far above the water level, making it easy to be mined. Another valuable vein of the same ore runs three miles south of Madisonville. It has been traced through the entire county. Numerous other leads of brown and red ore run parallel with the ridges, some of them valuable and in workable quantities.

The Tellico iron lead, near the Chilhowee range, is probably the most valuable in the county. It was worked and thoroughly tested before the war. It is excellent in quality and vast in quantity. It runs for twenty-five miles through the county and in some places is fifty feet thick, and of unknown depth. It is brown hematite of the finest character. Car wheels made from this iron have given the highest satisfaction wherever used. A railroad has been built from Athens, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, to Tellico, which reaches this deposit and brings it into market.

Marble, like the iron ore, is found in almost every valley or its bounding ridge, and in much greater quantities than the iron ore. It is chiefly of the variegated character—like the Hawkins county marble—but some white and bluish marbles are also found. There is an abundance of variegated marble in Sweetwater and Pond Creek

valleys. The largest deposit, however, is in the Fork Creek ridge, near Craighead springs. In this marble there is a cave, which extends under the ridge for a distance of half a mile, and overarched the entire length by this marble. Its quality has been tested and found to be satisfactory.

In the extreme southern portion of the county, on Coker and Conasauga creeks, within an area of ten miles, gold has been dug with varying success since the early settlement of the country. Because gold was known to exist there this tract of land, when bought of the Indians, was divided and sold in forty-acre lots. Placer mining has been carried on there since that time, and it is estimated that as much as one million dollars have been mined in that section. No deep mining by shafts so far has been attempted. There is every reason to believe that, with the modern appliances and proper engineering, large amounts of metal could be extracted. Nuggets have been found there weighing more than one hundred pennyweights. Copper, in combination with silver has been found on the Tellico river, notably at the Buck Miller mine. Not enough work has been done there to show whether the mining for these metals could be carried on profitably.

Lead and baryta have been successfully mined in the Fork Creek Valley. For several months a mill for grind-

ing baryta was run at Sweetwater, and the manufacture was discontinued at the time on account of the high price of hauling and freight rates.

In the Chilhowee range are the slate deposits. In Blount county, near the Monroe county line, a quarry of fine roofing and paving slate is now being successfully worked. The indications are that there is just as fine slate in the same range in Monroe county. The slate is shipped down the Little Tennessee river, which is navigable for small boats a considerable portion of the year.

The rivers of the county are the Little Tennessee and the Tellico. The latter rises in the Smoky Mountains, near the North Carolina line, and flowing northward joins the Little Tennessee at Niles' ferry. The Little Tennessee flows west, and for a considerable distance is the boundary line between Blount and Monroe counties. The lands along this river are justly noted as being as fine farm lands as can be found anywhere. Its banks, from the Smoky to its mouth, are lined with the magnificent farms of prosperous farmers. Their grain is principally shipped by boats down the river. Many blooded horses, cattle and mules are raised for the Southern markets. All the grasses grow here in great profusion, and for corn these lands are unexcelled. The great fertility and beauty of the well-kept farms, made lovelier by the river

and the lofty peaks of the Smoky and Chilhowee showing in the background, and furnishing pleasant and healthful breezes, make there ideal places for country homes.

The lands along the Tellico are second only to those along the Little Tennessee. The value of the farms, as well as of the mineral lands situated along the upper portion of this river, has been much increased by the completion of the new railroad from Athens.

Notchy, Island, Chestua, Bat, Fork, Sweetwater and Pond creeks run through their respective valleys. These creeks are all tributaries of the Little Tennessee and the Tennessee rivers, with the exception of the Chestua. The most productive of these valleys, and the largest in extent of arable lands, are the Sweetwater and Fork Creek valleys. The mulatto lands of the Fork Creek Valley are unexcelled for the production of the small grains, and are not far behind the river bottoms as corn lands. These lands are called "mulatto" from being colored with red hematite ore. This valley lies almost between the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and the Marietta and North Georgia railways, and is convenient to either.

Sweetwater Valley, through which the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad passes, has long been considered the richest valley

along the line of this railway from Bristol to Chattanooga. Its beauty and fertility are such as to attract the attention of every passer-by. No section of East Tennessee is better known. Here all the cereals and grasses grow in the greatest profusion. Even the blue-grass finds here a natural home. The average elevation of this valley is about nine hundred feet. It is about twenty miles long, with an average width of two miles. The greater part of this valley is in Monroe county, but portions of it are in McMinn and Loudon counties. The First Civil District of Monroe county includes all of this in the bounds of the county, and also a small portion of Pond Creek Valley. This district, including the town of Sweetwater, pays about thirty per cent. of the taxes of the county.

RAILROAD MILEAGE.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia	10.53 miles.
Nashville and Tellico	10.00 "
Knoxville Southern	17.00 "
Total mileage	37.53 "

These railroads, together with the navigable streams, give good transportation facilities for the greater part of the productions of the county. Other lines are in contemplation, viz., up the Little Tennessee river and to connect with the timber region of the Unaka. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia runs directly through the center of the Sweetwater Valley. The Knoxville Southern runs

almost parallel to it, and at an average distance in this county of about ten miles. The Nashville and Tellico starts at Athens, and its present terminus is at Tellico, crossing the Knoxville Southern almost at a right angle.

PUBLIC ROADS.

For a great portion of the year the roads of the county are moderately good. During the rainy season, however, transportation is difficult. But the people are fast becoming alive to the importance of better roads, and of late years a vast improvement can be noticed. With better road laws, greater population and a little more display of public spirit, this objection to our county will soon be removed.

TAX STATISTICS.

Number of acres of land in county, exclusive of town lots.....	520,595
Assessed valuation of taxable personal property	\$ 355,630
Assessed valuation of real property	1,775,790
Assessed valuation of railroad property.	379,750
Total valuation of taxable property - \$	2,511,170

About one-third of the county is now under cultivation, and one-third more can readily be brought under cultivation. The other third is mountainous and is not adapted to the raising of ordinary farm products. However, presuming that the timber should be removed, there are comparatively few acres that would not be adapted to raising either grasses, vegetables or fruits. Where the soils

in the valleys are not suitable for fruits, there are everywhere surrounding ridges where peaches, apples, grapes and all kinds of fruits grow almost to perfection. They are not so subject to insects and diseases as those are in the valleys.

The lands on the ridges and highlands are comparatively cheap, and those wishing homes and have not the means to purchase the richer and more expensive lands in the valleys can always find good homes, suitable to their means, in the higher lands.

The county of Monroe was organized in 1820. It was settled principally by people coming from the States of North Carolina and Virginia. Previous to the war those moving into this county came almost entirely from those States. Since then accessions to the population have been more from the North and West.

SWEETWATER

Is the largest town in the county. The limits of the corporation contain one thousand inhabitants, and there are about three hundred more immediately outside the corporate limits. It was incorporated in 1883, and J. W. Clark was the first mayor. It is located on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, forty-one miles from Knoxville and seventy from Chattanooga, and is the largest shipping point between these places.

It dates its commencement from the

building of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad in 1852. At that time I. T. Lenoir gave to the railroad about seven acres of ground to be used as a depot site, for side tracks, and for other purposes in which both the railroad and the public in general would be interested. This, at the time, seemed more than would be necessary for the next hundred years to come. Such, however, has not proved to be the case. A great deal of the space has been taken up by the railroad for side tracks, and the ground not so used has, in other ways, been a great convenience to the railroad and to the general public. No other one thing has contributed so much to the upbuilding of the town as this. The remarkable foresight thus exhibited by this conveyance has been a great blessing to the town and the community. From the start, except during the war, Sweetwater has had a steady though not very rapid growth. The price of real estate has steadily advanced, and not by reason of booms or rapid spurts. During the business history of Sweetwater there have been but two failures which have seriously affected the community. One of these was occasioned by losses during the war, and in the other, though settlement was long delayed, the firm paid out almost in full. The location of the town in the heart of the Sweetwater Valley, and convenient to Pond

Creek and Fork Creek Valleys, and the thrift and intelligence of the farming community around, have had much to do with its business prosperity. They have contributed to the erection of churches and school-houses, and have displayed a commendable public spirit.

Those living nearest to the railroad depot when it was built were Henry Mayes, Daniel Heiskell, Col. John Ramsey, the Axleys, Hamilton Biggs, John Fine, Charles Owen, Josiah K. Johnston, Robert Snead, John and Charles Lotspeich, I. T. Lenoir, Thomas and H. B. Yearwood and William Patton.

The first mercantile firms were Hann & Stakely, McKeldin & Co., W. C. Lillard & Co., and Wright & Coffin. Prior to the war various persons and firms did business in the town—J. H. Patton, J. W. Goddard, S. J. Rowan, Wright, Williams & Co., Boyd, Spillman & Vaughn., John Fitzgerald and W. H. Taylor & Co. McClung & Co. manufactured wagons and buggies, and Lenoir, Mayes & Buckner operated a merchant and grist-mill.

The resident physicians in the early history of the then village were R. F. Scruggs, F. Bogart and Dr. Blair. The first-named is still a practicing physician in the town. Dr. Bogart practiced his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1887. Dr. Blair long since moved

to Texas. The other now resident physicians are J. H. Johnson, G. T. Magee and D. N. Browder.

CHURCHES.

The first church to be built was the New School Presbyterian, near where the road to Madisonville crosses Sweetwater creek. It was built in 1857, and was used as a school-house for a session or two until the completion of the Union Institute. Thomas Bradshaw was the first pastor of the church, then Thomas Brown and afterwards James Park, then of Ebenezer, and now resident of Knoxville and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that city. W. W. Morrison and James A. Wallace have had charge of the church. The latter held the pastorate for about fifteen years. He resigned to take charge of the Presbyterian Church at Cleveland. Revs. Donald McDonald and E. C. Trimble have since preached for stated periods. In 1889 a new church was built in a part of the town more convenient for the members. It is a neat church on the modern style, and cost about \$6,000. Afterwards a parsonage costing \$3,000 was erected on the same lot as the church. The ground for both was bought and donated by the Misses Coffin.

The Baptist Church was completed in the latter part of 1859. The first pastor of the church was Robert Snead, who resided one mile and a

half northeast from the town. He was succeeded by Woodson Taylor, of Grainger county. Since then the following have been among the number of ministers who have had charge of this church: W. A. Nelson, J. P. Kefauver, Joseph Janeway, J. B. Lee, T. A. Higdon, T. C. Teasdale, W. C. Grace, D. M. McReynolds and J. T. Barrow, the present pastor. On the same lot as the church is a neat parsonage, which was built in 1878. The ground for their location was donated by I. T. Lenoir.

The building for the Methodist Church, South, was erected shortly after the Baptist Church. The congregation occupied this as a house of worship until the fall of 1892, when they erected a fine building at a cost of \$10,000 on the lot previously the site of Victoria College. It is modern in style, and is the costliest church in the town. Its congregation is one of largest and most prosperous.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was built about the year 1872, by Daniel Heiskell, and donated. The members of this church had previously worshiped in one moved from the country a short distance. This was the first house used as a place of worship in Sweetwater. Revs. Solon McCroskey, Edgar McCroskey and Porter, of Charleston, have been pastors. The present pastor is G. P. Silvius. The colored people own a building which is used as a place of

worship by several denominations of that race. It is also used by them as a public school-building.

SCHOOLS.

The school commissioners for the town, jointly with those for the county, purchased, in the year 1892, the Methodist church property. A flourishing public school for white children is now conducted there by Prof. W. L. Lawrence. He has an average attendance of more than one hundred. The school is supported partly by county and partly by corporation taxes. This enables the school to be run nearly the whole scholastic year, and not for three or four months only, as is the case in some places in the county. The citizens of the town take pride in their public schools, as well as their colleges, and cheerfully pay the assessments levied by the corporation.

The Sweetwater College, for males, is under the charge of Prof. J. L. Bachman. The present building was erected in 1884. He formerly taught in the old Union Institute, but the growing number of students rendered this building insufficient, and a new and more commodious one was erected at a cost of \$5,000. The students of this college wear uniforms and undergo military training. Many students are attracted to this school from a distance each year. Some of its graduates are already occupying

important business and professional positions.

Prof. J. H. Richardson is the principal of the Seminary for Young Ladies. It is under the auspices of the Baptist denomination. The old Union Institute building and lot were first purchased in 1886, and a school commenced there. The growing needs of the school soon caused another large lot adjoining to be bought. By the liberality of the citizens of Sweetwater, and of the Baptist denomination at large, in 1892 another beautiful and costly building was erected. The value of the whole property is now estimated at upwards of \$20,000. The new building is a beautiful one, and in a conspicuous location. It is an ornament to the town, and a proud monument of the liberality of the Baptists and the citizens of Sweetwater.

The following are some of Sweetwater's business enterprises:

Bank of Sweetwater; capital, \$50,000; surplus \$50,000; deposits \$75,000; president, John M. Jones; cashier, J. A. Magill.

Sweetwater Woolen Mill; capitalized at \$50,000. Their plant covers several acres; number of looms, 60; number of employees, 60; John M. Jones president, and F. A. Carter superintendent.

Sweetwater Flouring Mill; J. K. Brown president, and John B. Whitman general manager; capital, \$60,-

ooo; capacity, 500 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of meal per day.

Sweetwater Hotel Association; J. W. Clark president, and D. L. Smith secretary and treasurer; capital \$10,000.

Hutcheson & Co., general merchants. They carry a stock of \$35,000, and occupy a handsome and commodious store-house near the railroad depot, erected at a cost of \$8,000.

J. H. McCaslin & Co., general merchandise and agricultural implements. They carry a stock of \$20,000.

Brown Bros. & Co., general merchants, except hardware; stock, \$20,000.

James May & Co., hardware; stock, \$10,000.

Druggists: R. F. Scruggs, J. H. Johnston & Co.

Grocerymen: R. M. Cleveland, R. A. Autrey, C. R. Hatton.

Jeweler: R. S. Harless.

Lawyers: Young & Young.

Sweetwater is a presidential post-office. The present postmaster is J. F. Owen.

Sweetwater Lodge, No. 292, A. F. and A. M., was organized about the year 1857, and held its meetings in the upper story of a building on Depot street. Sometime in the year 1863 the lodge-room was entered by marauding parties, and the records destroyed and the jewels stolen. A reorganization was had in December, 1863, and a new charter was obtained

in 1866. Afterward, when the Lodge became more prosperous, the members, with the aid of the members of Chapter No. 57, erected on the hill a roomy and extensive building. This was used as a place of meeting until 1874. Then, on the receipt of a stipulated sum, about half the cost of the building, it was turned over to the Athens District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be used as a school building for females. The Lodge and Chapter then purchased the upper story of the Mat. building, which has been used as a place of meeting ever since.

The Knights of Pythias have a prosperous Lodge, which was organized in 1891. They hold their meetings in the Masonic lodge-room.

The Knights of Honor have also an organization in the town. They have been prompt in paying out the policies due on the death of the members.

The first newspaper started in Sweetwater was the Forerunner, by H. L. Fry, in 1867. He ran the paper for several months and sold out to J. M. Fisher. He enlarged it and changed its name to the Enterprise. After conducting it successfully for two years, he sold to C. B. Woodard. About 1875 this paper was bought by J. H. Bean and its name again changed to the Monroe Democrat. Since then this paper has been edited by D. B. Grace, J. S.

Yearwood and W. B. Lenoir, in the order named. The latter sold out to F. H. Scruggs, the proprietor of the Sweetwater News, in October, 1891. He now runs the paper under the name of the Democrat-News. The News was started in 1884.



JOHN M. JONES, Esq.—The subject of this sketch, Mr. John M. Jones, president of the Bank of Sweetwater and of the Woolen Mills, is a well-known resident of Sweetwater, Tennessee. He is a native of Eastern Kentucky, and was born at Middleboro, Ky. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Tennessee. He was educated in Kentucky, and began merchandising before he was twenty-one years of age in the same State. Later he worked in Tennessee and Kentucky at collecting. He remained in this State until 1856, then went to Missouri and remained two years, but when the war broke out in 1861 he enlisted in Company C, 19th Tennessee, and served for over four years. He was mustered out as Lieutenant of Company E, 61st Tennessee. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and a number of other hard fought engagements. During his term of service he was held prisoner for twenty-one months at Johnson's Island.

After the close of the war Lieutenant Jones located at Bristol, Tenn.,

where he staid two years, and from there he went to Morristown, where he remained ten months, and again removed to Newport, Tenn., where he lived for twelve years. In 1877 he came to Sweetwater, and engaged in farming and merchandising, but later abandoned farming. He assisted in the organization of the Bank of Sweetwater in 1884, and has been president of the same since that time. In 1890 he assisted in starting the Sweetwater Woolen Mills, and was made president of the organization. He is also interested in the flouring mills at this point, and also in a hotel association.

Lieutenant Jones is the owner of valuable mineral lands in Kentucky and Southwest Virginia, which are yet in a great measure to be opened up. He has been conspicuously successful in business, but has invariably carried into his operations and transactions honesty and integrity, and his name is a synonym of uprightness and fair dealing.

He has taken no part in politics, neither has he any inclination this way. The Masonic order claims his allegiance as a member, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

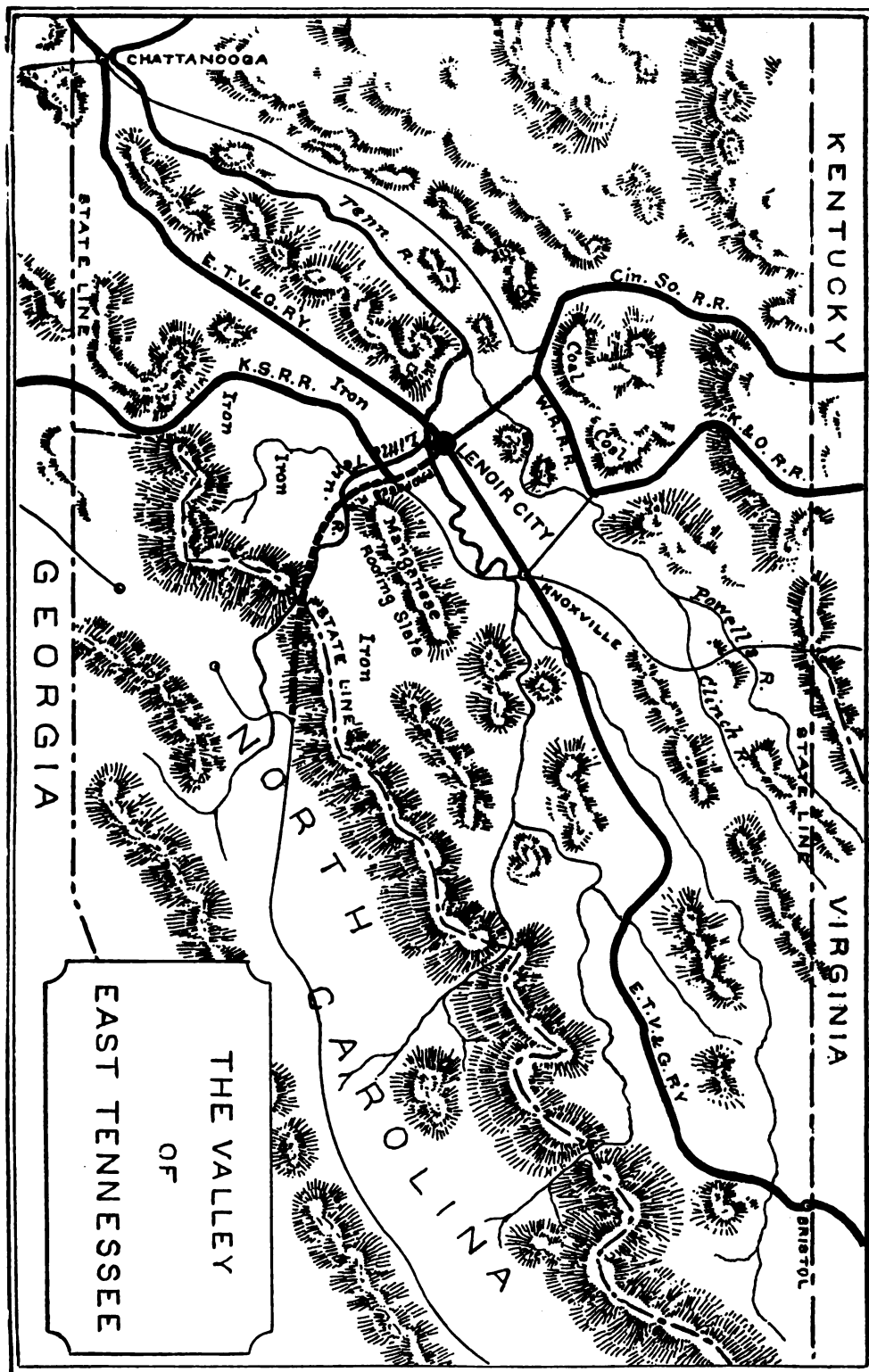
Mr. Jones was married July 16, 1867, to Miss Mattie J. Tipton, of Carter county, East Tennessee. There have been thirteen children born unto them, eight girls and five boys, five of each now living.

Dr. RICHARD F. SCRUGGS.—No man is better or more favorably known in the city of Sweetwater, Tennessee, than the subject of this sketch, Dr. Richard F. Scruggs. He is among the older settlers of the place, and was born in Greene county, Tennessee, in the year 1834. His parents have been residents of this county since 1836. His father was a Baptist minister, and died in this county.

Dr. Scruggs was educated in the schools of East Tennessee, and graduated at Massey Creek College in the year 1855. After graduating he immediately began the study of medicine under Dr. Parker, and attended the Jefferson Medical College, at Phil-

adelphia, and graduated from this world-wide famed institution in the year 1859. He then returned to the South—to Sweetwater—and began his practice, which he has continuously followed in this place since that time. In connection with his practice he keeps a full line of drugs, and is at the present time conducting the leading drug store of the place. The Doctor and his wife are jointly interested in the bank and woolen mills, and are also owners of some valuable mineral lands in this county. Dr. Scruggs is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Honor fraternities, and is a valued acquisition to both organizations.





CHAPTER XIII.

LENOIR CITY, TENNESSEE.

By SAMUEL MARFIELD.

To essay to write the history of Lenoir City thoroughly would be undertaking a task akin to writing a history of East Tennessee. We will attempt but a brief sketch.

It dates its first settlement in the dawn of the present century. Its prosperous, intelligent and successful pioneers and their successors were always in touch with the world about them and moved in the procession of progress, keeping step with the best intelligence of their day and generation. The Lenoirs, who founded it, were of the patriotic blood which did battle for their country in the war of the Revolution, the father of the first settlers of the present city being one of the gallant band who sent the British red-coats flying down the steeps of Kings mountain. The site of the present city was "the first pick" of all this section of the State, and its selection was directed by the unerring intuition of the sagacious and far-seeing men who lived to see their well-directed energies yield abounding wealth and their manor the center of business activity, which knew few rivals in the eastern half of the

State. When they located their grants and broke the glebe, they had no vision of a future city. But the planting and reaping and gathering created wealth, and as riches increased, in the full measure of time they gave opportunity for exercise of energy in varying directions, and the plantation melodies from the fields were mingled with the whirr of factory wheels. In short, the home of the Lenoirs became the center of large commercial activity, and its business exchanges grew into metropolitan proportions. Their immense flour-mills outgrew their rivals, and for long years controlled the market for higher grades of flour. Their cotton yarns were shipped far and near; their wharves were alive with activity and their railroad shipments were enormous; their stores were the trade centers for miles on the north and east and west, and supplied almost exclusively the trade of the mountain districts of North Carolina penetrated by the Little Tennessee river. Yes, Lenoir, as it was called, without the intent or purpose of its founders and their successors, grew to be a trade center of great impor-

tance, but not a city. The estate, consisting of many thousands of acres, was preserved intact; the policy of the owners was to keep it so. They were kings in the little domain, and they intended that no intruders should secure a foothold and dispute their power and supremacy. Hence, they never disposed of a foot of their territory—buyers always, to extend their boundaries, but sellers—never.

But time and the laws against entailment bring such estates to but one conclusion in this country, and multiplying inheritors brought division of interests in the Lenoir family, and in due course of time the splendid estate found new owners. In 1890 it was purchased entire, with its mills and factories, by a syndicate of gentlemen who saw in its geographical location, in the vast mineral and timber resources it controlled by the strategy of its position, the site of a future great city. The Lenoirs had concentrated abundant returns of nearly a century of energy and thrift in developing, nurturing and strengthening the germs, but the era of a new South had now arrived, a period of spreading activities and far-reaching plans, and the sagacious men of affairs who secured the splendid property, at once loosed the iron bands of individual interest which had so long confined its destiny, and threw the gates open to new people, new blood, fresh energy and expanding hopes. The

site of the city is as fair a picture as may be found in all this Southland. It is located on the north bank of the Tennessee river, at the junction of the Little Tennessee, which takes its rise in North Carolina, and breaks through the Great Smoky mountains at a point nearly forty miles south of Lenoir.

The city has a charmingly picturesque environment, embracing rare scenery by river and shore, of wooded hills and fertile plains, of majestic rivers and distant mountains. To the spectator standing upon any one of the many points of vantage overlooking the Tennessee river, beneath the spreading branches of monarch oak and chestnut, there is presented a combination of river and mountain views of surpassing loveliness. Stretching southwestward across the valley are the fertile lowlands, covered with growing grass and clover. Through the center runs the silvery thread of Town creek; far beyond the Chilhowee mountains in tinted beauty, and still further on the Great Smoky range stands out clearly defined against the sky in all its magnificence and grandeur. At the foot of the grassy slope that overlooks the river, the majestic waters of the Tennessee flow by in stately silence to their ocean home, while to the southeast the crystal stream of the Little Tennessee comes rushing from its source in the old Smokies, impatient to join

its larger sister in its homeward journey. Across the river rise precipitous heights overhanging the Tennessee river, o'ershadowing the fertile islands of the Little Tennessee that lie beneath them.

To anyone taking in this beautiful picture, and studying the geographical and strategic position and examining the contour of the site, with its gentle slopes affording natural drainage to the rapid stream which courses through the center of the town, sweeping all filth and impurity into nature's grand sewerage, the question is never suggested, "Why build a town here?" but invariably, "Why was there not a city here generations ago?" The location was certainly created for that purpose. The answer to this has been given above, and the solution of the manifest destiny of the spot is now in rapid progress. The foundations of a future city are being speedily laid, and already substantial superstructures are seen on every hand, creations of skilled architects, in brick and mortar—not the fanciful mansions of imaginative land speculators. This characteristic of substantiality and conservatism is one of the features which distinguish the place. It is in the atmosphere of the entire community, and is the governing principle in all the activities of the city. "Let us build slow but wisely," seems to be the motto, which is strictly followed. There is

enough in the vast resources which are immediately tributary, to the place to excite the ordinary mind and quicken the imagination of every cool head, but the community seems to have cast its anchor in the safe counsels of that sage old Tennessean, David Crockett, and is following his plan, by wisely saying, "First be sure you are right, and then go ahead." The consequence is that what is done is carefully considered first; no wild-cat schemes are countenanced, and no delusive speculations are fostered.

First and foremost in the line of new industries which are springing up comes the manufacture of wood.

The city lies on the north bank of the Tennessee river, directly opposite the mouth of the Little Tennessee river, and fourteen miles below the mouth of Little river. These two streams take their rise in the Great Smoky mountains, and, with their tributaries, drain an area of more than 3,350,000 acres, consisting largely of virgin forests of poplar, white and yellow pine, hemlock, chestnut, ash, oak, cherry, walnut, hickory, beech, maple, linn or basswood, red birch (mountain mahogany), balsam, sycamore, gum, satinwood, etc. Some of the timber in this region reaches its highest form of development. The quality is of the best. The area includes the following counties:

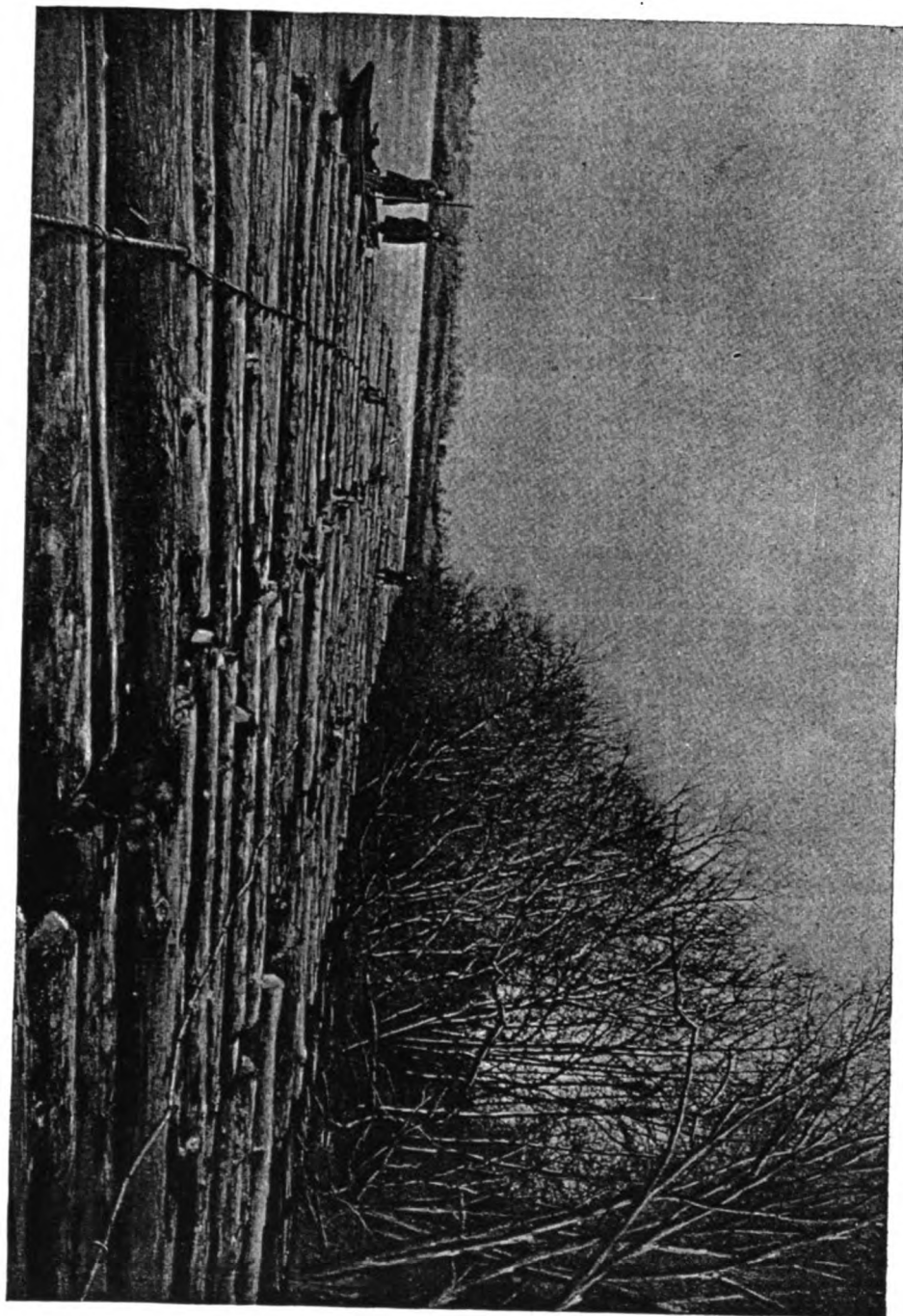
Cherokee County, N. C	700 square miles.
Jackson County, N. C	600 " "
Macon County, N. C	570 " "
Swain County, N. C	650 " "
Graham County, N. C	350 " "
Blount County, Tenn	950 " "
Monroe County, Tenn	550 " "
Loudon County, Tenn	275 " "
	<hr/>
	5,295 " "

Logs can be driven down both these streams, and the Little Tennessee is already supplied with a system of booms for the storage of logs, which are unsurpassed in the South, with capacity now far beyond the requirements of the saw-mills located at Lenoir City, and capable of indefinite expansion to meet all future demands from milling points below. The Lenoir City and Cincinnati Railroad, which has been surveyed, and will no doubt be built, runs northwest from Lenoir City, and crosses the Clinch river five miles out, thus making, when it is built, all the timber on that river above that point, extending into West Virginia, tributary to Lenoir City. After crossing the Clinch the road enters a heavily-timbered country, containing large supplies of all kinds of timber before mentioned. The region thus brought into communication with, and made tributary to, Lenoir City on the north, comprises over 1,000,000 acres.

Such enormous resources in timber naturally have attracted the workers in wood, and already several mills and factories are subduing the giants

of the mountain wilds, bringing their proud brows beneath the axe, and converting their massive trunks into articles for the use and comfort of man. One mill, owned by the Lenoir City Company, is now and has been for months sawing 25,000 feet daily. The Crosby Lumber Company (Michigan) has purchased over sixty thousand acres of timber lands, and has erected here one of the largest, and probably the best equipped, mills in the South. It is a marvel in its arrangement, and the adaptation of its machinery to the most economical and speedy manipulation of work in all the departments, from the drag which conveys the log from the river and delivers it to the head-blocks in front of the whirring band-saws to the last finishing touch of the matcher and planer, or the busy little machines which toss the slabs and usual waste off in plasterer's lath, or well made shingles. This establishment is immense in all its plans, equipment and accomplishments. Its lumber-yard and mill-site cover a tract of fifty acres, which is laid off into streets and intersected throughout with tramroads, and the several side tracks of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. The saw-mill has a capacity for cutting forty million feet of lumber a year. The yard is constantly stored with millions of feet of lumber of all kinds, grades and sizes, and is so thoroughly arranged

RIVER SCENE—LENOIR CITY.



and classified that on a few minutes notice an order for anything in the lumber line can be in process of filling. The contractor, builder, or dealer in Knoxville, Chattanooga, or any other point along the line, may wire his order one day and be confident of receiving the material the next, so extensive is the stock always carried and so complete the arrangements for handling it. At no other point in the State can this be done. It is rendered possible by the magnificent booms which have been constructed within such a short distance of the city, and which are capable of storing a year's supply of logs, and keeping the mill stocked from January to December. Other parties have purchased a site for another mill, and yet these are but forerunners of what are to come, for the millions of acres of timber which we have mentioned before in this article is all destined to be manufactured at this point. There is located here the large table factory of J. T. Bon & Sons. They manufacture extension dining-tables, on a patent taken out by the senior member of the firm, and which is the most complete thing in its line in the market. It is ingeniously contrived for economical shipment, and may be knocked down and packed in a remarkably small space. The chief superiority of the patent is in the solidity, firmness and steadiness of the table when put together.

One of the busiest and most extensive manufacturing industries located here is the foundry and machine-shop of F. J. Hill, who brought his plant from Greenville, Mich., last spring. It is an extensive and thoroughly equipped establishment, as may be judged by the fact that at present they are just completing the magnificent one hundred and fifty horse-power engine which is to be placed in the mill of the Crosby Lumber Company. Mr. Hill himself is a thorough mechanic, capable of large undertakings, and his shops take rank among the best in this part of the State. Extensive brick-works have been erected here, and their product takes a high place in the market.

Such establishments as those named show that there is a real basis established on which to build safe expectations for the development of a large manufacturing growth. In mercantile lines there is a like good showing. Hough & Beidler, who occupy the handsome brick block erected by Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers, of Knoxville, corner Broadway and A streets, carry a large line of general merchandise, and do a large business. They moved here from Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

The Crosby Lumber Company conducts a large general store also, with a trade running away up into the big figures.

W. F. Simpson, who moved from

Maryville, this State, is proprietor of a drug store which is a credit to the city and has a large trade.

One of the most prosperous institutions of the city, however, is the Lenoir City Bank. It has ample capital, a good deposit account, and among other resources boasts of one of the handsomest and most substantially built bank buildings in East Tennessee. It was erected by the bank itself, and is modern in every particular, with strong brick and cement vault, fire and burglar-proof safe, and as pretty an outfit of furniture as can be found anywhere. The officers are: Geo. M. Burdett president, Jas. B. Hall vice-president, and Chas. B. Hall cashier.

The class of residences which have been erected here since the city developed into its new life, are worthy of special notice, for there are many of them very much in advance of what are usually found in towns in the earlier stages of their development. There are a number of houses here which would attract notice in large cities. The public school building is a commodious modern structure, of which the city is justly proud.

Assured by the promise of large business returns, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad has caught the spirit of improvement, and has erected here one of the handsomest depots on their line of road. They have also constructed about two

miles of additional side tracks, with spurs extending to the several manufacturing sites. The steamboat service is improving, and the presence of two steamers loading and unloading at the wharf is a common occurrence. The two ferry lines which cross the river are well supported.

Health and climate are among the city's greatest attractions. It is situated in the central South, one thousand feet above the sea-level, with a climate singularly equable and exhilarating, midway between the severity of the New England climate and the heat of the extreme South, lying north of epidemics and south of blizzards. No hurricanes, cyclones or dangerous storms have ever been known in this section of the country. Their forces are shattered on the outer wall of mountains that engirdle the East Tennessee Valley. All the conditions of the sanatorium are found here—elevation, pure air, healthful waters, and an atmosphere dry and bracing, acting as a tonic on debilitated persons. The elevated location of the city exempts it from the dangers of overflow and malarial diseases. Its topography assures the advantages of perfect drainage. Three small creeks or drainways flow through the city, passing through the eastern, central and western portions, respectively, and emptying into the Tennessee river. There are on the city site seventeen bold springs, the

waters of three of which possess great medical virtue, one being an excellent chalybeate spring. The waters from all these springs are now being forced into a common reservoir, from which the citizens are receiving their water supply.

Such is, as briefly stated as possible, the history of Lenoir City from its first civilized settlement, nearly a hundred years ago, up to and including the present. Surrounded as it is by a country of exceptionably fine agricultural value and development, fringed on all sides with rich mineral deposits and the finest timber districts, peopled by an intelligent, conservative, energetic and prosperous citizenship; a temperance city in sentiment (which is strongly guarded by contract with every purchaser of property within the city limits under forfeiture), it is not an unreasonable hope that all who reside here hold of seeing it, in the near future, one of the most prosperous cities in the new South. The gentlemen who are at the head of the corporation, and to whose energy, sagacity and financial backing the present impulse of new life and rapid development is due, are among the great financiers and successful men of affairs in the land.

The organization of the Lenoir City Company is as follows:

E. J. Sanford, president, Knoxville, Tennessee; E. R. Chapman, vice-president, New York City; C. M.

McClung, secretary and treasurer, Knoxville, Tennessee; Samuel Marfield, manager, Lenoir City.

Directors: Hon. Calvin S. Brice (United States Senator), Lima, Ohio; Col. M. McGhee (president Memphis and Charleston Railroad), New York City; E. R. Chapman, Esq. (Moore & Schley, brokers), New York City; W. P. Chamberlain, Esq. (Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers), Knoxville, Tennessee; Col. E. J. Sanford (president Knoxville and Ohio Railroad, Knoxville, Tennessee; C. M. McClung, Esq. (wholesale hardware), Knoxville, Tennessee; E. T. Sanford, Esq. (Lucky & Sanford, attorneys), Knoxville, Tennessee.

General Counsel: Lucky & Sanford, Knoxville, Tennessee.



Dr. GEORGE M. BURDETT, president of the Lenoir City Bank, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, January 5, 1838, and is the son of James W. and Margaret Burdett. He was educated at the Old Rocky Creek Academy, in Wilkes county, where he laid the foundation for his future career. His father died when he was but twelve years of age, and he was given a home with his grandfather, Mr. George McKenny, who took a special interest in the boy and educated him. In the year 1856, young Burdett moved with Dr. Leitner to Geneva,

Talbott county, Georgia, where the Doctor owned a large tract of land. Our subject remained here for four years, assisting the Doctor in his business, he owning besides his plantation a stage line, a large saw-mill and a general merchandise store, all of which were under the management of the young man Burdett until the fall of 1859. In the meantime, he had been studying medicine under the instruction of Dr. L. Leitner, and in the autumn of 1859 he entered the Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta. He attended lectures one session and then taught school near the city of Augusta for three months, and then again returned to the College and graduated in the class of 1861. He began his practice in Talifero county, Georgia, but in a few months enlisted in the Confederate service, Stephens' Home Guard, known as Company D of the 15th Georgia Regiment of Infantry. He enlisted in this company in the spring of 1861, and his regiment was immediately sent to Manassas, and arrived there just after the first battle. His regiment remained in this locality till November, when Dr. Burdett was ordered by the Secretary of War to report for duty at Richmond, Virginia, and was assigned the post of Assistant Surgeon and Resident Physician for the First Georgia Hospital. Here he remained for nine months, and was then sent to the field and assigned

to the artillery of Stonewall Jackson's command, under Dr. Hunter McGuire. He did duty here until the battle of Winchester, and when General Sheridan drove General Early back, Dr. Burdett was ordered back to take charge of the wounded, and was put in charge of the hospital and remained here for four months, having in the meantime been taken prisoner by the Federals, having gotten over on the Federal lines in taking care of the wounded and sick. He was then promoted to surgeon, and assigned to the McLaughlin Battalion of Artillery, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

Dr. Burdett then returned to his old home in Wilkes county, Georgia, and followed farming for two years, but in December, 1866, he located at Lenoir City and engaged as bookkeeper for William Lenoir & Bros., and remained with them until 1877 in this capacity, when the firm was reorganized and incorporated and Dr. Burdett was made secretary and treasurer of the company, and held this position until the firm sold out in 1890, when he moved to his farm of 1,800 acres, and engaged in farming quite extensively, having one of the most desirable and valuable farms in East Tennessee. The Doctor is a thoroughly alive man, and has served a number of terms as school commissioner, and is, at the present time, serving his second term as justice of

the peace. In the year 1890 he was elected president of the Lenoir City Bank, and at the present time holds this position. He was married June 17, 1873, to Miss Eliza Lenoir, daughter of Mr. W. A. Lenoir. They have seven children living.

Dr. Burdett is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and no more popular man resides in the county.



B. B. LENOIR, M. D., was born March 5, 1821, in Roane (now Loudon) county, Tennessee, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Avery Lenoir. His parents were natives of Wilkes and Burke counties, North Carolina. William Lenoir, his grandfather, was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, but removed to North Carolina when a child. He was a brave soldier, having engaged in several expeditions against the Indians. He was also first lieutenant under Colonel Cleveland, and volunteered as a private in a special call for men in a forced march to overtake General Furguson in his retreat, overtaking him and participating in the battle of Kings mountain. After the Revolutionary war he was commissioned General of the militia. He was appointed justice of the peace by the first North Carolina Constitutional Convention, also by the first General Assembly

convened under the Constitution. He served many years in both branches of the Legislature, and was president of the Senate during his last term. He was clerk of the county court for two years.

William B. Lenoir, the father of our subject, was a farmer, and for a number of years was a justice of the peace.

In 1877 the Lenoir Manufacturing Company was chartered by the Legislature of Tennessee. The company owned three thousand acres of land, of which about one thousand were in cultivation; also a flouring mill of one hundred and fifty barrels capacity in twenty-four hours, using the roller process; a cotton factory and a large general merchandise store, of which industry Dr. Lenoir is president.

Dr. Lenoir graduated with the degree of A. B. from the East Tennessee University in 1842. He then entered the Medical College at Charleston, S. C., completing a course of lectures there. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., graduating in 1846, since which time he has practiced medicine in his present location with eminent success.

On November 27, 1855, he married Miss Henrietta R., daughter of Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, author of the "Annals of Tennessee." Their children were James R. (deceased), William B.,

Charles B. (deceased) and Henry R. Dr. Lenoir's wife died May 25, 1864. May 14, 1872, he was again married, this time to Miss Margaret V., daughter of John Siler, of Macon county, North Carolina. Their children were an infant daughter (deceased), John S., May E., Benjamin B., Louisa C. and Myra F.

During the war the Doctor served for a short time as surgeon for the State Confederate troops.

The Doctor is a Knight Templar Mason, and has for many years been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South).



Dr. W. T. FOUTE, of Lenoir City, Tennessee, will form the subject-matter for this sketch. He was born November, 1854, in Blount county, Tennessee, and is a son of George W. and Sarah A. Foute. The father of Dr. Foute was a soldier in the Confederate army, serving in the 26th Tennessee Infantry. His death occurred July 27, 1891. The Doctor was educated at the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, and in the year 1878 began the study of medicine with Dr. E. S. Rogers, of Concord, Tennessee. He remained here one year, and subsequently entered the Southern Medical College of Atlanta, Georgia, and graduated from here in the year 1882, having missed one year, which he de-

voted to teaching school, as it was necessary for him, as it was by this means that he obtained money to complete his education. In the spring of 1882 he located at Lenoir City, and since that time has devoted his time and talents to his chosen profession. He began the practice here in partnership with Dr. B. B. Lenoir, an old practitioner, well and favorably known throughout the State as a skillful physician. In May, 1891, the partnership was dissolved, since which time he has continued in practice alone. He has been eminently successful as a physician, and ranks with the leading physicians of East Tennessee. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and also a member of the American Medical Association and is examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Company. The Doctor was married, in 1889, to Miss Jodie E., daughter of James and Delia Prater, of Loudon county, Tennessee. Their daughter, Hazle Lee, was born January 22, 1892. Dr. Foute is a Mason, and is a member of Tennessee Lodge, No. 204.



Mr. A. M. HOUGH, one of the most prominent merchants of Lenoir City, Tennessee, is a native of Ohio, and was born at Upper Sandusky, December 31, 1855. He is the son of M. B. and M. J. Hough; the father is a na-

tive of Ohio and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hough, sr., was for a number of years a prominent contractor, and was also extensively engaged in milling and the furniture business in Upper Sandusky.

Mr. A. M. Hough, the subject of this sketch, was educated in his native town, and when quite a young man he served an apprenticeship of three years in the employ of Messrs. Hale & Kirby. He was subsequently made foreman of the business of the said firm, which position he held until February, 1878, when he engaged in the stove business. He conducted an extensive and successful business until 1890, when he located at Lenoir City, Tennessee, and engaged in general merchandising and grain, with J. A. Beidler, under the firm name of Hough & Beidler. He has also been connected as a partner in a large drug, wall paper and paint house. Mr. Hough was also a partner in a large furniture and undertaking house in Upper Sandusky. In all of the above enterprises he has been eminently successful, and for the last five years has been associated with oil and gas companies in Ohio, and also has large real estate interests in the city of Toledo, Ohio. On his real estate investments he has been especially fortunate, and on

some has made over two hundred per cent. The business of his firm at Lenoir City is without doubt the most extensive of any firm in the county, and they are well known as men of rare and unusual enterprise. In this establishment can be continually found a large and complete stock in every department that they handle, and they are prepared to meet all of the demands of the town and county trade. Through Mr. Hough's energy and business tact he has accumulated a handsome fortune, and in every sense of the word he is a thorough and wide-awake business man. He has great faith in the future of the South, and believes that there is no country in the world that offers so superior chances for judicious investments as the South. Mr. Hough has moved his family to Lenoir City, and "has come to stay."

He has a pleasant home in the city, over which a charming wife presides, whom he married in Reading, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1881, Miss Annie E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James and Clara Beidler. Three children have been born to them—Florence V., Ida May and William J. Mr. Hough is a Royal Arch Mason, and a man with any number of good friends. He is genial in his disposition and generous to a fault.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE GROWING TOWN OF DAYTON, TENNESSEE.

By G. W. JOHNSON.

The county site of Rhea county is situated in the Tennessee Valley, thirty-eight miles north of Chattanooga, on the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, and two and one-half miles west of the Tennessee river. Ten years ago this thriving little city was but a small village with a post-office and a country store or two. Capitalists had, however, been attracted to this locality by the splendid water-power, magnificent coal-fields and limestone quarries in sight of the quiet little village nestling at the foot of Walden's ridge, a spur of the Cumberland range of mountains. A large area of land was purchased by an English syndicate, and the Dayton Coal and Iron Company (Limited), was organized, and at once erected two of the largest blast furnaces in the United States, opened two large coal-banks, erected and equipped a railroad to the Tennessee river, built coke-ovens, opened their limestone quarries and began the manufacture of pig-iron on a large scale. Their furnaces are in the corporate limits; their coal-banks, coke-ovens and rock

quarries are all in sight of the town. The erection and working of these plants, with hands numbering eight hundred in its employ, with a monthly pay-roll of twenty thousand dollars, meant everything for Dayton. Lots were laid off, streets were graded, and the small country village became a pushing, energetic town, combining the energy and push of a Western town with the stability of a conservative Eastern city. In 1884 the town commenced building in earnest; business houses were erected, dwellings came into existence as if by magic, until now there are in the town and suburbs at least five thousand people. Besides the Dayton Coal and Iron Company's immense business, there are other industrial interests that add to the life of the town. There are *two* button factories running on full time, and an ice plant and an electric light plant, all of which are in the hands of men of energy and capital, and will succeed. Dayton also has *two* banks. The First National Bank is the oldest institution, having been organized in 1887 as the Dayton City

Bank and afterwards changed to the First National Bank. Rhea County Bank was organized later. Both of said institutions are in the hands of competent men, and are solid business ventures, paying handsome dividends to their stockholders.

The commercial world is well represented by energetic and successful business men, as are the professions. The religious, educational and social growth of the town has kept pace with its material growth. The town has large commodious houses of worship, owned by each of the following denominations: Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, Roman Catholic, M. E. Church, South, and M. E. Church, besides two or three colored churches. The Douglas High School, an institution of learning owned by the Chattanooga Presbytery, is located here, and is in a flourishing condition. This, with several private schools, furnish first-class educational advantages.

Dayton, as before stated, is now the county seat of Rhea county—a large and commodious court-house, of Spanish design, is now in course of erection—situated in the center of the coal, timber and iron-ore fields of this section. With its other advantages, there is no reason why Dayton should not double her population in the next decade.

V. C. ALLEN, a leading and prominent attorney of Dayton, Tennessee, forms the subject-matter for this biography. He is a native of Rhea county, and was born in the year 1842. His father was a farmer by occupation, and his ancestors had been residents of the State for a number of generations. Young Allen was educated in the schools of Washington and Decatur. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company I, Third Tennessee Regiment, Confederate States army, and served until May 9, 1865. He was wounded at Marion, Virginia, and unfitted for service for a short time. After the war ended he began the study of law, under the tutorship of Judge Locke, at Washington, this county, and remained with him two years, and was admitted to practice in November, 1867, and at once set up an office in this county, and has followed this profession ever since. Since 1875 his brother has been in practice with him. In the year 1887 he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank, and was made first president of it. He is, in politics, a staunch Democrat, and was sent to the State Legislature by his party in 1872. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South, and is, in every particular, a citizen highly and justly esteemed by all who know him. He numbers his

friends by the host. He has the faculty of making a good many friends, and the still rarer and happier faculty of keeping them. He has been very successful in business, and much of the substantial growth of the town is, in a measure, due to him.



Mr. WILLIAM C. GARDENHIRE.—

One of the leading men of the enterprising city of Dayton, Tennessee, is Mr. William C. Gardenhire, well known throughout the State. He was born in Loudon, Tennessee, in the year 1838, and his people have been residents of the United States for over two hundred years. In 1836 the family moved to Chattanooga, and our subject received his education in the excellent schools of Roane county, at Kingston. When the war broke out he enlisted in the First Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate army. He then went to Texas and engaged in the mercantile business, at Henderson, but in 1869 went to San Francisco, California, and engaged in handling mining stock. In 1871 he went to the Sandwich Islands, and the same year sailed for Australia and the Feejee Islands, and there purchased four natives from King Thackembaugh, and brought them to the United States, selling them to Mr. P. T. Barnum. He then returned to California and remained there until 1884, when

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he came to Dayton and surveyed and laid off North Dayton, and began the sale of property and the erection of houses. In 1886 he built an opera-house in a corn-field—a building 50 x 100 feet—and has in the aggregate erected over one hundred and twenty-five buildings. In 1887 he erected the First National Bank building.

Mr. Gardenhire was one of the members of the Mining Stock Exchange of New York, which was organized in San Francisco. In 1892 he erected the Hotel Aqua, of Dayton, and has given aid to numerous undertakings for the progress of the city. He assisted in the erection of all the churches, donating a large amount and giving all the lots. It goes without saying that he has been successful in business. He enjoys activity and a moving, stirring life; he admires to see things move, and he never loses an opportunity to give them an impetus. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.



Dr. ALFRED C. BLEVINS.—One of the oldest settlers of Dayton, Tenn., is Dr. Alfred C. Blevins, well known and eminent in his profession. His parents were natives of Rhea and Meigs counties, and the Doctor was born in 1831. His father was a black-

smith by trade, and also a farmer, which occupations he followed until his death.

Dr. Blevins was educated in the schools of Meigs county, and after his literary studies were finished he began reading medicine, and in the years 1859-'60 attended medical college, taking his course at the University of Tennessee at Nashville, graduating in 1860. After taking his degree he came home, and in the spring of 1861 enlisted in the Confederate army as first lieutenant in Company C, 43d Tennessee Infantry. He served until the fall of Fort Donaldson, when the company was re-organized and changed to a cavalry company, and Lieutenant Blevins was made surgeon of the old 3d Tennessee and served as such until the close of the war. He was a good soldier and an able officer and a skillful surgeon, and is remembered by his old soldier friends with love and respect.

After the war closed he began the practice of his profession in Meigs county, and practiced there until the year 1882, at which time he came to Dayton and married, and has been in successful practice since that time. Here he purchased property, a part of which is now North Dayton, on which is erected the old Mineral Springs Hotel, the first hotel to be built in the place. This property, however, he disposed of to his brother, Mr. H. T. Blevins, and the Doctor bought twen-

ty acres between the two works of Mr. Gardenhire, which he laid off in town lots, reserving a part of this for a public park, a resort for picnics, etc. About the same time he erected a fine residence at a cost of \$5,000, one of the handsomest in the place. In 1892 he began the building of a driving park at a cost of between four and five thousand dollars. The Doctor is largely interested in the breeding and raising of blooded stock, both horses and cattle. He also owns a tract of mineral land, which is a property of great value, containing, as it does, a vein of silver and lead of yet unknown richness.

Dr. Blevins has never taken any part in politics, nor has he ever sought public office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In the practice of his profession he has been very successful, and has been county physician for a number of years, and also chairman of the Board of Health. He is well known and equally well liked by all.



Messrs. BUCHANAN & CRABBS are the founders of the Rhea County Bank, and the subject of this joint biography. These gentlemen are natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. Mr. J. S. Buchanan was born in Ohio, and was educated in the schools of his native State, and after completing his education he began business as a

drug clerk, and afterwards formed the firm of Buchanan & Love. Mr. Love afterwards disposed of his interest to Mr. Crabbs, and formed the firm of Buchanan & Crabbs, which existed for some years.

Mr. Crabbs, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Adams county, Indiana, and was raised in Decatur, the county seat, and was also educated there. He began business as a clerk in a drug store, and later formed the partnership with Mr. Buchanan.

In the year 1884 both gentlemen came to Dayton, Tennessee, and for the space of two years conducted a retail business, and organized the Cherokee Medicine Company, which they successfully operated up to the latter part of 1889, at which time they sold their products in every State of the Union. In 1889 they founded the Rhea County Bank, and have operated it since that time.

These gentlemen are also inter-

ested in the Dayton Land Company, Mr. Crabbs being the treasurer of the same. They are also largely interested in the J. C. Jennings Pearl-Button Works, the only enterprise of the kind in the South, and which promises to soon be one of the leading industries in the country.

Messrs. Buchanan & Crabbs have taken some interest in politics, and in 1891 Mr. Buchanan represented the county in the Legislature, and is one of the leaders of the Republican party of this section. Both men are members of the order of Knights of Pythias, and the senior member of the firm is a Mason.

They have been very successful in business, and have amply demonstrated what Northern pluck and enterprise can do toward Southern development. They are men highly respected wherever known, and their influence for good is felt in the community in which they live.



CHAPTER XV.

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE.

By JAMES A. MAHER.

The story of Johnson City is one of the present, all embraced in the knowledge of those of its young citizens who cast their first vote this fall. Indeed, it can scarcely be said to have a history, so young is it in relation to other like towns of its size and relative importance. Like a vigorous infant, it is a creature of the formative present, growing and developing, with a very small portion of its career to look back upon, and much of it in the immediate future.

But while the city itself is thus young and still in what might be called the primary stage of its development, the surrounding region is rich in historic lore and legend; being intimately associated with the early settlement of that important section of country commonly called the South Appalachian region, of which it may be said to be the heart and center, both geographically and geologically. It was in its immediate vicinity where the idea that developed the most signal victory of the Revolutionary war was conceived, and where the first of the patriots who took part in that memorable bat-

tle, Kings Mountain, were recruited and rendezvoused. This region also formed a part of the short-lived State of Franklin, the abortive attempt which was made to incorporate a commonwealth independent of the States of North Carolina and Virginia, out of part of the area at that time belonging to each. It is also associated with the early activities of Daniel Boone, and with the careers of Shelby, Seveir, McDowell and their companions. It was settled mainly from the coast of the Carolinas and Virginia, through the Watauga Valley and that of Virginia, and the story of its settlement is one contemporaneous with that of the exploits of Daniel Boone.

LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT.

Johnson City's situation is not one that embodies all that is or may be desirable in the location of a town its inhabitants believe or claim to be ideal. It is one with manifest advantages to the business man of to-day, such advantages as might be easily demonstrated to a citizen with business interests.

First of all, its location is one peculiar, and to properly understand its relations it is necessary to begin with a resume of the surrounding region with reference to the geological and geographical characteristics which distinguish it. This section of Tennessee forms one of the three grand divisions of the State, as it is commonly divided—the eastern division, or “East Tennessee”—all of which are distinct in their physical characteristics, in the interests, occupations, and even, it may be said, in the character of the people forming each. Particularly is this true of the people of East Tennessee, as distinguished from those of Middle and West Tennessee. The latter two great divisions comprise the grazing and farming interests proper of the State as a whole. Until the last few years it has been thought that the eastern part contained nothing of importance. Now it is recognized as the *manufacturing* part of the State, as also the richest in mines; in the words of Mr. Hewitt, “the Pennsylvania of the South.”

Johnson City is situated at the eastern edge of the Tennessee Valley, and at the base of the foot-hills of the Great Smoky mountains which, in this region, form the main chain of the Appalachian range. The streams flowing into the Tennessee on the east, rising on the west side of the main divide, cut through the high

ridges immediately west of that divide, and through the minor ridges and spurs transversely until they reach the main valley stream. Between the points at which two of the most important of these streams, the Watauga and the Nolachucky, debouch upon the main valley plain, and, as we have said before, at the base of the foot-hills, properly so called, Johnson City is located. It is essentially a sub-alpine town, its altitude and consequent mild summer climate tempering the severity of the heated portion of the year, and *vice versa* its location in the southern portion of the temperate zone rendering moderate its winter temperature, make it a desirable place of residence both for summer and winter. Its climate is also remarkable on account of the relative humidity of the atmosphere, causing it to be recommended for a great number of throat and lung troubles, notably in a portion of its area for the very prevalent trouble called “hay fever.” It is comprised in a region for which the statistics, as a whole, do not in any sense represent its peculiarities, either as to temperature, humidity or rainfall, being coupled with a much larger, and consequently more weighty district of country, whose temperature and humidity is as distinct as that of the Middle Mississippi country. The mean annual precipitation is between forty and fifty inches, being one of

the heaviest rainfalls in the country, exceeded by only a very few, the rainfall on Puget sound being the most notable. At the same time, the distribution of this rainfall, with reference to the seasons of the year, and consequently with reference to growing crops, is also distinct from the surrounding region. It is, in a measure, and to express it in a few words, a region and a climate separate and apart from anything closely related in latitude or immediate proximity.

POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES.

In regard to population, it ranks as the eighth city in the State, being exceeded by Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Jackson, Clarksville and Columbia, in the order named. Its relative importance in this regard will be more readily understood when it is considered that Tennessee has but twenty-five cities and towns with a population of 2,000 and over. The percentage of increase is exceeded by but one city in the State, the increase from 1880 to 1890 was 3,476 or 507.45 per cent. It has been an incorporated city but a little over ten years, and by far the greater part of its development has taken place within the past four years, beginning in 1888. Before that time it was little else than a country town.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The immediate cause of the extra-

ordinary growth of the town in the past decade is to be found in the activity in railroad building, and the consequent development of the natural resources of the surrounding region.

In 1880 Johnson City was entered by but one railroad, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and was little else than a way-station, that road still retaining upon its tickets and time-tables the name *Johnson's*, which is an abbreviation of the less euphonious "Johnson's Tank," by which name it was known to fame, for the site of the station was upon the farm of one Johnson, and this is the derivation of the present name. But while it was thus poor in 1880 in railroad facilities, it is now entered by no less than four roads in active operation, radiating in seven directions, and three proposed roads are located by preliminary surveys through its territory.

The first of the completed roads, both in point of time and in relative importance, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, is one of the principal trunk lines of the South, and in conjunction with the lines of the Norfolk and Western on the east, gives the town direct connection with the principal Eastern markets, while on the south and west it is directly connected with the ports of the gulf. This road traverses the area of the town for about four miles on its main

line, and owns between fifteen and twenty miles of main track and sidings within the corporation. It also owns a substantial freight and passenger station at its junction with the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad.

The amount of passenger and freight business done by this road exceeds that of any other town upon its main line, with the exception of Knoxville and Chattanooga, and much the greater portion of it is in the shape of "new business."

The next road in point of time is the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, which was completed in 1882, although it had been projected and a portion of it graded as early as 1860. This road opens to the world the famous Cranberry Magnetic Ore Mines, at Cranberry, just across the State line in North Carolina, and about thirty miles east of Johnson City, and its building gave to the town its first slight impetus to growth. The road is a thirty-six inch gauge, and in point of the difficulties encountered in building it and the importance of the product it brings to market, one of the most remarkable in the country. It is owned by Pennsylvania capitalists, who after purchasing the extensive ore deposits at Cranberry, undertook its construction for the sole purpose of transporting the ores. These are shipped to Johnson City, and there transferred to

other roads to be conveyed to most of the principal steel-making plants, both in the South and in the East. This company also operates a small furnace of its own near the mines at Cranberry, and has a steady and growing demand for its product. In this connection it might be well to say a word with reference to the magnetic ore deposit. While it has been opened and developed only at Cranberry, it follows in a general way the west foot-hills of the main chain of the Great Smoky mountains all the way from the south line of Virginia nearly to the French Broad river. The ore is so well known that it is scarcely worth while to expatiate upon its characteristics, except perhaps to draw attention to the fact that it is the only magnetic ore in the South of any consequence, and is only inferior to the well known Superior ores in richness. But in the matter of facility of working, it is very much in advance of any other ore in the country.

But of all the railroads which enter Johnson City it owes most of its material advancement to the half-completed Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago, and it is well worth our while to enter into a description of this road in its relation to the town in some detail.

It is the outgrowth of a long-conceived idea of a through line directly connecting Chicago with the south-

eastern Atlantic coast, and its building is the direct cause of the remarkable growth of Johnson City in the past four years. The line had been more or less exploited for at least ten years previously, but in September, 1889, work was commenced in earnest, and when the financial depression beginning in 1890 forced the suspension of the work, it had been pushed with such vigor that half the distance between Charleston, S. C., and Ashland, Ky., had been practically covered.

A sketch of the plan of this road, and the region which it is intended to develop, is necessary to a proper conception of the claims of Johnson City to a metropolitan future. We will therefore endeavor to succinctly and briefly state its peculiar features.

The line has been actually under construction between Ashland, on the Ohio river, and Charleston, S. C., and is partially completed and in operation at the present time. It first crosses transversely a line of any importance in Southwestern Virginia—the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk and Western—and then the main line of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia at Johnson City, Tenn. This point is the most important and at the same time the most conveniently located for the purpose throughout the whole line, and it has therefore been adopted as the headquarters of the road.

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The main feature in the building of this road, and the one upon which Johnson City principally depends for its future, is the bringing together here the coals of Eastern Kentucky and Southwest Virginia, and the magnetic ores to the southward of Johnson City. The portion of this coal field accessible to this road contains more than five thousand square miles. This coal field is an elevated plateau, lifted more than four thousand feet above the sea on the southeast at the headwaters of the Big Sandy river and slopes to the northwest. The streams have eroded deep channels in this plateau, affording easy grades for the construction of railways, and rendering most of the coal accessible above the drainage level, so that it can be mined water-free. The largest known area of superior cannel coal is found in this field, and the largest known area of superior coking coal is found in the same section. This is the nearest coking coal to Bessemer steel ores to be found in the United States, and it is most advantageously located with reference to other high-grade ores; it is higher in fixed carbon and lower in sulphur and ash than the Connells-ville coke; it has hardness, porosity, a well developed cell structure and purity, and has much less sulphur and ash than the cokes of the Chattanooga and Birmingham districts. From the western edge of this coal

field the rocks dip gently to the southeast, and continue this dip, with slight variation, until beyond the center of the field, carrying a few of the lower coals below the drainage level, until near the eastern edge the dip is reversed. The analyses of these coals are so well known as not to need repetition here.

The magnetic ores of the Cranberry district follow approximately the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee, about twenty-five miles to the southeastward of Johnson City.

The coals mentioned above and these ores are directly connected, and can be brought to Johnson City and manufactured into steel at a less cost than is now possible elsewhere in the country. The cheap manufacture of steel and iron is Johnson City's chief claim to importance as a manufacturing town.



Dr. J. W. COX.—Should a stranger ask, upon arriving at Johnson City, Who are the prominent and best known men of the town? the chances are that Dr. Cox's name would be among the first mentioned. A doctor, more than any other public man, perhaps, seems to belong to the place in which he lives, rather than to himself. It gives us pleasure to afford the reader of this volume a brief sketch of his life. He was born in Sullivan

county, Tennessee, December 8, 1857. His father, Hon. A. J. Cox, was a county official of prominence, being clerk of the county court for a fifth of a century. The Doctor's grandfather, J. W. Cox, Esq., was at one period one of the most active citizens of the county, and was high sheriff three terms (six years), afterwards circuit court clerk for twelve years, and well known throughout the State. His mother, before marriage, was a Miss Harriet A. Worley, and his grandmother a Shell (mother's side), grandmother (father's side) a Brandstetter, families very prominent socially. Dr. Cox had three brothers and four sisters, their mother dying in February and their father in July of the year 1889. Our subject was educated at the Jefferson Academy at Blountville, Sullivan county, Tennessee, which was under the superintendency of Prof. William Davidson, a prominent educator of this part of the State. From here he taught in the Turkey Cove Seminary, in Lee county, Virginia, for a year, when he returned home to read medicine in the office of Dr. N. T. Delaney, where he remained for two years, after which he attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, graduating from this institution in the year 1884, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Johnson City, but afterwards went to

Ladonia, Missouri, where he remained four years, but in 1887 returned to his native city, Johnson, and opened an office, and since then has been steadily and rapidly building up a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor is one of the founders of the East Tennessee Medical Association, and is examining surgeon for the Pension Bureau, and be it known, in every respect, a good sound, Republican, in the matter of politics.

He was married in June, 1881, to Miss Lelia Hoskins, of Jefferson county, Tennessee, and one child has blessed this union, a little girl now nine years old. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian church, as is also his wife.



Mr. JOHN W. CURE, of Johnson City, Tennessee, is among the men who are actively associated in the development of the town, and the following necessarily brief biography will give the reader a faint idea of his career: He was born near Kingston, Ulster county, New York, October 3, 1863, and is the son of William and Elizabeth Cure. His mother was a sister of Gen. John T. Wilder, for whom our subject was named. Young Cure received the rudiments of his education at the excellent public schools of his native county, and later took a course at the Eastman Busi-

ness College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. In the year 1886 he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the general merchandising firm of Matthews & North, at West Shokan, New York, and assistant postmaster, and at the same time was agent for Hewitt Boice, stone-dealer, and attended to these various interests all at the same time without neglect to any one of them.

On December 20, 1887, Mr. Cure came to Johnson City as secretary for his uncle, Gen. John T. Wilder, and upon the organization of the Carnegie Land Company he was made its treasurer, and upon the resignation of its secretary, Mr. James A. Maher, he was elected to fill the vacancy, and has served in its dual capacity to the entire satisfaction of the company. The capital of this famous organization is \$2,500,000, one of the largest corporations in the United States. Mr. Cure is also the secretary and treasurer of the Carnegie Iron Company, with a capital of \$250,000. This concern has recently erected a one hundred and twenty-five ton furnace for refining the famous Cranberry magnetic iron ores into Bessemer pig. There is but one other furnace of this kind in the South.

Though not an aspirant for political honors, he was prevailed upon by his friends to become a candidate for alderman in March, 1892, on the Republican ticket, and although

the ticket, as a rule, was defeated, Mr. Cure and two other Republican candidates were elected, Mr. Cure receiving the highest number of votes for any aldermanic candidate.

He was married on December 4, 1888, to Miss Jennie K. Hill, of West Shokan, Ulster county, New York, and the union has been blessed with two children, Master Raymond H., born July 31, 1890, and Dorothy, born July 28, 1892. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cure are active members of the Presbyterian Church, the former being secretary and treasurer of the Sunday-school.

Mr. THOMAS E. MATSON, of Johnson City, Tennessee, and the subject of this biography, is a well-known civil engineer. He is now in the prime of his life, having been born in 1848. His birth-place was the historic old city of Baltimore, Maryland. His father, Mr. Joseph Matson, was well and favorably known in the community in which he lived. His mother was, before marriage, Miss Jane McCandless.

Young Matson was educated in Pennsylvania, where he studied civil engineering. After completing his studies his first engagement was made with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and after this he followed his profession in various Western States, as well as in the Government service at

Washington and in the East. In 1880 he came to Johnson City as superintendent and engineer of the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad, which road he constructed and held the position of chief engineer and superintendent on it for five years. The road is regarded by experts as one of the finest pieces of engineering in the South. It connects the famous Cranberry Ore Mines with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. It was about this time that Mr. Matson, with others, built the Johnson City Foundry and Machine Works, of which Mr. Matson is at the present time secretary and treasurer. It has a capital of \$20,000 and employs thirty-five men when running in full force and on full time. All manner of boiler and machine work is done here, and in a way that has won for the house an enviable reputation. Our subject is also president of the Johnson City Furniture Company, which has a capital of \$20,000 and employs twenty-eight men, making a medium grade of hard-wood furniture. He is also president of the Johnson City Brick-Works, which represents a capital of \$15,000. This enterprise has a capacity of 25,000 bricks per day.

In 1885 Mr. Matson was appointed chief engineer of the Three C's Railroad, one hundred and forty miles of which he built through the Carolinas.

His connection with this road was severed in 1889, after which he assisted in organizing the Johnson City and Carolina Railroad, of which he was president until built. He also assisted in the organization of the Johnson City Real Estate Company, the first in the city, and at the present time is a director in the same. As an engineer, he laid off the first addition to Johnson City, and is at this writing a member of the Board of Trade. He is a man of orders, and is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He was elected mayor of Johnson City in March, 1892, on the Democratic ticket, as one of the popular and entirely essential men of this growing and prosperous town. He was married, in 1879, in New London, Connecticut, to Frances M. Tousley, daughter of Judge H. S. Tousley and Mrs. H. Tousley, of Noble county, Indiana, and is the father of three children.

Johnson City has many thoroughly alive men, but none more so than Mr. Matson, to whom is due a fair share of the prosperity of the place.



Col. CHARLES M. PARSONS, the subject of this paper was born January 21, 1847, in the valley of New river, Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the Iron mountains. His father and mother were both Virginians, but the paternal grandfather

came from South Carolina, and the entire family are of English origin. There were nine children in the Colonel's family, that is, in his father's family. Charles was educated at the Independence Select School, and at a select school in Kansas City, Missouri, and early began the study of law, and on October 20, 1873, was admitted to the Bar of Kentucky. In 1878 the Colonel went to Colorado for his health and was also admitted to the Bar there, and later opened an office in Pueblo, in company with Mr. J. B. Patton, in which he remained one year, when he returned to Kentucky much improved in health, and interested himself in the coal, iron and timber lands on the line of the "Three C's," and in May, 1891, removed to Johnson City to better look after these interests. The Colonel is at the present time attorney for the Kentucky division of the "Three C's," and has purchased thousands of acres of land for this road. He is one of the founders of the Bank of Pikeville, at Pikeville, Kentucky, where he is largely interested financially. He is also a director of the Iron Belt Land Company, of Johnson City, and attorney, director and incorporator of the Monarch Coal and Coke Company. In the year 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Pike county, Kentucky, by a majority of five hundred and thirteen votes on the Democratic ticket. The Colonel

was a soldier in the Confederate service, enlisting as a private in the infantry in October, 1862, when he was but fifteen years of age. The following year he was transferred to the cavalry, and during its campaigns saw a great deal of hard service. He was a gallant soldier, and never shirked a duty or turned his back to a foe. In 1876 the Colonel was united in marriage; his wife has since died, leaving three children.

Colonel Parsons is a man well and favorably known throughout a wide portion of the State. He is a man of fine business abilities, combining with them a geniality and friendliness of disposition that renders him everywhere popular.



Mr. A. N. MOLESWORTH.—No man is better known in Johnson City, Tennessee, than the subject of this brief sketch, Mr. A. N. Molesworth, civil engineer. He was born in Toronto, Canada, August 14, 1851. His father and mother were both from Ireland, and the family consisted of two brothers and four sisters besides himself. His father, Mr. T. N. Molesworth, died in 1879, and his mother in 1885. Young Molesworth was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, but before he attained his majority he entered the office of his father, who

was Chief Engineer of the Ontario Provincial Government. Here he gained much practical knowledge of canal and railroad building, and was soon afterwards made resident engineer of the Great Western Railway, now a part of the Grand Trunk system. This position he held two years and then went to Fort William, Lake Superior, as engineer in charge of dredging, but before this he had been with the construction corps of the Canada Pacific, and remained with them ten years, being promoted to the position of chief of division. During the Winnepeg land boom, he made \$50,000 in nine months, on sixty acres of swamp land, one and one-half miles from the city, but lost much of this subsequently in unfortunate investments. In 1886 Mr. Molesworth engaged with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, and remained with them two years, being most of the time in the Itaska lake region of Minnesota. In 1885 he associated himself with the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railway, and was made chief engineer with entire charge of the line through the Carolinas, Tennessee and Kentucky, and two hundred and thirty miles of this road were built.

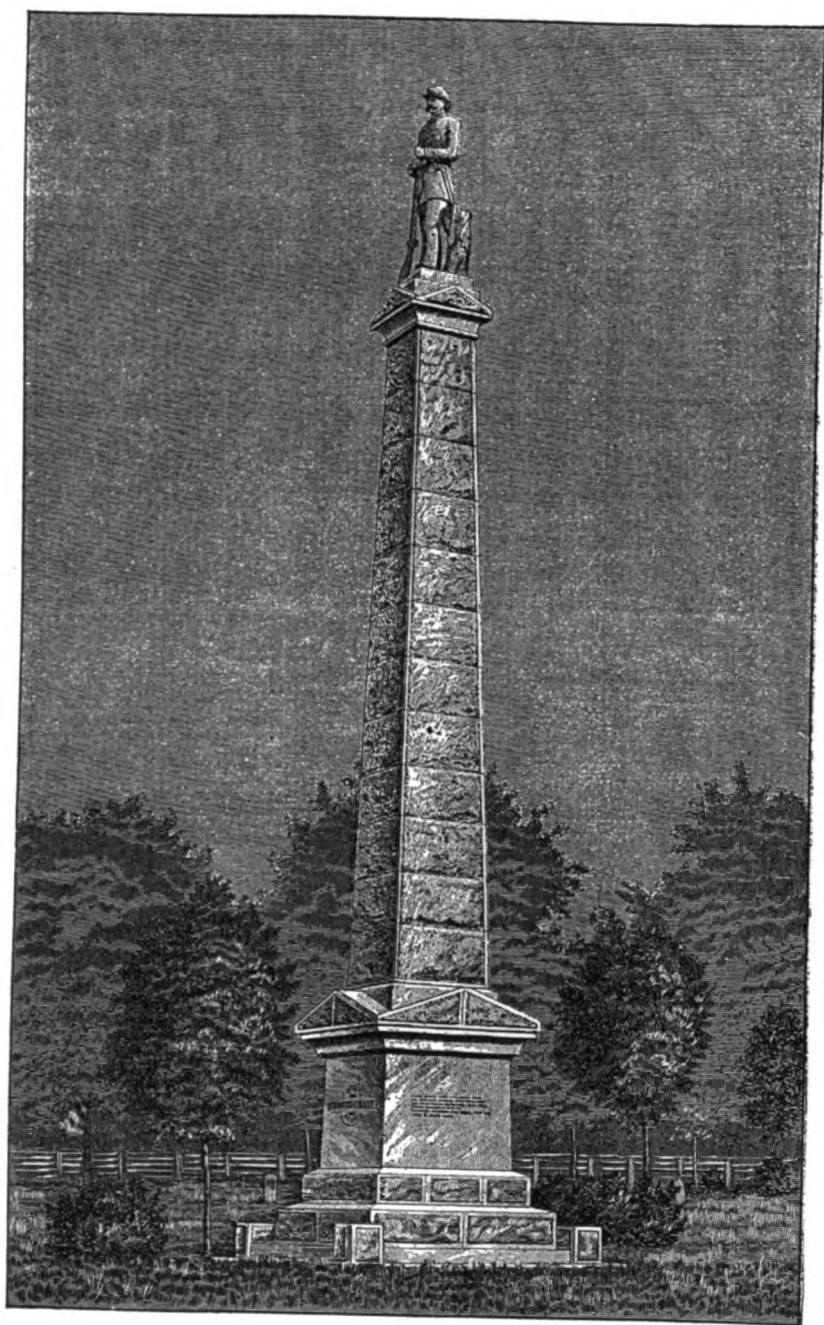
Mr. Molesworth is a Royal Arch Mason, and takes a justifiable pride and interest in this order of ancient brotherhood. He was married Janu-

ary 17, 1878, to Miss Sofia Sefton, a daughter of Hon. J. W. Sefton, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Manitoba, of which province the brother of his wife is Attorney General. He has one little girl, Kate, born August 14, 1887, and had two boys, but both are dead, and the

mother died in April of this year (1892) in Johnson City.

It is pleasant to write of such men as Mr. Molesworth, experienced, cultured and in every sense of the word a gentleman. A city cannot help but prosper with such residents, and feel rich in its people.





CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

CHAPTER XVI.

HISTORY OF KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

By J. W. CALDWELL.

On the 10th day of February, 1842, the people of Knoxville celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of this city. This would fix the founding on the 10th of February, 1792. There has been some dispute as to the correctness of the date, and it is probable that it was arbitrarily fixed. It is certain, however, that it is approximately correct, and a reasonable approximation is all that could be expected or desired.

Dr. Thomas W. Humes, a descendant of one of the oldest families of East Tennessee, delivered an oration at the semi-centennial celebration, in which he tacitly accepted the date as correct.

The title of founder of Knoxville is by common consent, and with indisputable propriety, conceded to Gen. James White, who was the most conspicuous and the most interesting figure in its early history. He was of Irish descent, and came to East Tennessee, while that section was still a part of the Old North State, from Iredell county, North Carolina. In 1781, as stated by one of his descendants in the biography of his distin-

guished son, Hugh Lawson White, he first made his home within the present limits of Knox county, at or near the present village of Riverdale, although it is certain that his attention had been directed to that region as early as 1776. About the year 1787 he changed his domicile to a beautiful wooded hill, whose eastern limit was the first creek below the confluence of the Holston and French Broad rivers. The spot which he selected was something less than a half-mile north of the Holston, and is now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Jane Kennedy. It is ascertained, with probable correctness, that he erected the frame part of the dwelling which is still standing.

A necessity of the troublous times was a fort or block-house, which would afford refuge from the Indians in their periodical incursions. It has been the popular belief that this fort was located where the county courthouse now stands, upon the hill which overlooks the river at the southern limit of the city, and where the barrack was afterwards erected. It may be safely said, however, upon the best

authority, that it stood between the present Palace Hotel and the Hampden-Sidney School-house, or in that immediate vicinity. It is probable that General White was attracted to the locality by the water-power afforded by First creek. This water-power has continued to be used to the present time by numerous manufacturing establishments.

At a later time, but before 1792, General White removed his home to a point just at the extreme southeastern limit of the city, as now constituted. His new residence was upon a little knoll, perhaps a hundred yards from the river, and very near the home of Judge J. W. Sneed.

A large body of the adjacent land had been granted him by the State of North Carolina. His possessions extended northward beyond the present city limits, and westward almost to Second creek. The distance between First and Second creeks (so named because they were the first and second creeks south of the junction of the Holston and French Broad rivers) is less than half a mile. From both creeks and from the river the ground rises rapidly and forms a high plateau with a surface originally somewhat irregular. These irregularities, however, have not been serious obstacles to the building of the city. On the north of this plateau the land falls abruptly, and it was at this northern base that the first railroad line was

located. It was upon this highland that, in the year 1791, General White determined to locate the town which he foresaw would rise somewhere in that vicinity. Some lots may have been sold in 1791, but the town was not definitely located until the following year. By natural selection the beginnings of the town were along First creek. Excellent springs abounded along that stream; the mill was close at hand, and the river, then the only highway, was accessible. At first the tendency was to follow the stream, but the necessities of the time required the erection of defences against the Indians on the high ground overlooking the river. A consequence of the construction of these defences was to draw the town gradually up the steep hill which rose westward from the creek. On this hillside were located the first court-house, the first jail and the first tavern of which we have authentic record. The court-house and the tavern were important places in those early days, and it was in these primitive structures, or their immediate and hardly more pretentious successors, that very much of the early history of Tennessee was shaped.

On the 7th of August, 1790, William Blount, of North Carolina, received from George Washington, President of the United States, a commission as Governor of the Territory south of the Ohio river. Dr. Humes

states it is probable that Governor Blount took up his residence in the vicinity of Knoxville in the year 1791. The Blount residence is said to have been upon a knoll between the University of Tennessee and the river. In this connection Dr. Humes gives an account of the origin of the name of that part of Knoxville which is known as "Scuff." According to an old manuscript, a company of militia made their camp upon the low ground east of First creek, where, for want of other means of amusement, they wrestled so much that the place acquired the name of Scuffle Town, which it still retains under the abbreviated and easy form of "Scuff." The locality was long faithful to its traditions, and the writer has had personal experience of the physical powers of "Scuff."

The coming of the Governor was the making of the town. By that fact Knoxville became the capital of the Territory. Just when the name "Knoxville" was first applied is not certain, but the town was christened before it was laid off. It was named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, who was then Secretary of War.

White's Fort, by reason of its location on the extreme frontier, had become a place of some importance before its name was changed. It was here that in 1791 Governor Blount held his celebrated conference with the Cherokees. The treaty ground

was at the foot of Water street, which is now Crozier street.

Here, under the shade of the primeval oaks, upon a gentle knoll overlooking the Holston, the Governor had his tent pitched, and received the dignified chieftains of the great tribe with pomp and circumstance. His Excellency was a gentleman of the "old school"—a class which has had its representatives in all ages. At the appointed time the curtains were thrown back and the Governor appeared in full dress, and with infinite dignity. His uniform was resplendent; his hat was three-cornered and glittered with gold lace; his epaulets and his sword were dazzling. Around him, with uncovered heads, were grouped the lesser dignitaries of the Government, both civil and military. According to one account, the Governor sat; according to another, he stood. The contradiction, however, is immaterial; and both historians agree that he was at once dignified, splendid and courteous. The ceremony, if not complicated, was pretentious, and it doubtless appeared to the savages' minds, imposing.

Mr. James Armstrong, better known in the annals and traditions of his time as "Trooper" Armstrong, was "*Arbiter Elegantarium*." This term is applied to him by Dr. Ramsey, the annalist of Tennessee.

There were present forty-one chiefs of the Cherokees, and these were pre-

sented in the order of their age, one by one, to the Governor, by his master of ceremonies.

Behind the Governor and his officers were groups of curious whites, while further away were twelve hundred Cherokees, who witnessed with dignified approval the stately ceremonies of the presentation.

Doubtless it was to impress the savages that the Governor had arranged the ceremonies.

This important treaty was concluded July 2, 1791. By it the Cherokees bound themselves to the whites in perpetual amity, and the whites purchased from the Cherokees for inadequate considerations, certain lands which, in the main, they had already taken by force. The Cherokees did not long keep the peace, and the whites never gave up the lands.

The name "Knoxville" was in use prior to November 5, 1791, for on that day appeared the first number of the Knoxville Gazette. This was the first newspaper printed in what is now the State of Tennessee. Its editor and publisher was Mr. George Roulstone. The plan of publication was original. It was the purpose of the owner to print it in Knoxville; but by reason of inadequate facilities and the difficulties of transportation, he was unable at first to set up his office at Knoxville. He therefore printed and published his paper at Rogersville, in Hawkins county, some sev-

enty-five miles away, but called it the Knoxville Gazette. A few months later, however, he was able to make it the Knoxville Gazette in fact, as well as in name.

When Knoxville was laid off, Knox county had not been established, and the town was still in Hawkins county. In anticipation, however, of the establishment of a new county, lots for public buildings were laid off in the locality indicated above. In the course of the year 1792, Knox county was established, and these lots were at once utilized according to the purpose of the founder.

The jail and the court-house were both on Main street just east of its junction with Gay street. The jail was fourteen feet square, built of squared logs and surrounded with palisades. The ground now occupied by the court-house was partly covered by the barrack. This was a large building of logs, running north and south. On every side of it the upper story projected two feet beyond the walls of the lower. This was to prevent the enemy from setting fire to the building. Around the barrack, on all sides, the ground was carefully cleared even of stumps, so that an enemy could find no protection.

Among the earliest settlers at Knoxville were James White, James King, Governor Blount, Hugh Dunlap, Samuel and Nathaniel Cowan, Joseph Greer, John Chisholm, John

and Arthur Crozier, Charles McClung and Francis A. Ramsey. The first white child born was Richard G. Dunlap, to whom Ramsey gives the title of "General."

James White was a Presbyterian, and it appears that most of his fellow-settlers were of the same persuasion. At all events, that belief and form of worship was dominant in the new town, and has continued its strong hold upon the people even to this time. Its influence is perceptible through the whole course of the town's history. Knoxville has possessed always a marked individuality. It has been distinguished for an unvarying conservatism, strong religious sentiment, and an earnest devotion to education.

Religious exercises were at first conducted in the public buildings, and it was not until 1810 that a church was built, although the church lot had long been selected.

The first Territorial Assembly, which met on the fourth Monday of February, 1794, chartered a college, which was called Blount College in honor of the governor. Ramsey says: "The entire square between Gay and Church streets, and State and Boundary streets was appropriated to Blount College." The writer understands that Boundary street was the present Clinch street.

Blount College existed until 1807, when its property and corporate fran-

chises were transferred to the East Tennessee University, which has recently become the University of Tennessee. The Rev. Samuel Carrick was the first president of Blount College. His grave may be seen in the old burying-ground of the First Presbyterian Church, near the State street wall. It bears the queer inscription, "Samuel C. Z. R. Carrick," which, so far as the writer can ascertain, was not Dr. Carrick's name, and which no one seems to be able to explain.

Knoxville now grew rapidly. There was a constant influx of settlers, and ere long the people were enjoying the luxury of a post-office, to which the mails came twice a month with more or less irregularity.

Governor Blount brought from North Carolina his beautiful and cultivated wife. Mary Grainger Blount is described as a most amiable and attractive woman; highly accomplished, but also blessed with the good practical sense which was so necessary for one in her position.

The executive mansion was at first a log cabin, but the Governor's fortune justified him in building for his beautiful wife a more attractive home. He selected a site within the present city limits, where the home of Judge S. P. Boyd afterwards stood. Here he erected a commodious and pretentious mansion. The frame was of oak logs, but the building was made

attractive with weather-boarding. A well-kept garden testified to the refined tastes of the inmates, and was the delight of all visitors. The Governor's hospitality was unbounded, despite the fact that not only luxuries, but articles of necessity as well, had to be brought by pack-horses or ox teams over the mountains from the far coast. Blount was a man of fine address and appearance, and of an amiable disposition as well as of large abilities. His wife, however, was the charm of his home, and to her must be attributed not a little of her husband's popularity and success. We are told that levees and receptions were constantly held, and that the house was always full of strangers. The doors were open to all who came. No distinctions of condition were thought of. All classes were received with equal and unfailing courtesy. The social conditions required this, and besides the Governor was probably not unmindful of the fact, that in the course of time his political destinies would be in the hands of the people. But whatever the motives of his conduct may have been, the results were exactly such as he would have desired. He became very popular, and there is no reason for doubting that he thoroughly deserved the favor which he received.

The treaty which Blount concluded, as above stated, on July 2, 1791, was known as the treaty of Holston. The

sincerity with which the Cherokees subscribed to it is shown by the fact that almost immediately they renewed their depredations upon the settlers. For a time they confined themselves to occasional outrages upon individuals or single families. Gradually, however, they grew bolder, and early in 1793 it was known that most of the Nation was in arms, and that an organized inroad upon the settlements was meditated. The Cherokees were emboldened by the knowledge of the fact that the general government was strongly opposed to aggressive measures upon the part of the settlers, and had sent specific instructions to Blount that the militia should be held only to defend the whites, and was, in no event, to invade the territory of the Indians. This order caused general and well-founded discontent. It was impossible for a handful of soldiers to protect the extended and sparsely-settled frontier.

The American Indian is proverbially the most cunning of foes. The Cherokees came and their presence was discovered only by the flames that destroyed an humble home in the night, or by the mutilated bodies of their victims, as they were found in field or forest. In no instance were the whites able to seize and punish them. By a bold invasion of their country, the rising might have been prevented, but the policy of the Government would not permit this.

Arson and murder were of almost daily occurrence, and there was no punishment. The savages were encouraged in their outrages, and were allowed ample time to organize and equip themselves, and to perfect their plans. The whites became continually more exasperated. They had, in fact, been goaded almost beyond endurance by the atrocities of the Indians and the supineness of the Government. It was therefore with genuine relief that they beheld, in the late summer of 1793, the outbreak of organized and avowed hostilities.

On the night of the 24th of September, 1793, a body of warriors, one thousand strong, and under the leadership of John Watts and Double Head, crossed the Tennessee river below the mouth of the Holston, and, as stated by Dr. Ramsey, marched all night in the direction of Knoxville. Seven hundred of the warriors were Creeks, and the remainder Cherokees. Of the Creeks one hundred were mounted, a very unusual thing among the forest Indians. It was the intention of the party to reach, and to attack Knoxville before daylight, but they were detained at the river and were further delayed by a disagreement between the leaders. It seems that the principal point of dispute was the important question whether they should massacre all the inhabitants of Knoxville, or only the men. The discussion of this interesting

question of casuistry was protracted to such an extent that they were unable to deliver the assault that night. At daylight they were at the head of Sinking creek, in Grassy Valley, some ten miles west of the town. A small detachment of United States troops was stationed at Knoxville. The barracks was supplied with a solitary small cannon, which was regularly fired at sunrise. On this particular morning the Indians heard the sunrise gun, and concluded that it had been fired to give warning of their approach. They immediately halted, and being near the home of Alexander Cavet, they took advantage of the opportunity to murder Cavet and his family. The solitary house was defended by three men, and after two Indians had been killed three wounded, the defenders were decoyed from the house upon false promises of safety, and were immediately murdered by Double Head and his followers. The firing in this attack was the first notice the people had of the presence of the Indians. The news was speedily carried to Knoxville, and information was sent to General Sevier, who commanded a small detachment of soldiers then lying at Ish's Station, south of the river.

Immediate and energetic preparations were made at Knoxville to repel the attack. The number of men capable of bearing arms was only

forty. But it was estimated that their effectiveness could be doubled by having the women to load the rifles in case of an attack upon the fort.

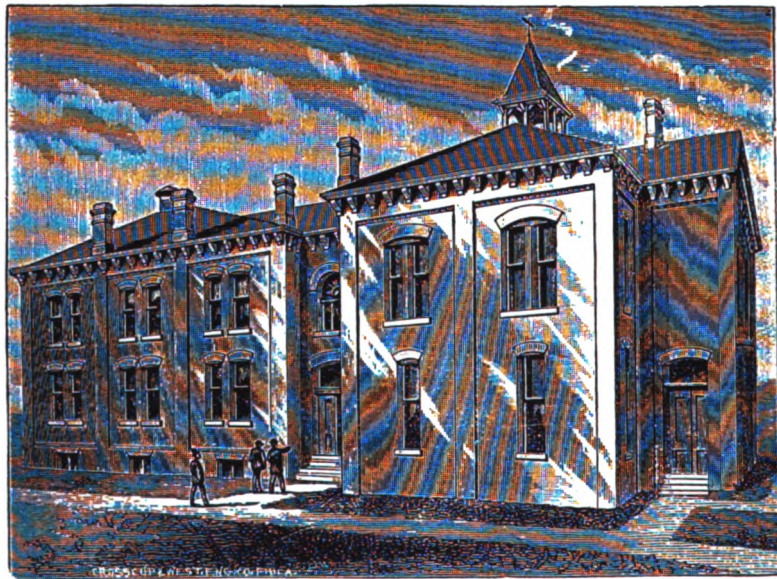
Upon consultation, however, it was decided that it was best to strike the enemy as they approached, rather than await their arrival and risk an assault upon the town. In pursuance of this resolution, the entire force, except two aged men, marched out of the town and repaired to the ridge which lies about one mile west of Knoxville, upon which the Colored College is now situated. Along the eastern slope of this ridge the defenders took their stations at a distance of twenty paces from each other. The plan was to reserve their fire until each could aim with precision. It was believed that the thirty-eight trained marksmen could deliver their fire with such deadly effect that the Indians would believe that a much larger force was present, and would retire. The settlers, however, were not to await the result, but each, upon his own account, was to make his way as rapidly as possible back to the fort.

The Indians did not come, but the spirit manifested by this handful of frontiersmen is in the highest degree admirable. It was known that there were not less than one thousand of the Indians, and the courage and devotion of the little band of defenders cannot be too much praised. Throughout the long night they remained at

their stations, constantly expecting the arrival of the foe. Just as daylight was breaking, a mounted messenger came to them and announced that the Indians, after destroying Cavet's station, had lost heart and started homeward.

General James White, who was then only a Colonel, was the leading spirit among the settlers, and the firm front which they made, was largely due to his courage and determination, and to the strong and deserved faith of the people in his judgment and ability.

It was now no longer possible to restrain the people from their purpose of punishing the Indians. Sevier immediately sent bodies of cavalry in pursuit of them, and delayed only until he was reinforced by additional troops from Washington and Hamilton districts, to set out to invade the Indian's country. His force consisted of about seven hundred horsemen. He passed entirely through the Cherokee country, burned the villages and destroyed the crops and the plantations on his way, and did not stop until he met the combined forces of the Creek and Cherokee nations at Hightower river, near where Rome, Georgia, now stands. Here, on the afternoon of the 17th of October, a fierce encounter occurred, in which the Indians, although outnumbering the whites more than four to one, were entirely defeated and dispersed. In



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this battle Hugh Lawson White, the son of Colonel James White, and who was afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court, United States Senator, and a candidate for the presidency of the United States, greatly distinguished himself by slaying King Fisher, a noted warrior. It was said that the death of King Fisher decided the battle. This battle of Etowah ended the campaign. The Indians did not at once desist from hostilities, but they were so much demoralized that for many years they were unable to make any organized demonstration against the settlements.

From this period until the eventful year 1861, the history of Knoxville is almost devoid of exciting incident. From 1792 to 1796 it was the capital of the territory south of the Ohio river, and from 1796 to 1816, continuously, it was the capital of the State of Tennessee. It was again the capital for a little while in 1817. It was in East Tennessee, however, and in the days preceding the transfer of the capital beyond the mountains, that the foundations of a great and prosperous State were laid, that its character was developed, and that the most heroic and inspiring events of its early history occurred. Among the heroic figures in the early history of the State are, White, Robertson, Tipton, Jackson, Shelby, Sevier; and these were all identified with East Tennessee, although Robertson was

the founder of Nashville, and Jackson made his home near that city.

From 1792 Knoxville was naturally the center of affairs and of events. The character of its population has already been indicated. Throughout its early years the influence of the Scotch Presbyterian Church was dominant. The denomination which next established itself, and gave to the community the advantages of its good work and influence, was the Methodist. The people of this faith erected the second church that was built in the town, on Methodist Hill in East Knoxville, and the site is still occupied by a Methodist chapel. The next church to come was the Baptist. This denomination is still strong throughout East Tennessee, and its influence is potent in both sacred and secular affairs. These three sects still comprise a large majority of the population of Knoxville.

The people were, in the main, of Scotch-Irish descent, and were distinguished for the sturdy and admirable traits which have made that race a factor of great potency and excellence in the history of this country.

Prior to 1794 the Governor and judges had exercised not only the functions indicated by their titles, but also legislative functions. In that year, however, the Territorial Legislature was duly organized, and met at Knoxville. It is worth mentioning in this connection that the

Lower House of the first General Assembly was in the habit of meeting at seven o'clock in the morning. It is not necessary to say that its successors have not continued the practice.

Among the local acts passed at this session was one establishing Knoxville.

A census taken in the year 1795, established the fact that in the present boundaries of the State of Tennessee there was a population of 77,262 persons, of whom 10,613 were slaves. A vote was taken to decide whether or not a State should be erected. The result was yeas, 6,504; nays, 2,562. East Tennessee was for the State, but Middle Tennessee was against it.

A constitutional convention was called to meet at Knoxville on the 11th day of January, 1796. In that convention Knox county was represented by William Blount, James White, Charles McClung, John Adair and John Crawford. Messrs. Blount and McClung represented Knox county on the committee that drafted the constitution. That instrument was finally adopted on the 6th day of February, 1796.

The first General Assembly of Tennessee met at Knoxville on the 28th day of March, 1796. James White was Senator and John Menefee and John Crawford representatives from Knox county.

Early in the year 1797 the Holston

river began to be utilized for transportation. On the 27th day of February of that year, two boats, each of five ton burthen, reached Knoxville from the South Fork of the Holston, a distance of three hundred miles. In the month of April of the same year, there came to Knoxville, on their way to the West, three sons of the Duke of Orleans, one of whom was afterwards the ephemeral, "citizen-king" of France, Louis Phillipe. The arrival of these distinguished foreigners, the eldest of whom was fresh from service in the wars of the French Revolution, seems to have been an event of considerable interest to the people of the town, and as such it is recorded under capital head-lines in the "Annals of Tennessee."

At this period Knoxville had advanced in population to about forty families. The town lots which are now selling for two hundred dollars a front foot, were then worth about eight dollars apiece. Each lot was one-quarter of a block, or approximately half an acre. The town was still struggling up the eastern slope of the hill, and had not yet begun to descend toward "Scuff." The barrack still crowned the top of the hill, and the little square jail still sufficed. For two years the post-office and the mail route had been established and in operation. The mail service was exceedingly unsatisfactory, but its existence was a source of great pride,

and its inefficiency was aided by a private postal service with reasonable charges, which was established by Mr Roulstone, who was both postmaster and editor of the Gazette, and who thus performed valuable service, both for the public and for himself.

Contemporaneous with the establishment of the mail-route was the opening of a wagon road between Knoxville and Nashville, which was brought to such a high degree of excellence as to permit the passage of a loaded wagon. Beyond this condition very few of the country roads of Tennessee have ever advanced.

The Legislature of 1797 passed, in October of that year, an act to regulate Knoxville, and John Adair, Paul Cunningham and George McNutt were made commissioners. In 1801 an amended act of regulation was passed, under which, on January 2, 1802, Jenkins Whiteside, Pleasant M. Miller, John Crozier, Francis May and Patrick Campbell were made commissioners. Pleasant M. Miller was made chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and George Roulstone clerk. Mr. Roulstone was evidently a man of large and varied abilities and abundant resources. He was at the same time discharging the duties of clerk of the board, editor, postmaster and proprietor of an independent mail service.

It appears that at this time Robert Craighead was a justice of the peace.

The name ran through several generations, and is familiar and pleasant to all old citizens of Knoxville.

In view of the fact that the water system of Knoxville is, in this present year (1892), very far from perfection, it is interesting to note that in the year 1809 the Knoxville Water-Works were incorporated. The incorporation is the only fact in connection with the company which is known to the writer.

Just before the late war Porte Crayon published in Harper's Magazine a picture of the Knoxville Water-Works, viz., Richard Payne, colored, astride his barrel, which was propelled on rickety wheels by a horse of amazing tenuity. Uncle Richard continued to be the water-works until 1882, when a modern system, with reservoirs, etc., was established. It renders a more copious supply than the old barrel, but its output is not to be compared in quality to the sparkling liquid of White's Spring, which Uncle Richard distributed at "five cents a bucket."

In October, 1815, the Legislature incorporated the inhabitants of Knoxville, and on January 13, 1816, the first town council assembled at the court-house.

The members were Thomas Emmerson, Thomas McCorry, Rufus Morgan, James Park, Thomas Humes, James Dardis and John M. Callen. Thos. Emmerson was elected mayor,

being the first to occupy that important office. Anderson Hutchinson was the first recorder. The records show that the first tax laid on real property was one-fourth of one per cent. Merchants paid a privilege tax of \$5; tippling shops \$5, and billiard-tables \$20.

In the same year a market-house was established. It was twenty-six feet long and eighteen feet wide, and stood in the center of Main street about opposite the present residence of Mr. E. E. McMillan. The present market-house was erected in 1853, when Swan and Mabry's addition to the city was laid off. This addition had a long frontage on Gay street, including the McCallum building on the south, and running northward beyond Asylum street. It embraced all the frontage on Market Square, except the Second Presbyterian Church lot, and the gift of the Market Square to the city was a manifestation both of public spirit and of business sagacity.

From the sketch of Knoxville by Dr. Humes, it is ascertained that in the year 1826 the first steamboat navigation of the Holston river was undertaken. A company of citizens was formed for purchasing a boat to run between Knoxville and the Suck, an exceedingly difficult place on the Tennessee river, where it forces its way through the mountain below Chattanooga. A member of the com-

mittee was sent to Cincinnati, and the boat purchased. Dr. Humes relates, however, that this was not the first steamboat which had appeared at Knoxville. It seems that the scheme had its origin in the appearance of a small steamer bearing the name "Atlas," which had safely passed the Suck and ascended to Knoxville. Its reception must have been gratifying. The captain was dined and was of course called on for a speech. No man ever made a public appearance in Knoxville who was not called on for a speech. This is one of the traditions and practices of the good old city, which brings its own rewards and punishments.

We have the authority of Mr. Ethel W. Crozier for saying that it was in 1848 that his uncles, Messrs. James and William Williams began business at Knoxville. These gentlemen speedily employed in their large enterprises a number of really excellent steamers, some of them being of considerable size and capacity, and many of them handsomely appointed as carriers of passengers. Never before them, nor after the decadence of their business, have the waters of the Upper Tennessee been regularly navigated. At present there is a revival of interest in the subject of water transportation, and a number of small boats are plying both east and west of Knoxville; and if Congress can be induced to make as liberal appro-

priations to clean out the Tennessee as have been made for many inferior rivers, that stream can certainly be made a most useful and valuable water-way.

The upper Tennessee and a number of its affluents can, with comparatively little labor and expense, be opened to commerce; and as all these streams water fertile lands, great public as well as private benefits will result, and Knoxville, by reason of her central location and her commercial supremacy, will necessarily be the chief beneficiary. The certainty of the speedy opening of our waterways to navigation is one of the strongest assurances of the continued growth of Knoxville.

On the 19th of January, 1838, the Legislature passed an act for the election of the mayor of Knoxville by a popular vote, and the first election under this law was held in January, 1839, and W. B. A. Ramsey was elected mayor. The form of city government then remained unchanged until 1885, when a new charter was granted by the Legislature continuing the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and creating also an executive branch of the city government called the Board of Public Works. The operation of this scheme of government has been found to be reasonably satisfactory. Its effect has been to curtail considerably the powers of the Board of Aldermen and to make the

mayor's office of very little importance, but in the main its effects have been good.

The city's growth before the war was slow, and there was little apparent reason for hoping that it would ever achieve the position which it now holds. Gay street early absorbed the business of the town, and the diversion to the Market Square was unimportant. The town spread gradually northward, and in 1855 it had reached almost to the brow of Summit Hill at the northern limit of the plateau. An attempt to make a deep cutting for the extension of Gay street through the hill was vigorously combatted on the ground of extravagance.

It was at this period that the railroad came. The first railway completed to Knoxville was the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, which extended to Chattanooga. The first train ran into the city over this road on the 22d or 23d day of June, 1855. The railroad running eastward to the Virginia line, and called the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, was completed May 14, 1858.

Any expectations of large increase in population which may have been founded on the completion of the railroads were not realized. The growth of the town continued to be slow. It may be admitted that there was no pronounced or general desire for such an increase. The people were prosperous and did not feel the need of

bettering their condition. The population was exceptionally homogeneous, especially among the well-to-do families. The relationships of the old families of Knoxville, by affinity and consanguinity, furnished then, as they do now, most complicated and difficult problems for the genealogist. The word most frequently in the mouth of the scions of these old families is "cousin." This staid and conservative town of prosperous cousins was highly blessed with peace and contentment before the war. And after all, its conservatism may have been well founded. Knoxville is now a thriving town of forty thousand people, overflowing with business, a meeting place for railroads and a manufacturing center, but it may be doubted if its forty thousand people are happier or in any wise better off than the three or four thousand of thirty years ago.

Fortunately, we have never outgrown the conservatism of the good old days. In the times before the war the lines were somewhat sharply drawn in social matters. It is true, manners were simple, almost primitive, but birth and family amounted to much more then than now, and they who were not fortunate in these respects naturally evinced occasional resentment. When the questions out of which the war arose began to be more earnestly argued, it became apparent that East Tennessee was

strongly for the Union. The dominant families in Knoxville, as well as in all other parts of East Tennessee, were mainly for the South. The families less favored in worldly matters were, as a rule, on the other side. In both classes, however, there were numerous exceptions. The great bulk of the population of this grand division of the State was agricultural. There were few slaveholders, and that fact added to the constitutional conservatism of the people, accounts very largely for the strong Union sentiment.

The influences upon both sides were strong, and the supporters of both causes determined. Bitter antagonisms arose, and, as opportunity occurred, strong measures were frequently resorted to by both parties. Naturally enough, reprisals followed when the chance came.

Knoxville was the capital of East Tennessee, and was, therefore, the scene of many unfortunate incidents. These may all be forgotten now, however, and it is very certain that they were not more frequent than would have been the case in any other community under the same conditions.

A compensation of the misfortunes of the war, was the number of strong men brought to the front. This is always a result of such conditions.

Among the citizens of Knoxville who were prominent in that stirring time, were John H. Crozier, William

G. Swan, William H. Sneed, Horace Maynard, William G. Brownlow and John Baxter. The first three were Southern men, and their public careers ended with the war. They were all men of force, ability and high character.

The others supported the successful cause, and held various places of honor and trust after the war. It is gratifying to be able to award them, as to their representative antagonists named above, high praise for personal force, ability, integrity, eminent public services and patriotic motives.

The impropriety of giving more than an outline of events of general interest in the history of Knoxville, at this period, is obvious. The old dissensions have been almost forgotten. The descendants of men who were arrayed against each other in that most unhappy time are dwelling together in harmony and good will, animated by the same excellent purposes, mindful of the prosperous and happy present, looking to a still brighter future, and remembering, day by day, less and less of the past fortunes.

It was on the 20th of June, 1863, that hostile armies first met at Knoxville. The event was historically unimportant, but one of its results brought great sorrow to the people.

On the 14th day of June, 1863, Colonel Sanders, of the 5th Ken-

tucky Cavalry, U. S. A., started from Mount Vernon, Kentucky, upon a raid into East Tennessee.

His force consisted of fifteen hundred men. At daylight on the 20th, he was before Knoxville. The engagement which ensued was mainly a duel between a Confederate battery on Summit Hill, and a Federal battery stationed in North Knoxville, near the present residence of Mrs. Joseph Jaques. Among the soldiers supporting the Confederate battery was a company of volunteers, commanded by Captain Pleasant McClung, of Knoxville. Captain McClung is said to have been a young man of many admirable and strong traits. He was brave to temerity, and having on this occasion rashly exposed himself, he was struck by a shell and killed. His great personal popularity and his sterling worth made his tragic death a cause of general and sincere regret and sorrow throughout the community. After an hour's firing, Colonel Sanders resumed his march without entering Knoxville.

At this time Gen. S. B. Buckner commanded the Confederate force stationed in East Tennessee. Towards the end of August, 1863, he collected his entire command at Knoxville, and retreated towards Chattanooga. This action was unexpected, and was puzzling to many citizens. It was fully explained, however, when

on the second day of the ensuing month, General Burnside marched into and occupied the city.

The event next to be recorded in this sketch is the siege.

After his return from the disastrous invasion of Pennsylvania, General Lee had dispatched Longstreet, with his veteran corps, to aid in important movements which were about to be undertaken by the Army of Tennessee. Longstreet remained with Bragg, participating in the stirring events of the Chattanooga campaign, until the 4th of November, 1863, at which date he was withdrawn. He immediately set out to rejoin Lee by marching through East Tennessee and Western Virginia. His force was superior to Burnside's, and that commander was in serious danger, as it was highly improbable that succor could reach him in time.

It is not intended here to go into details of military operations. Burnside had about 12,000 men, Longstreet about 20,000. In view of this disparity, it was the opinion of Federal officers that Burnside could not hold the town. Therefore, many Union citizens sought safety in flight.

The preliminary battles at Campbell's Station and along the route from Loudon to Knoxville need not be described.

General Longstreet's approach was characterized by extreme deliberation. Burnside was allowed all the time he

needed for completing his fortifications. His chief of engineers was Capt. Orlando M. Poe, an officer of exceptional skill and efficiency.

The defences were skillfully planned and quickly and strongly constructed. The creeks east and west of the town were dammed, and the low-lying level districts north of the city flooded and made impassable; strong redoubts crowned the hill-tops, and were connected by well-constructed rifle-pits. Wires and pit-falls were arranged in front of commanding positions and of points most accessible to attack. On November 18, Longstreet's skirmishers were within two miles of the town. By the 20th the town was invested.

That portion of Knox county lying south of the Tennessee river, and generally known as "South America," was strongly devoted to the Union, and as Burnside had constructed a pontoon bridge across the river he was able to draw large supplies from the loyal South Americans, and Longstreet's investment of the town does not seem to have been at any time sufficient to render this bridge unavailable. It appears that a plan was devised to break the bridge by sending heavy rafts down the river against it, but nothing came of it.

During the week succeeding the 20th, the siege progressed without any event of special importance. It is related that the scarcity of supplies became serious by the end of this



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week, but in this important respect constant aid was received from the surrounding friendly territory. At the end of nearly two weeks, General Longstreet seems to have determined to end the siege by a decisive stroke. To that end he selected for assault, probably the strongest point in Burnside's line of defenses.

Fort Sanders was situated on a lofty but gradual eminence, about half a mile west of the town. It is described by Dr. Humes in his "Loyal Mountaineers," as follows: "The fort itself was a bastioned earthwork, built upon an irregular quadrilateral, fronting one hundred and twenty-five yards each on the north and south, ninety-five yards on the west and eighty-five yards on the east. The bastion angles were very heavy, the relief of the lightest ones being twelve feet. The ditch of the fort was twelve feet wide and from seven to eight feet deep; on the parapet were laid bales of cotton, which a covering of wet hides prevented from ignition by the cannon."

The attack was delivered upon the northwest angle of the fort, perhaps its strongest point. The storming party must climb the slope, pass a difficult abattis, and then make its way through a labyrinth of telegraph wires stretched upon the stumps of the original forest trees which had formerly covered the hill. Having overcome these obstacles, the deep ditch was reached. From the bottom

of the ditch to the level of the parapet was a steep climb of at least twenty feet.

The assault was made at daylight on the morning of the 29th. The attacking force was composed of three brigades of McLaw's Division.

In the gray light of the early morning they charged with the old "rebel yell." The abattis broke their lines, the net-work of wire destroyed all order, or hope of order; guns, triple-shotted with cannister opened upon them from the front, while a murderous cross-fire from the flanks of the fort was opened upon them when they approached within its range; but undismayed they charged to the verge of the ditch. Even then they did not stop. Their ranks were broken, companies and regiments were mingled indiscriminately, but their courage was unshaken. The confused mass hurled itself into the ditch and struggled up the steep incline. A deadly fire of musketry met them, hand grenades tossed into the ditch mowed them down, they slipped and fell upon the steep and bloody embankment, or were hurled to the bottom by the falling bodies of dead and wounded comrades. In face of all this a few reached the parapet. Three several times the battle-flags of the Confederacy were planted there. One little band penetrated the bastion. After a desperate struggle they were killed or captured. Some who climbed

into the embrasures were literally blown to pieces by the cannon, the fragments of their bodies scattered over their comrades, who with unparalleled courage still pressed on.

At last it became apparent that the position could not be taken, and slowly and reluctantly the bleeding columns, or rather remnants of columns, retired. They left from two to three hundred prisoners in the hands of the enemy, while before the abattis, in the wire meshes, and in the ditch, now become a shambles, lay from five to seven hundred dead or wounded.

No wonder that historians North and South unite in unstinted praise of the heroic valor of the Confederate columns. The history of the war does not contain anything more terrible. I do not even except Pickett's charge at Gettysburg.

General Longstreet speedily retired, and the tide of war thus receded permanently from Knoxville. The city continued to be a strategic and distributing point of great importance, but was never again the object of attack or the scene of actual hostilities. The authority of the Federal government was gradually re-established throughout East Tennessee, and at the close of the war that entire section was thoroughly reorganized.

The loyalty of the people to the Union was recognized in many ways. The ravages of war had caused not a little suffering and destitution, and in

order to relieve this an association was formed in the East. Edward Everett was conspicuously active in this undertaking, which resulted in much good, although it is probable that through sympathy the sufferings of the people were considerably exaggerated. This, however, is not a good cause of complaint in East Tennessee.

Another good result of East Tennessee's reputation for loyalty, was the influx of a desirable and excellent class of immigrants from the North and East. This began soon after the war and has continued to this time. Very many of the best people of Knoxville have come from other sections of the Union, attracted hardly more by our magnificent climate and the other natural advantages of the city, than by the expectation of established and congenial social conditions. And thus, while in all essential respects, Knoxville has maintained its character as a Southern city, it has had the large benefits of the new ideas and new methods of these thrifty and energetic "Yankees." It must be admitted that very much of the strong impulse which the cause of popular education has received since the war comes from these people. It is also true, however, that the old families of Knoxville have, as shown above, been from the beginning steadfast friends of education.

When Congress placed at the dis-

posal of the State the Agricultural and Mechanical School funds, the Legislature was pleased to entrust Tennessee's quota to the trustees of the University of Tennessee, and thus the Agricultural and Mechanical School became a branch of that institution. Its success was not for sometime equal to the public expectations, but in recent years, under the efficient management of Dr. Charles W. Dabney, jr., assisted by an excellent corps of professors, the institution has made the most gratifying progress, and is now justly considered one of the very best schools in the South. Indeed, the writer does not hesitate to avow the belief that with, perhaps, the exception of that venerable mother of Southern schools and scholars, the University of Virginia, it is the best conducted, and the most thorough and efficient in the South.

An excellent system of free schools, for both white and negro children, has been one of Knoxville's strongest points. Good school-houses, properly located and thoroughly appointed, adorn the city. The teachers are efficient and the enrollment and attendance of pupils is exceptionally large. The accommodations for colored children are as good as those enjoyed by the whites, and of the annual appropriation of more than fifty thousand dollars their full proportion goes to the colored schools.

The establishment of the Knoxville

College (for colored people) by a Northern religious and philanthropic association some fifteen years ago has been of great benefit to that race. This institution is beautifully located in the western suburbs, and has been conducted with gratifying success.

The State School for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Knoxville fifty years ago. It occupies extensive and attractive grounds in the heart of the city. It has accomplished inestimable good, and its conduct, while essentially conservative, has always been in the highest degree satisfactory to the State authorities and to the public.

Another educational establishment is the East Tennessee Female Institute. This institution languished for some years after the war, but recently an attractive and commodious new building has been erected, and the school begins a new life with most encouraging prospects.

A list of Knoxville schools would be incomplete without the University School. This is a high school for boys, established three years ago by two scholarly and accomplished young gentlemen. It has been extraordinarily successful and has unquestionably done a better work than any school of its class in East Tennessee.

A few years ago the State of Tennessee located a branch of its asylum for the insane near Knoxville. The inmates of this institution are mainly

recruited elsewhere, but the building and grounds make a handsome addition to the suburbs.

The general culture of the people of Knoxville has rapidly advanced. In 1886 Col. Charles M. McGhee gave to the city a large and beautiful building which he had erected for a public library. The only conditions attached to the gift was that the property should be used for the maintenance of a public library to be called the Lawson McGhee Memorial Library, in commemoration of a deceased and beloved daughter of the donor. This property, which is valued at \$50,000, was vested in trustees. The library now contains upwards of eighty thousand well selected volumes, and has been of incalculable value.

The advance of culture is strongly evidenced, also, by the existence of numerous literary and scientific associations. These, as a rule, are excellently conducted. The reputation of some of them has extended beyond the State.

These matters have been treated at some length because, while the existence of a city of over 40,000 population is proof sufficient of commercial advantages and prosperity, it is a fact upon which Knoxville justly prides herself, that great as her industrial development has been, the growth of education and culture has kept pace with it.

The population of Knoxville, ac-

cording to the census of 1880, was only a little more than 9,000. As a matter of fact, it was much larger, but an excessive apprehension of municipal taxes has constantly deterred the large suburbs from uniting with the city. In 1890 the census population of the city was about 23,000, but there were two subsidiary municipalities, having together a population sufficient to bring the aggregate of the three up to about 40,000. In addition to these, there were large suburbs, which were not, and are not now, incorporated. The period of greatest increase in population was from 1883 to 1892. The last year has witnessed a marked subsidence in business activity all over the country, and an unfortunate withdrawal of capital from the South, but Knoxville has probably suffered less than any other growing Southern city. Her money is her own. While many cities, and even States, are burdened with foreign mortgages, the prosperity of Knoxville has been so well founded, and so healthy, that she has in very few instances been compelled to rely on these dangerous aids. She has, therefore, continued to grow, even through the period of depression. In the last two years two new railroads have been completed, and new and important communications established and competition with older lines secured.

The population of Knoxville is

exceptionally good. It is mainly composed of Americans. The largest element is native Tennesseans. The next in importance is the Northern and Eastern immigrant population. This is composed almost entirely of honest and thrifty people of good morals and education, and comprises some of the wealthiest families in the city. Ireland has contributed liberally, and our Irish population is moral, energetic and progressive. No class of citizens accumulates property more rapidly, or manifests a livelier interest in the progress and welfare of the community. The number of Germans is small, but they are good citizens, and adapt themselves readily and heartily to the social and political conditions of their new home.

Without being fanatical, Knoxville is strongly religious in sentiment. The churches are handsome, numerous and well attended. Sunday is strictly observed. The modern innovations of Sunday theatres, sparring matches and base-ball games are unknown. Places of business and saloons are closed on Sunday, and while progressive persons, especially of the class of commercial travelers, lament their inability to procure on Sunday the luxuries to which they have accustomed themselves, the town gets along very well in the old conservative way.

The health of the city has always been good. It is seated a thousand

feet above tide-water, and epidemic diseases, such as menace most southern cities in hot weather, are entirely unknown.

An excellent and complete system of sewerage is in course of construction, and will, if possible, add to the healthfulness of the city.

The climate is equable, and is not surpassed in the United States. During the hot periods of the summer of 1892, when so many were dying from the effects of heat in other cities, there was not a single prostration in Knoxville. The summer temperature rarely becomes unpleasantly high, while the winters, as a rule, are mild and pleasant, being accented, however, by wholesome frosts.

The territory adjacent and tributary to Knoxville is perhaps the richest in natural resources to be found in the United States.

The tremendous coal deposits of the Coal Creek and Jellico mountains have for years been supplying to a large and expanding trade the finest quality of bituminous coal.

The marble of East Tennessee is unsurpassed. It is used throughout the United States for staple and ornamental purposes, and the industry is annually increasing in importance.

The iron deposits are of incalculable extent and value, and are undergoing development. The multiplication of iron and steel furnaces in the last few years has been very rapid.

The territory comprising these coal, iron and marble deposits is all tributary to Knoxville, and she is therefore the chief beneficiary of all these industries and of their advancement.

The discussion of the industrial advantages of Knoxville, however, is not within the scope of this article, although the history of the city for the last twenty years is exclusively one of industrial development.

From its foundation, Knoxville has grown steadily and well. It has done everything thoroughly—nothing in haste, nothing for show. It has had no boom, and consequently no disastrous revulsion. It subsists upon its own money, and not upon borrowed capital. While it is essentially a commercial city, it is no less essentially a city of education, culture, morality. With a sufficiency of modern progressiveness, it happily combines a wise moderation and conservatism; and for business advantages and attractive and good social conditions it is not surpassed.

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

The foundation of this University is connected with the earliest history of Tennessee.

In 1794, by the first General Assembly of the "Territory south of the Ohio," was chartered Blount College, named in honor of William Blount, the Governor of the Territory, and afterwards one of the two

United States Senators first chosen from the State of Tennessee.

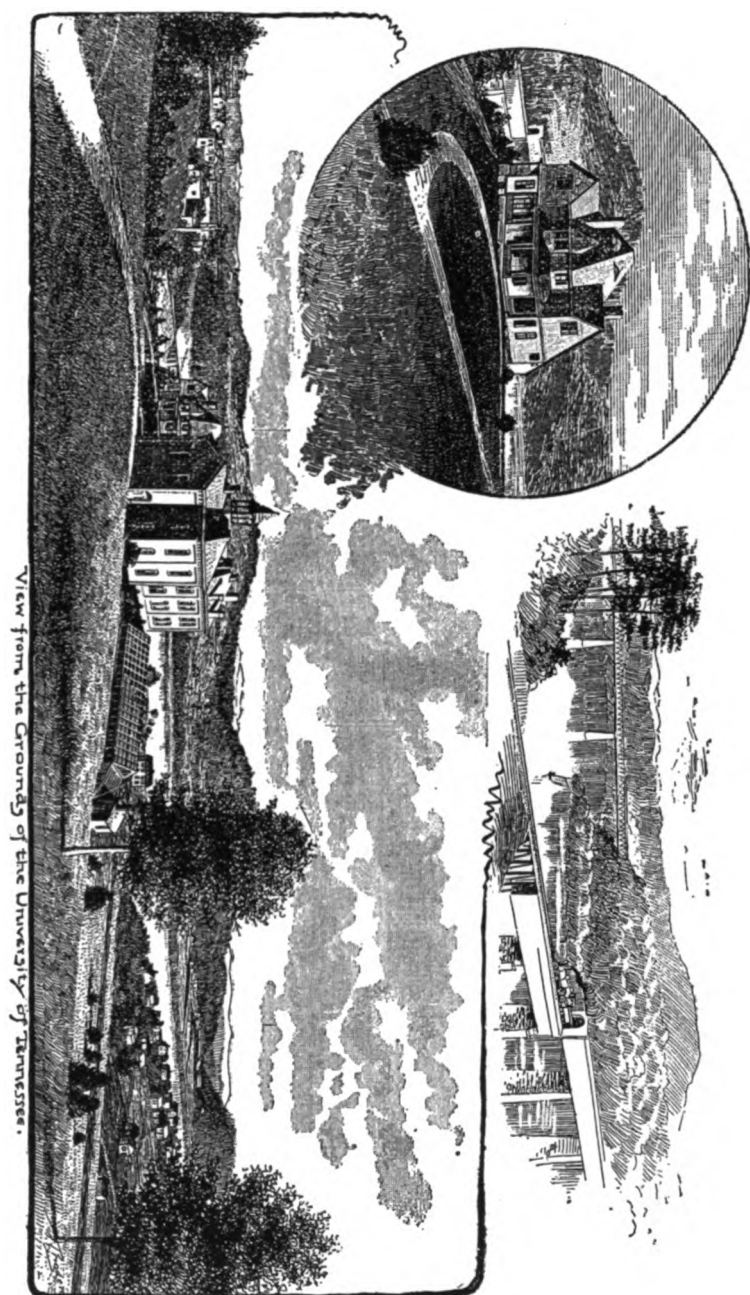
In 1807, under an Act of Congress providing for the establishment of two colleges in Tennessee, East Tennessee College was chartered, and soon afterwards the franchise and property of Blount College was transferred to the new institution.

In 1826, East Tennessee College, having been formerly located elsewhere within the limits of the present city of Knoxville, was transferred to the present site, then known as Barbara Hill—so named after a daughter of Governor Blount.

In 1840, the name of East Tennessee College was changed, by Act of the Legislature, to East Tennessee University.

In 1869, the Legislature gave in trust to the University the proceeds of the sale of public lands, donated by Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, "to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and in consideration of this the University entered into a contract with the State, under which it was to establish and maintain a college of this kind, and to educate two hundred and seventy-five State students at one time, free of tuition in this department.

In 1879 the name of East Tennessee University was changed, by Act of the Legislature, to the University



View from the Grounds of the University of Tennessee.

of Tennessee, and laws were made connecting the University intimately with the system of public education of the State.

In 1887, the General Assembly made the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University the recipient of the appropriation made by the United States Congress in the so-called "Hatch Experiment Station Act."

In 1891, the General Assembly assented to the grants of money made to the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, under the "New Morrill Act," approved August 30, 1890, and pledged the whole of the appropriation to the University of Tennessee, in accordance with the contract made with it in 1869.

THE TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of the University hold a charter from the State dating from 1807. It is limited to thirty members, who must be chosen hereafter from the different Congressional districts in the State, and serve for life. The Governor of Tennessee, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are members *ex officio*. Seven members form a quorum. The president of the University is also president of the Board of Trustees.

DEPARTMENTS.

The University of Tennessee is an integral part of the public educational

system of the State. As at present organized, it forms the cap-stone of this system, and completes the work begun in the common schools and carried on through the high-schools. Its existence is due chiefly to the bounty of the United States, the largest portion of its income being derived from the proceeds of the sale of public lands granted to the several States by the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

The present organization of the College of Agriculture, Mechanic Arts and Sciences is designed to meet the requirements of the laws which provided this foundation.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

This department includes—

I. The *College of Agriculture, Mechanic Arts and Sciences*, with the following courses of study:

1. General Course.
2. Course in Agriculture.
3. Course in Civil Engineering.
4. Course in Mechanical Engineering.
5. Course in Mining Engineering.

The course in mechanical engineering includes the course in electrical engineering.

Graduates in the general course receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, if the ancient languages were taken: otherwise the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Graduates in the agricultural, civil

engineering, mechanical engineering and mining engineering courses receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, Civil Engineering, etc.

Connected with, and forming a part of, the Academic Department, is a Teacher's Department, designed to train teachers for the public and private schools of the country. Students who complete the course required receive a certificate.

The public funds are devoted exclusively to the maintenance of the College of Agriculture, Mechanic Arts and Sciences, forming the collegiate department of the University at Knoxville.

The requirement of The Code (section 339) that "the accommodation and instruction of persons of color shall be separate from the white," is met by providing corresponding "accommodation and instruction" in the industrial department of Knoxville College, in Knoxville, for colored students who pass the required examinations and receive appointments.

II. The *University Department*.

1. With courses for the graduate degrees of M. A., M. S. and Ph. D.

2. With professional courses leading to degrees of C. E., Min. E. and Mech. E., and elective courses for special students.

PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENTS.

1. A department of law, with a course leading to the degree of B. L.

2. A department of medicine, with a course leading to the degree of M. D.

A department of dentistry, with a course leading to the degree of D. D. S.

OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

Charles W. Dabney, jr., Ph. D. (Goettingen), LL. D., President of the University.

Thomas W. Jordan, A. M. (University of Virginia), Dean of the College.

Henry H. Ingersoll, LL. D., Dean of the Law Department.

William P. Jones, M. D., President of the Medical and Dental Department.

Frank M. Smith (late Superintendent of Public Instruction), Principal of the Teachers' Department.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

IN GROUPS—IN THE ORDER OF OFFICIAL SENIORITY.

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F. Lamson-Scribner, B. S. (Maine State College), Professor of Botany and Horticulture.

Thomas W. Jordan, A. M. (University of Virginia), Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

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Charles W. Kent, M. A. (University of Virginia), Ph. D. (Leipzig), Professor of English and German.

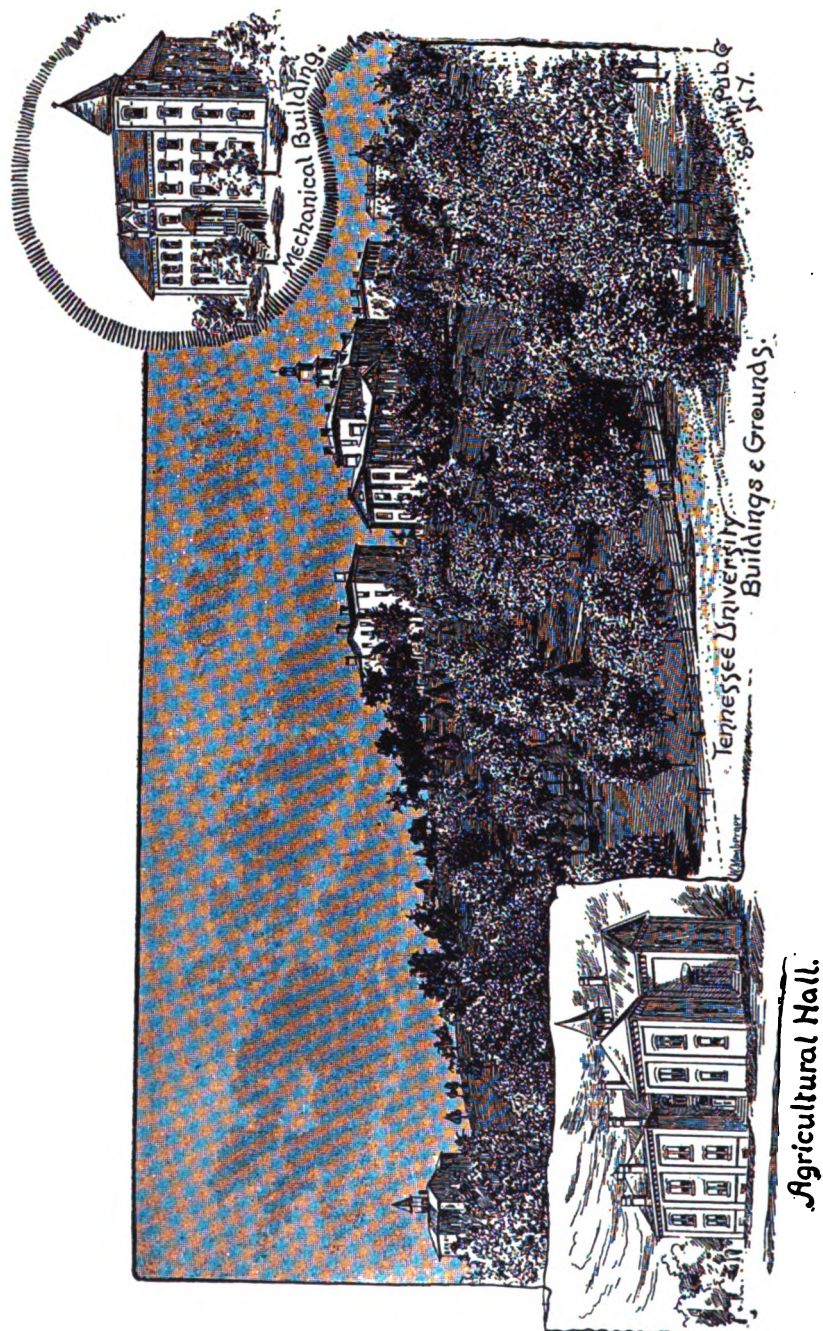
Theodore F. Burgdorff (Past Assistant Engineer U. S. N.), Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Drawing.

Frank M. Smith (late Superintendent of Public Instruction for Tennessee), Principal of the Teachers' Department.

Charles F. Vanderford, Professor of Agriculture.

Forrest R. Jones, M. E. (Cornell University), Professor of Mechanic Arts and Superintendent of Shops.

Laurence D. Tyson (First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, U. S. A.), Commandant and Professor of Military Science and Tactics.



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Cooper D. Schmitt, M. A. (University of Virginia), Associate Professor of Mathematics.

George F. Mellen, Ph. D. (Leipzig), Associate Professor of Greek and French.

Charles A. Perkins, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University), Associate Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

Jay Robert McColl, B. S. (Michigan Agricultural College), Instructor in Mechanics.

Edmund McM. Davis, B. A. (University of Tennessee), Fellow and Instructor in English.

Samuel W. McCallie, Ph. B. (Johns Hopkins University), Instructor in Geology.

Ralph L. Watts, B. Agr. (Pennsylvania State College), Instructor in Botany and Horticulture.

Pharoah L. Cobb, Instructor in Ancient Languages.

Henry K. Denlinger, A. B. (College of New Jersey), Instructor in Physical Culture.

James D. Hoskies, B. S. (University of Tennessee), Fellow in Languages and Mathematics.

William N. Price B. S. (University of Tennessee), Fellow in Languages and Literature.

Charles C. Moore, jr., B. S. (University of Tennessee), Fellow in Chemistry and Mathematics.

William W. Carson, Secretary of the Faculty.

Thomas C. Karns, Librarian.

Cooper D. Schmitt, Bursar.

Thomas D. Morris, Secretary to the President.

Charles A. Whittle, Assistant Librarian.

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Henry H. Ingersoll, LL. D., Dean and Professor of Law.

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Duncan Eve, A. M., M. D., Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Robert B. Lees, M. D., D. D. S., Dean of the Dental Faculty.

J. P. Gray, M. D., D. D. S., Secretary of the Dental Faculty.

Duncan Eve, A. M., M. D., Professor of the Practice of Surgery, Orthopaedic and Clinical Surgery.

John S. Cain, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine and General Pathology.

J. Berrien Lindsley, D. D., M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and State Medicine.

J. Bunyan Stephens, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery.

William D. Haggard, M. D., Professor of Gynecology and Diseases of Children.

W. M. Vertrees, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Paul F. Eve, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery, Operative and Clinical Surgery.

William E. McCampbell, A. M., M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

John A. Witherspoon, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, with Clinical Medicine and Medical Hygiene.

T. Hilliard Wood, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Physiological Anatomy and Microscopy.

William F. Glenn, M. D., Professor of Venereal Diseases.

John G. Sinclair, M. D., Professor of Clinical Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

William G. Brien, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

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Charles Mitchell, M. D. Professor of Microscopy.

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J. P. Gray, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Mechanical and Clinical Dentistry.

James W. Handly, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Ross Dunn, A. M., M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

W. D. Kollock, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry.

OFFICERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

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Charles F. Vanderford, Assistant Director.

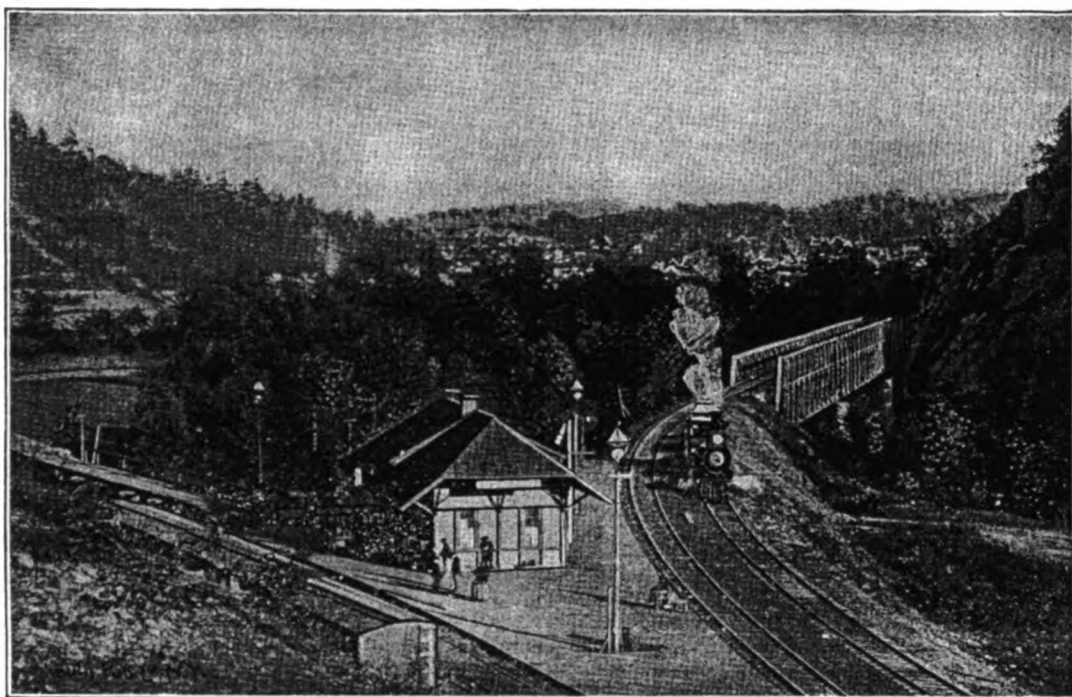
Charles W. Dabney, jr., Chemist.

Paul F. Kefauver, Agriculturist.

Ralph L. Watts, B. Agr., Horticulturist.

J. Bolton McBryde, C. B., Assistant Chemist.

Emily D. Morris, Clerk to Director.



HARRIMAN JUNCTION—LOOKING EAST FROM EMORY GAP.

CHAPTER XVII.

HISTORY OF HARRIMAN, TENNESSEE.

By JAMES HAYWARD.

The history of Harriman is involved in that of the East Tennessee Land Company, its creator. This company was chartered under the general laws of the State of Tennessee on the 25th of May, 1889, and was organized on the 10th of June succeeding, with the following list of officers: President, Clinton B. Fisk; first vice-president, John Hopewell, jr.; second vice-president, Frederick Gates; treasurer, A. W. Wagnalls; secretary, A. A. Hopkins.

No public announcement of the company's organization, or of its plans and purposes, was made until the ensuing autumn, and the first prospectus of the company was not issued until December of that year. The company was a natural growth, resulting from familiarity on the part of several gentlemen with the region wherein it proposed to operate, and their belief that certain conditions were there found in combination which promised an unusual degree of business success. Some such organization was necessary for the development, over such a wide and thinly settled area, of social relations that should render pos-

sible the best business endeavors. General interest in the region itself, and confidence in the organization, were soon commanded, and the company became known in a short time as possessing and controlling a vast area of territory.

The capital of the company was placed at \$3,000,000, while the estimated cost of its properties was about \$2,000,000, leaving \$1,000,000 for an improvement fund. The conservative gentlemen composing the management, resolved that its financial basis should be solid, and that its capital stock, to a degree exceptional with such companies, should represent actual values and insure large returns.

General Fisk died July 9, 1890, after giving the company a year's active and able service, and he was succeeded as president by Hon. Thomas L. James, ex-Postmaster General. Mr. A. W. Wagnalls was chosen his successor at the second annual meeting, May 6, 1891.

When the company's active operations began, it had acquired the control, by title deeds, by options, and by

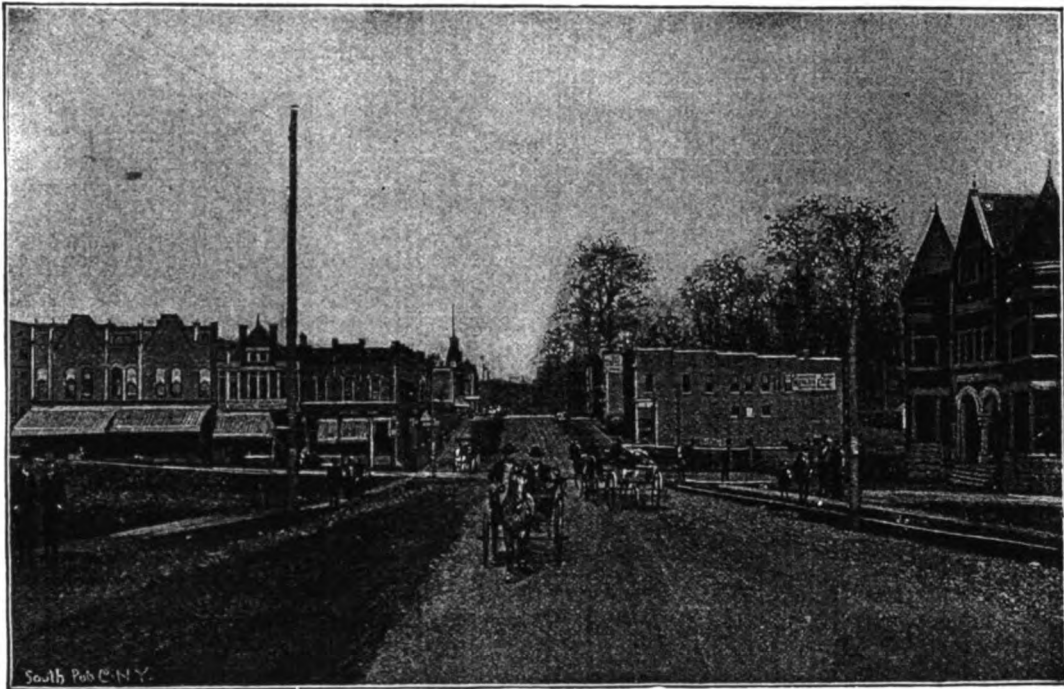
contracts, of nearly 300,000 acres of land, situated mainly upon the Cumberland plateau and at the immediate base of it, in the counties of Morgan, Cumberland, Roane, Fentress, White and Putnam upon both sides of the Emory river and the Cincinnati Southern Railway, with about 13,000 acres near the North Carolina border, in Carter county.

Its holdings in fee-simple on the 31st of March, 1891, were 123,862 acres, its options at that time 10,914 acres, and its contracts in force 138,048 acres. Some of its original options and contracts were allowed to lapse because of imperfect title or insufficient acreage, but on the other hand, many new and more valuable contracts have been made for mineral, agricultural and timber lands. The holdings acquired in fee, embrace all the iron properties contracted for, by far the most valuable of the coal properties, and also the best portion of the agricultural lands.

It has three distinct iron properties—two in Roane county and one in Carter county. The Carter county iron deposits are chiefly the Bessemer, or magnetic, and are believed by experts to contain vast quantities of the best ore for steel-making by the Bessemer process. Large deposits of brown hematite are also found upon this property, with considerable manganese.

One of the iron properties in Roane

county has three mines in active operation, known as the Hackler's Gap, the Eureka and the Round Island mines. At each of these, red fossiliferous ores are taken out from a deposit which averages six and a half or seven feet thick, is half a mile wide and about five and a half miles long. This ore deposit lies just south of the Tennessee river and very near the surface, having, as a rule, not more than six feet of soil and shale above it. It contains both hard and soft ore, the soft predominating, and its average analysis yields fifty-three per cent. of pure iron. It is obtained mainly by the process known as "stripping," and, by a tramway from the Round Island mine, or by a narrow-gauge road from the Hackler's Gap and Eureka mines, is transported cheaply to the Tennessee river, loaded upon barges and thence delivered to furnaces at Rockwood, Dayton, Chattanooga and South Pittsburg. It is the intention of the company to speedily make these mines directly tributary to the manufacturing development at Harriman by completing the construction of a standard-gauge railroad—the Harriman Coal and Iron Railroad. A part of this ore property has been under development several years, but the Round Island mine was opened after purchase by the East Tennessee Land Company. About one thousand acres of this remarkable deposit are owned in fee by



LOOKING DOWN ROANE STREET.

this company, and about fifteen hundred acres are leased for a term of years, chiefly by the Round Island Ore Company, in which the East Tennessee Land Company has recently acquired a controlling interest. These three mines are operated by this company, and employ about five hundred men.

The third iron property of the company commences in the Emory Valley, near Harriman, and reaches eastward several miles, upon the company's own lands. This yields hard hematite ore, found in veins nearly vertical in the lesser ridges which parallel Walden's ridge. The ease with which these hard ores can be mined, their high grades and their unusual fluxing character, with the presence of abundant limestone in the same ridges, and the nearness of the whole exceptional deposit in the city of Harriman, render it reasonably certain that iron can be made from them, or from a mixture therewith of the soft ores previously referred to, more cheaply than at any other point in the South. Expert reports upon this question, the result of careful examination by thoroughly competent men, show this to be a very moderate statement, and some of the experts in their special reports to the East Tennessee Land Company have indicated the probability of the manufacture of pig iron at Harriman very much cheaper than it can be done at

any other point in the South. And it is now an established fact that iron can be made in the South of good quality, and at much less cost of production, than elsewhere in this country. It is already demonstrated that the iron made from these ores is of the best quality; and steel made from them by the new basic and the open-hearth process has been produced with results more satisfactory than from any other ores thus far tested.

The coal properties of the company are even much more extensive. Coal underlies the entire Cumberland plateau, and crops out continuously in Walden's ridge, which forms the eastern boundary of that table-land. The only coal property of this company thus far developed by actual mining work and now being operated is at Harriman, and is known as the Byrd mine. This is a four-foot vein, lying vertically at the side of Emory Gap, where the formation has been disturbed. It is an excellent coal for steam purposes, exceptionally good for the forge, and produces a fair quality of coke. The mine was opened originally by Colonel Byrd for use upon his plantation, hence the name. The East Tennessee Land Company has increased its capacity, and has taken from it since Harriman was founded an amount sufficient to meet the local demand. By a trolley system the mine cars are now run out of the mine and across

the Emory river to a tip-house, where the coal is banked, or where it can be dumped directly into the cars of the Belt Line division of the Harriman Coal and Iron Railroad, and by these carried to the factories and furnaces located along the railway and within one to three miles of the mine itself.

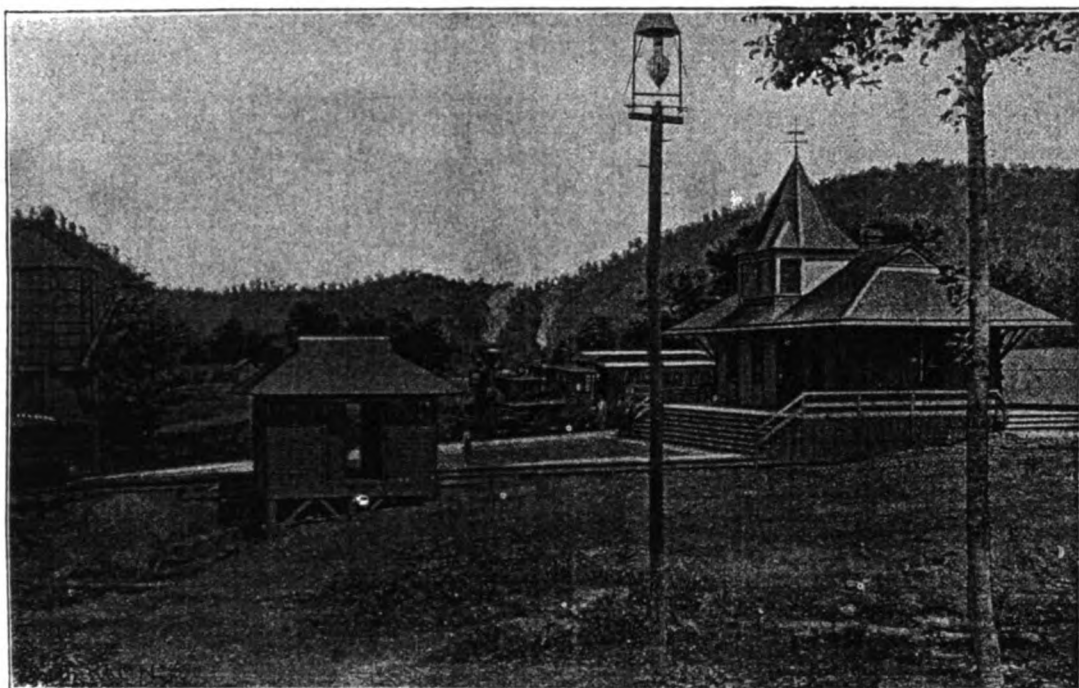
The section of the Cumberland plateau lying east of the Emory river offers the best coals found in all that region. A portion that has become known as the Brushy Mountain coal-field comprises at least twenty thousand acres of this company's land. Brushy mountain has all the upper coal measures geologically higher than those of the Cumberland plateau in general, and a section of that field shows thirteen coal veins above drainage level with an aggregate thickness of forty feet four inches of coal. Three of these are cannel coal, not known to exist in that region until discovered by this company. The Jellico and Dean veins of this field furnish the best coking coal.

This coal-field commences within ten miles of Harriman, and is accessible by the Brushy Mountain division of the Harriman Coal and Iron Railroad, now building by that company, which road runs directly from Harriman through the entire length of the coal-field. As soon as this railroad is completed to the Brushy mountains arrangements will be perfected for the opening up of extensive coal mines

on a large scale, and it is believed that the demand for coke which can be made from the coals in the Brushy mountains will be very large, as this coke is undoubtedly better than any that can be manufactured from coals found south of Harriman, being superior to the coke made in the Birmingham district.

The farming lands of this company lie chiefly on the plateau, but comprise several thousand acres in the Emory Valley. The soil varies from a sandy to a clay loam, with clay sub-soil prevailing, underlaid, as to the table-land, by a sandstone formation. Upon the plateau it has had little cultivation, and that of the poorest kind. Wide areas there are still covered with virgin timber, and unsettled. The seasons are favorable, winter being short, spring coming early and the autumnal frosts delayed a month later than in New York. Grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables of all kinds grow well when properly cared for. The plateau is naturally a grazing country. Markets are at easy command, and much of the acreage is now fairly accessible by railway. These plateau lands afford a magnificent opportunity for sheep and cattle raising upon a large and successful scale, and are beginning to attract the attention of wool-growers and cattle men throughout the country.

The company has purchased no lands for their timber alone, but the



ROANE STREET STATION, BELT LINE RAILWAY.—HARRIMAN.

timber upon large portions of its territory is of great value, including several varieties of oak, ash and other hard woods, besides pine, poplar, chestnut and sycamore.

Clay suitable for brick-making and for pipe-making is abundant, and fire-clay has been found of an excellent quality and inexhaustible quantity. An expert report made to the East Tennessee Land Company by Mr. William Johnson, of Leeds, England, shows that the clays in the immediate neighborhood of Harriman are unexcelled for the manufacture of fine pressed brick and fire-brick.

In June, 1890, \$2,000,000 of the company's capital stock had been sold at par, and by vote of the board of directors the third million dollars of stock was withdrawn from sale, it being deemed unwise to sell a third interest in the company's properties for the low price represented by that stock, the sale of which above par was deemed of doubtful legality.

With its immense area of possessions, the East Tennessee Land Company must fix upon some central point for focusing its efforts, and this point was clearly designated by nature before the company's operations began. At the mouth of Emory Gap, where the Emory river breaks its way through Walden's ridge, after its rapid descent from the Cumberland plateau, it was ordained by nature that a town should be. Here, with

coal close at hand on the west and on the north, and with iron in abundance near by upon the east, and within ten miles to the south, there was every condition for the establishment of a city with the purest water-supply, the best natural drainage, picturesque surroundings and an admirable climate. And here the East Tennessee Land Company located Harriman, within the crescent formed by the Emory river, between the Cincinnati Southern Railway on the west and the Walden's ridge division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway on the north. Here, and about here, the company had secured over 10,000 acres of bottom and ridge lands, and this site, staked out on Christmas day, 1889, was surveyed and mapped in February, 1890. Some street improvements were inaugurated, a few temporary buildings were put up, and on the 26th day of February, 1890, Harriman was formally opened by a public sale of lots, which was continued a portion of two days thereafter.

The weather had been execrable, for it was "the rainy season," with more storms than usual; the accommodations were worse; but the crowd came; nothing could dampen its ardor, and 574 lots were sold for \$604,000. The company did not seek any such "boom," and sturdily opposed it, both before and after the bidding began. The auctioneer was literally

compelled by the company's management to knock down lots to the lowest bidder in many cases. But faith in the company's character, and confidence in the location of the town, created enthusiasm unmatched at any public sale till this, and was indicative of the surprising growth which was to follow. At the request of a committee of buyers, before the sale opened, the company waived all building and other conditions, and consequently withdrew all specific pledges.

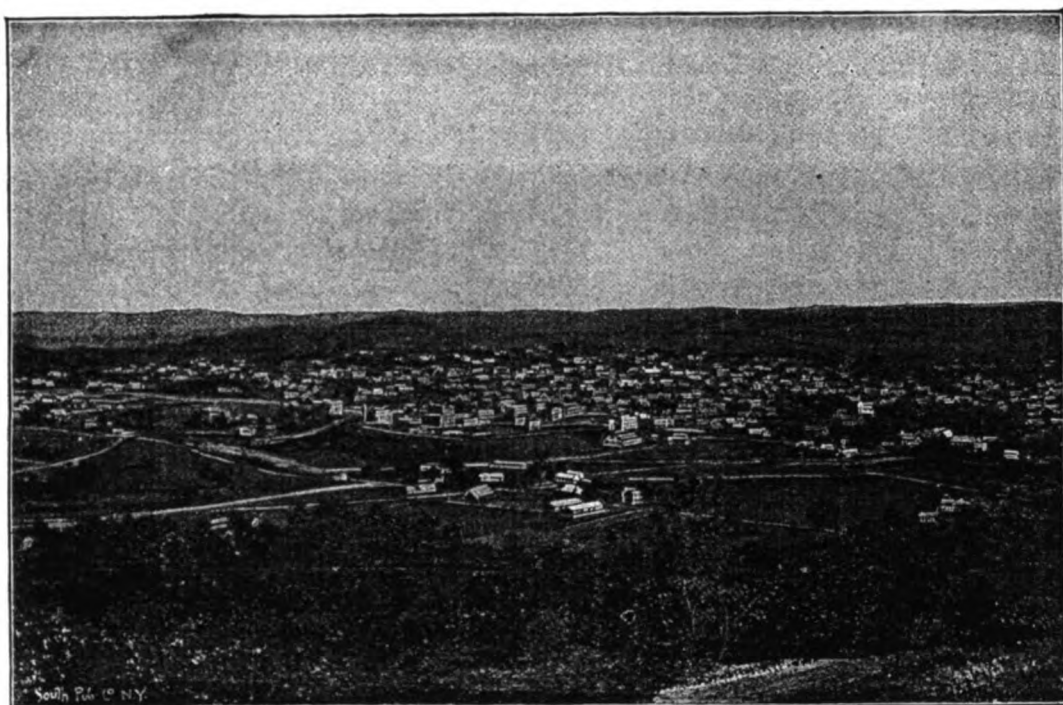
"We are going to build Harriman," said General Fisk, the company's president. He was giving his best thought and effort to this end when, in the July following, he died.

From the time of that sale Harriman steadily grew. Its temporary buildings were erected upon the level ground withheld from sale for railway purposes, where Harriman first took shape. Later this portion became known as "Shacktown," while the city proper began building on its higher portions, where the street improvements of the company were chiefly carried on. In May after the the company's first annual meeting, an additional one mile east was platted by the company for the homes of workingmen, where lots were sold at very moderate prices, and where, before the year ended, nearly one hundred houses were built and occupied. It is known as "Walnut Hills addition," and forms a thriving suburb

of the city proper, of which it is a corporate part. Three other additions have since been platted for the benefit of men of only moderate means.

It was the purpose of the East Tennessee Land Company to make Harriman the model manufacturing city of the New South, and, as one of the means to this end, it determined that mechanics and workingmen generally shall find at Harriman lots that they can purchase for homes which are in healthy and desirable locations, and yet which can be bought upon easy terms and at low prices. The keynote of the East Tennessee Land Company has been co-operation—co-operation between the people and the company has built Harriman—co-operation between capital and labor is making it a manufacturing city of unequaled progress and future prosperity.

Recognizing its responsibility to do liberal things for Harriman, the company began extensive street improvements which have cost over \$60,000; established an electric plant for lighting the streets at a cost of some \$10,000; completed the erection of a large and excellent hotel at a cost of \$33,000; erected a public school building at a cost of more than \$6,000, and established a graded school system at its own expense; erected an exposition building at a cost of \$3,000, which gave accommodation for all public meetings until churches and



BIRDS'-EYE VIEW OF HARRIMAN, FROM WALDEN'S RIDGE ON THE WEST.

halls were provided; erected a fine office building at a cost of over \$25,000; made liberal donations of land for railway purposes along the line of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, and of lots for religious purposes, where desired; constructed a Belt Line Railroad of four miles in extent, running parallel to the Emory river, and thus giving both railway and river frontage for the manufacturing establishments finding locations there, and secured, by liberal investments, the removal of many desirable plants from other cities, and the establishing of new ones.

On the 7th of February, 1891, Harriman was incorporated as a city, by special enactment of the State Legislature, approved by the Governor March 6, ensuing. Having adopted their special charter by an almost unanimous popular vote, on the 2d day of June thereafter the city government was chosen by the citizens, at a special election, where seven hundred and thirty-six votes were cast, twelve of them by ladies, asserting their right of suffrage under a general State law, which everybody outside of Harriman had forgotten, and because of a special condition which the charter contains.

The census of 1890 credited Harriman with seven hundred and nineteen population. In December, 1891, the first city directory was compiled, and

its compiler took a house-to-house enumeration which showed three thousand six hundred and seventy-two residents, not counting the miners' families opposite. At this date the residents number not less than four thousand five hundred.

The first platted portion of Harriman contained about six hundred and forty-three acres; not counting in a wide area next to the river, reserved for railway, factory and other purposes, lying entirely within the river's upper bend. In May, 1890, an addition was platted one mile east for the accommodation of workingmen, and one hundred neat houses were built there and occupied that year. It is known as Walnut Hills addition. It has a school and a church, and numbers six hundred population. Oak View addition joins it nearer the ridge, where colored residents have grouped themselves, with their own churches and schools; and approaching this from the west comes Ridge View addition, platted last fall, along the lower slopes of Walden's ridge for nearly a mile, beginning at the Gap, upon which are many of the finest villa sites the whole town affords.

Fisk addition, platted last spring by the Land Company, lies within the lower bend of the Emory, or what is called the second ox-bow, and below Walnut Hills. It is even more beautiful for situation than the part of Har-

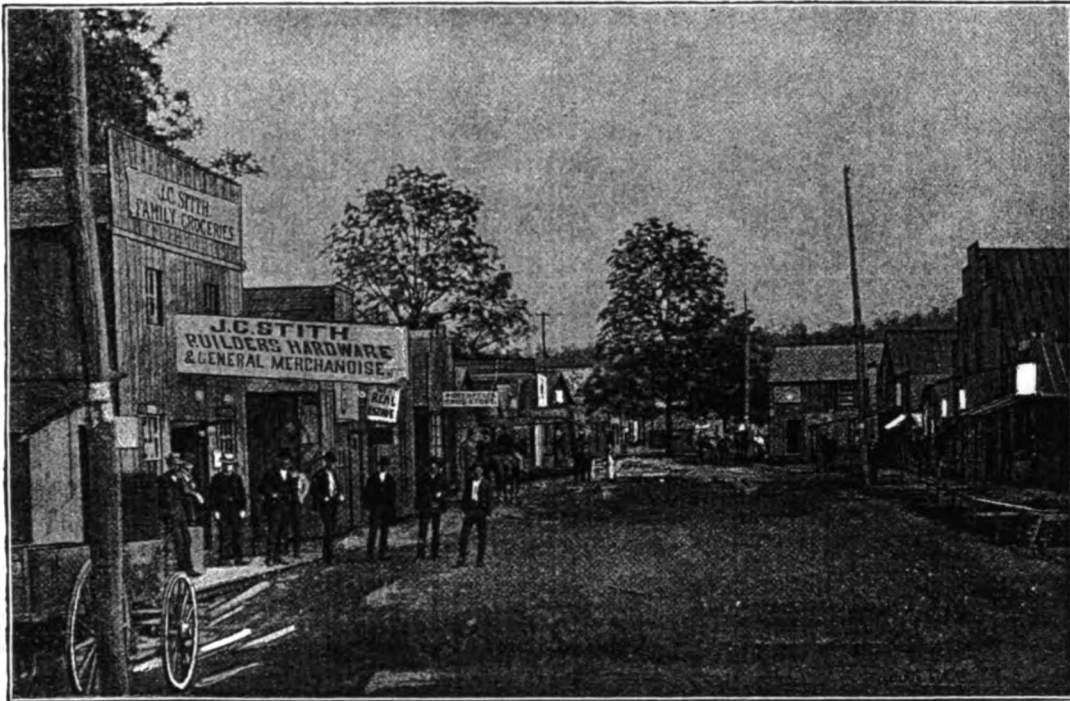
riman first platted, and it will soon have, no doubt, all the facilities which there in so short a time have been established. The Belt Line Railway is extended to it, and some of the best new industries, including the blast furnace and the Cash Register Works will be located here. From various parts of it the views are magnificent in all directions, but particularly up Little Emory Gap to the Little Brushy and the Big Brushy mountains, lifting their summits royally far beyond.

Long before Harriman has the fifty thousand people which are anticipated, these two portions of the town will have grown together. The two ox-bows of the Emory are twins indeed, and the several thousand acres of level and rolling lands which they comprise will furnish room for half a million inhabitants without crowding. And along their water frontage, besides the Belt Line also, can industries enough be planted to support them all. Thus far the portions of Harriman actually platted do not exceed one thousand six hundred acres.

From its really permanent beginning, the homes of Harriman have been characterized by unusual comfort, good taste and evident fixity of home life. They betoken a community of superior refinement and of abiding quality. Every visitor comments upon their evidence of a peculiar *home-building* spirit, which guarantees the future. It has been said that there

are more residences in Harriman costing from \$3,000 to \$10,000 each than any other town of its age and size has ever shown.

The helps of Harriman are numerous and worthy of special mention. In a moral and social way the churches rank first. There are ten different organizations having regular worship, and of these the Congregational, First Methodist Episcopal, Southern Methodist, Episcopal and two colored churches have their own chapels. The Universalists recently completed a handsome edifice, thus far the most excellent yet erected, thanks to the liberality of Ferdinand Schumacher and the active efforts of the Young People's Societies in this denomination. This structure is a unique specimen of temple architecture, with combination front of brick and wood, large cathedral windows of stained glass in rich designs, and all the interior comforts of a church home, and having from its tower a prospect of remarkable beauty and breadth. The Christian Church occupies its permanent edifice on Morgan street, where a large congregation finds agreeable and ample accommodations. The Baptists worship in the Temple, but have begun their permanent house of worship on Trenton street. The Presbyterians, United Presbyterians and Roman Catholics worship in proper halls, and all contemplate building at an early day.



WALL STREET IN "SHACKTOWN." SUMMER OF 1890.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized early in the history of the city, and has been zealously conducted ever since. It has rooms in the Caldwell Block, one of the best business blocks thus far erected, where it has a comfortable hall, seating about four hundred, and where it has a library of more than eight hundred volumes. It meditates the erection of a suitable building of its own. At the last enumeration there were one hundred and eight active members.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was early organized, and has been a very active helper in the development of temperance zeal and in the support of the policy inaugurated by the East Tennessee Land Company. The latter liberally donated lots to the Union for the erection of a temple, which was sufficiently completed in September, 1891, to allow the holding in it of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, which gathered there. The Temple is a very creditable piece of architecture, its total cost being about \$8,000. The money for its erection, in the main, has been cheerfully donated by the towns-people and outside friends. The seating capacity of the Temple is about 1,000, and it has small rooms for meetings of the Union, parlor accommodations, etc. It affords the best and largest place for public gatherings thus far provided.

From a material standpoint, the East Tennessee Land Company ranks at the head of local aids to growth. Its plans for Harriman were very broad, and its achievements have been very great. It is perhaps the only company engaged in a great Southern enterprise which weathered the financial conditions of 1891-'92, and kept its affairs moving steadily forward. The following are its present officers and directors: A. W. Wagnalls, president; Frederick Gates, vice-president; W. H. Russell, general manager; L. S. Freeman, treasurer; A. A. Hopkins, secretary; George W. Easley, general counsel; J. B. Hobbs, F. Schumacher, William Silverwood, E. M. Goodall, H. M. Winslow and A. H. Gillingham, directors.

Subsidiary to the East Tennessee Land Company as a permanent help to Harriman is the East Tennessee Mining Company, organized in September, 1891, to which were leased all the coal and iron properties of the Land Company in the neighborhood of Harman, and by which will its raw material in coal, coke and iron ore be supplied. Its authorized capital is \$1,000,000. It is operating the Tennessee River Iron Mines, about ten miles from Harriman, of which there are three, yielding a monthly output of several thousand tons; a mine opened last spring within the city's limits, from which ore is supplied to

the Lookout Rolling-Mills, and the Byrd Coal Mine, and the coke ovens in connection therewith, from which Harriman has drawn most of her fuel up to this time. A second coal mine has also been opened on the town side of the river in Walden's ridge, which will double the coal supply.

The Belt Line Railway, which was built and is operated by the Harriman Coal and Iron Railroad Company, affords a special feature of advantage for manufacturers, as also for the general public. This line of road, deflecting from the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, a half mile from the junction of that road with the Cincinnati Southern Railway, extends nearly around the first platted portion of the town, and when the circuit is completed that section of it will be about four miles in extent. It is a thoroughly substantial piece of railroad, and extends down to the second ox-bow of the Emory, so as to encircle and accommodate Fisk addition. This road makes it possible for all the industrial plants of Harriman to be located on a line of railway, and also to have water frontage, if they so desire.

Reliable banking institutions are a vital necessity to the upbuilding of an industrial town. Of these, Harriman has the following:

The First National Bank ; capital, \$50,000 ; Walter C. Harriman president ; W. H. Julian cashier.

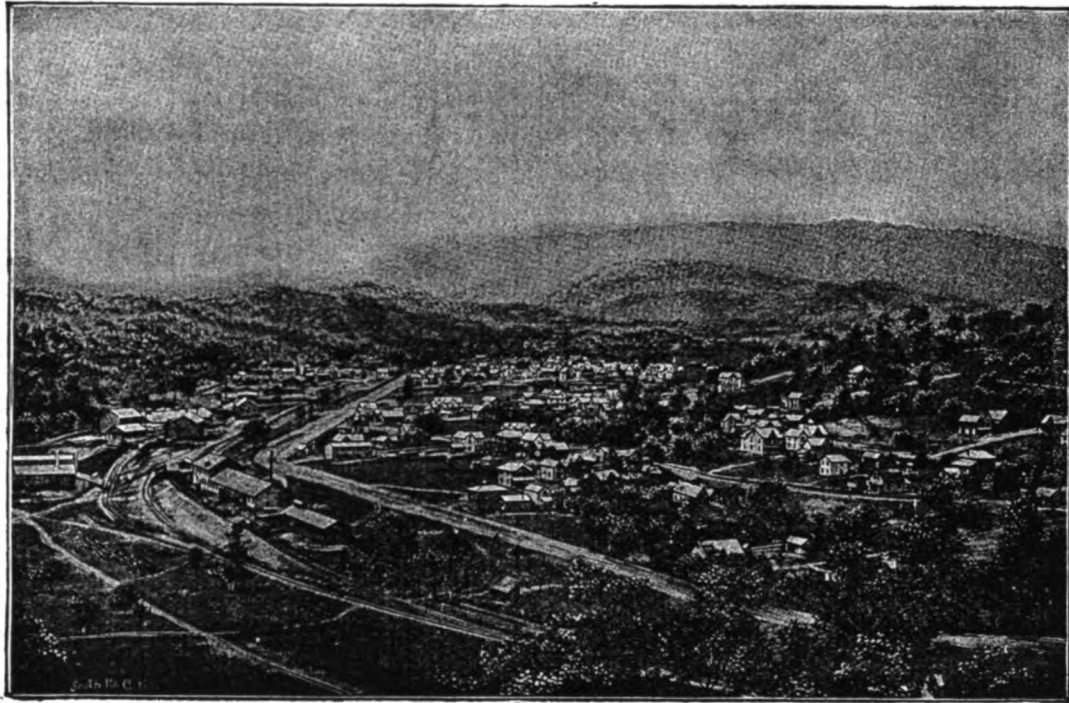
The Manufacturers National Bank ; capital, \$50,000 ; Samuel P. Sparks president ; R. B. Baird cashier.

The Harriman Bank and Trust Company ; capital, \$25,000 ; James McDowell president ; W. H. Parsons cashier. This bank has a savings department.

Prominent among other agencies that have already done much in the work of town building is the Harriman Building and Loan Association, W. B. Winslow secretary. About half of its authorized capital stock of one million dollars has been subscribed, and its monthly loan fund long since attained large proportions.

The Cumberland Building and Loan Association, organized in the summer of 1892, is conducted on the National plan, and confines its loans principally to the prosperous cities of the South, among which Harriman has already come in for recognition. Its principal officers are W. H. Russell president ; S. P. Sparks treasurer ; James Hayward secretary, and H. C. Woodruff general manager. Its authorized capital is \$10,000,000, of which \$100,000 is a permanent indemnity fund, affording the security offered by the capital stock of a bank, which financial institution the plan of this association follows generally in its operations.

Several similar companies from other cities have local boards in Har-



HARRIMAN.—PART OF THE MANUFACTURING PORTION, FROM EMORY HEIGHTS.

riman, and have placed loans aggregating a large amount.

The Harriman Improvement Company, L. S. Freeman president, has been also an efficient help. Original capital, \$75,000; lately increased to \$150,000

The Harriman Advance has done much to advertise and aid the city, whose career is tersely summed up in that paper's name. It began with daily issues only, but is now published in both daily and weekly editions by the Advance Printing Company; Gideon Hill president; A. A. Hopkins editor-in-chief; W. S. Hallock managing editor; Gus. Neblett city editor.

The Harriman News, H. P. Fitch editor, is a morning paper lately started, devoted to Harriman and prohibition.

The Weekly Tribune is also a new candidate for popular favor, and is a political advocate of the Republican party. Under the able management of its editor, J. W. Bridwell, it promises to be an additional help in promoting the common good.

Various minor building and other companies have aided in Harriman's growth. The Fales Building Company has erected the finest private business block thus far built, on Walden street. The Bank Building Company has been incorporated for the erection (corner of Roane and Walden streets) of a still finer block, to ac-

commodate the Manufacturers Bank, the building and loan associations and the Daily and Weekly Advance.

The Harriman Chamber of Commerce was organized in August, 1892, by the leading business men of this progressive city, with a view to encouraging all well-directed enterprises and measures looking toward the development of this community and the country contiguous thereto. Mr. Walter C. Harriman is the president and Mr. Alfred E. P. Rockwell the secretary of this organization.

Its membership now numbers one hundred and forty-two, and it is recognized as perhaps the most conservatively progressive and influential association of its kind in the State.

During its brief existence it has inaugurated many important developments, which are not only of immediate benefit to Harriman, but in some cases affect the entire State.

To give a general idea of the work of this organization, we will state that to-day they are corresponding with thirty-seven different industries with a view to locating them here. They are working in conjunction with other associations of like character in this State, endeavoring to secure certain legislative reforms relating to the investment of foreign capital within the State, and also certain internal developments which are greatly needed.

Monthly meetings are held, at which, in addition to a large amount

of general business, some subject of special importance is treated by some well known speaker. It also furnishes monthly to the various trades journals a report upon the financial conditions during the preceding month, and a forecast for the month just entered upon. In its rooms are kept for the use of its members large numbers of papers and periodicals of every variety, its statistical library being exceptionally fine.

On railroad, river and highway improvements it is accomplishing more than any other organization in the State. In short, the Harriman Chamber of Commerce is an organization that is to-day felt throughout this section as a most potent factor in the development of this country, and whose power will increase in ratio to its labors.

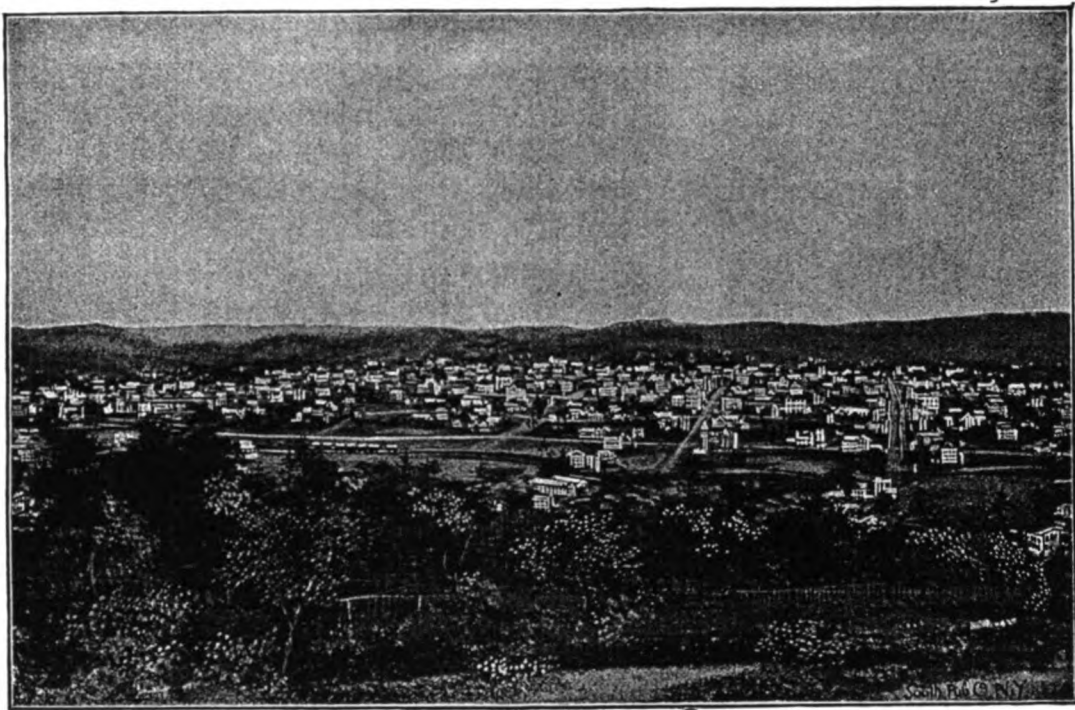
The Harriman Manufacturing Company has been, and will remain, the chief promoter of industries at Harriman. It was chartered under the statutes of Tennessee, with broad powers and privileges, on the 16th day of October, 1890, to be the right arm of the East Tennessee Land Company in its great work. Its organization was perfected on the 20th of November ensuing, and to-day it has the following list of officers: W. H. Russell, president; L. S. Freeman, treasurer; A. A. Hopkins, secretary.

Its capital stock was fixed at \$1,000,000, thereby adding potentially

this amount to the moderate capitalization of the Land Company, and still further assuring the necessary funds for development, and over \$300,000 of it were subscribed before its active operations began.

The plans and methods of this Manufacturing Company were novel in their character, and were devised and perfected after careful deliberation by its directors and the managers of the East Tennessee Land Company, in consultation with prominent business men not previously connected the Land Company's affairs.

Industrially, the two years and a half of Harriman furnish a record that differentiates it from all other new towns of the South. Its builders did not make the early mistake, so common, of assuming that upon a blast-furnace alone can a town be successfully established. They counted on seeing the furnace a fact in due time, where all conditions favor its profitable operation, but they believed its establishment might fitly wait until other industries should create a local demand for its product, and thereby assure its profit. They were certain that a variety of manufacture would best guarantee the industrial success desired, and that it was wiser to locate several small concerns, on sound business principles, with an output soon to follow, and with fair assurances of growth, than to seek two or



BIRDS'-EYE VIEW OF HARRIMAN, FROM WALDEN'S RIDGE ON THE NORTH.

three extensive plants, requiring heavy bonus, which might be a year in course of erection, and the products of which must be long delayed.

Results have justified this policy, as in Harriman alone has steady progress been made in the development of Southern industries. This fact is due, in about equal measure, to the methods that were adopted for such development here, and to the superior opportunities and advantages which Harriman affords. These methods excluded the bonus idea from the first, and were based on genuine reciprocation; these advantages made that reciprocation sufficient and bonuses less requisite. In other words, it has been found that certain reciprocal features peculiar to Harriman, and a combination of resources not elsewhere existing in such favorable degree, furnish ample reason for manufacturers to locate here.

Briefly stated, the Harriman Manufacturing Company's plan was, and is, to invest its capital in manufacturing industries at Harriman, to the extent of from one-third to one-half the capital necessary to establish an industry, outside capital being interested to the extent of one-half to two-thirds in each case.

The Manufacturing Company will thus hold a large interest, as it does already in many substantial factories, and through proper officers will exercise careful supervision over these,

making sure they are conducted to the best possible advantage, and that all means within the power of the Harriman Manufacturing Company and of the East Tennessee Land Company are used to promote their welfare and assure a wide market for their products.

This plan, it is believed, will carry to the utmost point yet attained the spirit and method of co-operation among manufacturing establishments of different character, so that all shall work as one concern for their own interest, the interest of the town, and the consequent greater success of the parent company. Under it each industry which locates at Harriman may hope to make greater profits upon its capital than could be made by the same investment as an independent enterprise at any other place in the South. There are possibilities of mutual gain for many industries working in harmonious combination, which cannot separately be secured by the Harriman Manufacturing Company, for manufactures at Harriman, and for the profitable handling and sale, away from Harriman, of whatever may be there produced, readily suggest themselves. They make it feasible for one man, or one set of men, in many market centers to care for the interests of the several related industries at great saving of expense, and great increase of profit to each. It follows that the stock held in each

by the Harriman Manufacturing Company must be a profitable source of income to that company, and must make its own stock return handsome dividends and increase handsomely in value. This is more certain, because the stock which the Harriman Company will hold in many subordinate companies will be preferred stock, with six per cent. dividend fairly assured upon it by such preference from the start.

The methods of the Harriman Manufacturing Company are conservative and practical, though peculiar to itself. It avoids the bonus system in the location of industries, and seeks their establishment at Harri-man only upon plain business principles. It engages to secure from the East Tennessee Land Company, in pursuance of a contract with that company, a suitable site for each manufacturing concern established at Harri-man, and then insists that for every dollar which it shall invest in a manufacturing concern, the men who are actively to become its managers, for themselves or others, shall invest a like amount either in cash or its equivalent in machinery or material. Under this arrangement the Manufacturing Company comes into ownership without cost, of valuable real estate franchises, and the cash invested by it represents actual values without inflation or bonuses for good-will. More-

over, the men who actively manage these concerns thus located at Harri-man have at least equal interest in their economical and energetic administration and their success.

Careful selection of industries is made with a view to such relation thereof as shall render them patrons of each other as much as possible, thus insuring for each, to the largest possible extent, a local supply of raw material without transportation charges, and with a large home market for the articles produced. Under this plan and by these methods this Manufacturing Company has the following advantages peculiar to itself:

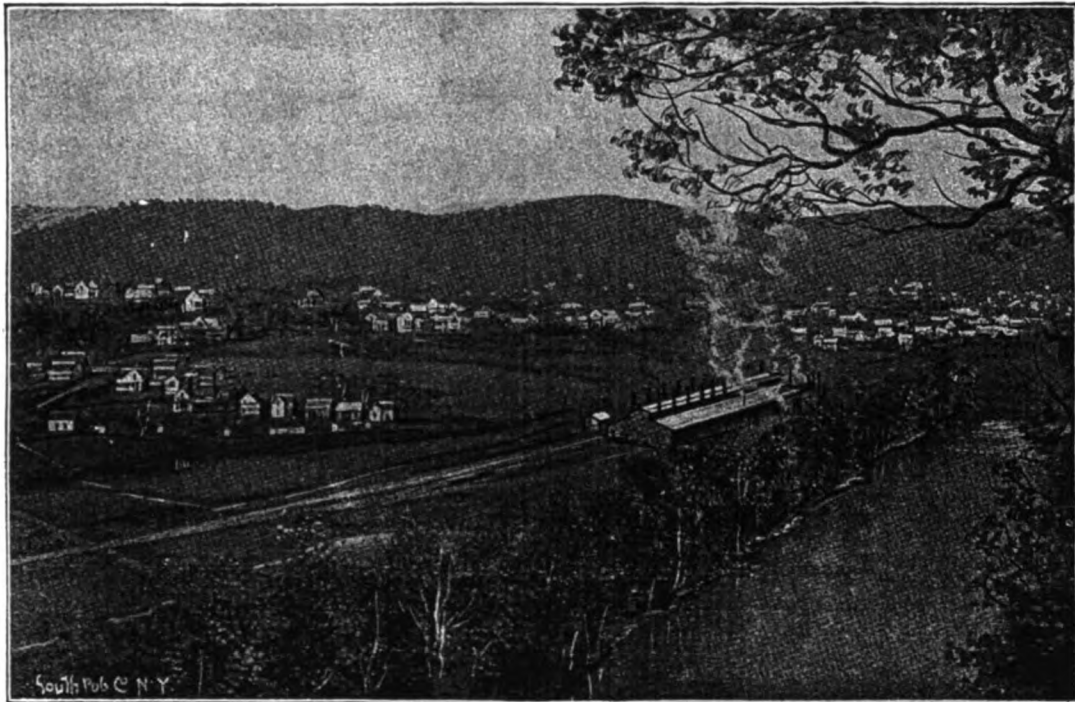
1. It groups the best possibilities of several kinds of manufacture under advantageous conditions nowhere else to be found.

2. It gives to the investor a guarantee of profit, from such varied manufacture, not possible from one line of industry alone.

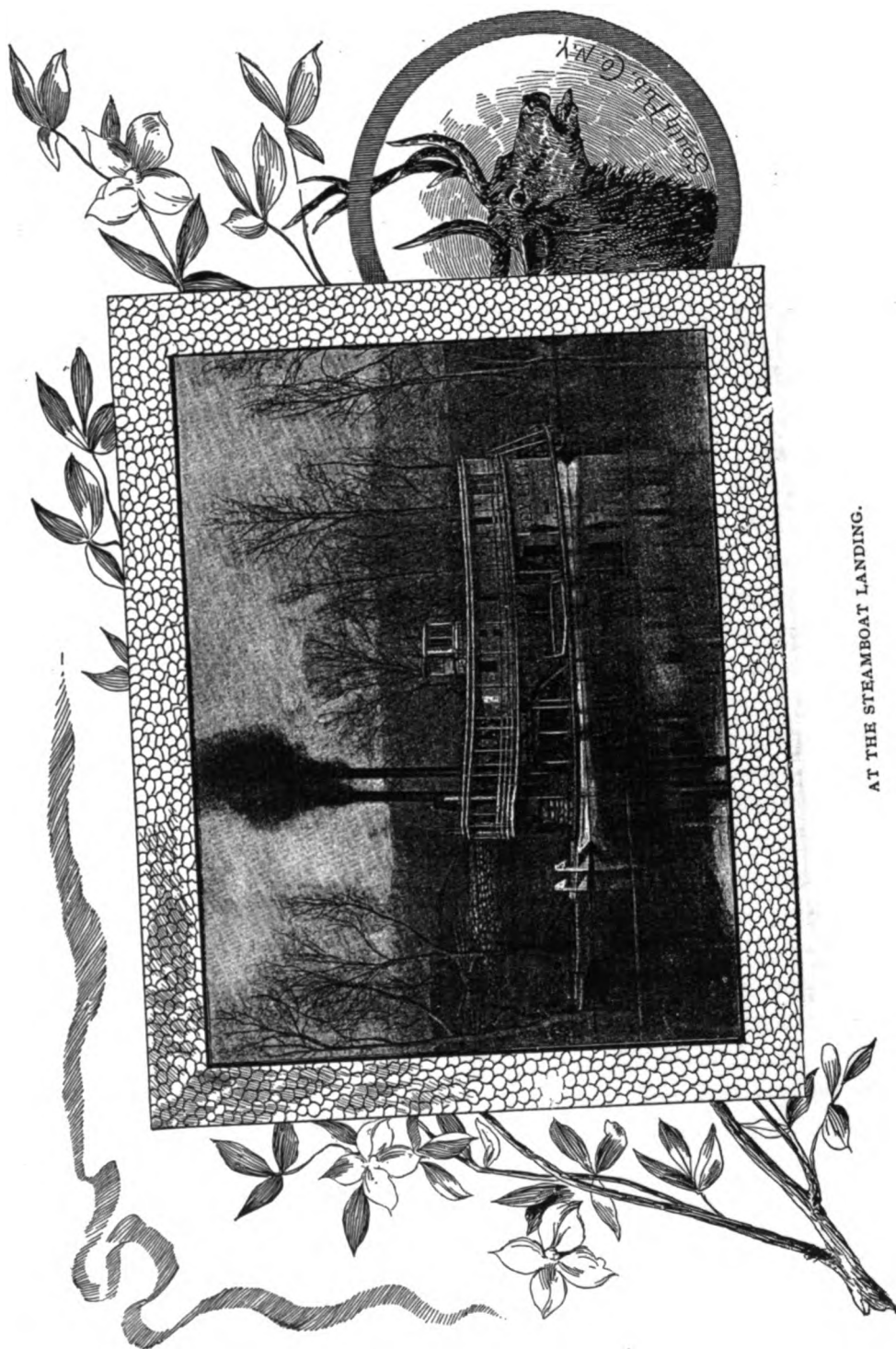
3. It backs this guarantee by a responsible contract, making doubly sure the semi-annual payment of a good dividend for a term of years.

Up to the 1st of November, 1892, this company had located at Harri-man, under this plan and by these methods, the following industries:

Lookout Rolling Mills: Lookout Iron Company; capital, \$250,000; removed from Chattanooga; Sol. Simpson, president; J. D. Roberts, man-



HARRIMAN—LOOKING NORTH VARD FROM EMORY HEIGHTS.



AT THE STEAMBOAT LANDING.

ager; 200 hands employed before removal; mills largely increased in size; 250 to 300 hands.

Gibson Agricultural Works; capital, \$50,000; David Gibson, president; removed from Chattanooga; 70 hands employed there; capacity doubled; 125 to 150 hands.

Harriman Hoe and Tool Factory, Harriman Hoe and Tool Company; Louis B. Goodall, president; George B. Durell, manager; capital, \$75,000; 40 to 60 hands.

Harriman Tack Factory, Harriman Tack Company; reorganized after removal from Auburn, N. Y.; capital, \$40,000; A. A. Hopkins, president; V. G. Farnham, superintendent; 20 to 40 hands.

Harriman Furniture Factory, consolidation of East Tennessee Furniture Company and Knoxville Woodworking Company; capital, \$100,000; removed from Knoxville; W. H. Russell, president; M. L. Dame, manager; 30 to 60 hands.

Duthie Machine Works and Foundry Company; capital, \$20,000; removed from Knoxville; George H. Duthie, president and manager; 40 hands.

Harriman Brick Works, Harriman Brick and Building Company; new organization; capital, \$30,000; E. M. Goodall, president; M. W. Emery, superintendent; 20 hands.

Roberts Cash Register Company; James E. Campbell, of Ohio, presi-

dent; E. F. Roberts, general manager; capital, \$200,000; at this writing just started; expecting to employ from 200 to 250 hands.

Bailey Auger Works, Bailey Auger Bit Company; capital, \$50,000; removed from Lancaster, Ohio; W. A. Starbuck, president; J. K. Hayward, secretary and treasurer; James Hayward, manager; 20 to 60 hands.

All these industries are in successful operation, with their productions supplying local demands, or shipping their products to various points north, south, east and west. Many are behind actual orders, and the Lookout Rolling Mills are turning out iron for shipment on orders direct to Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, thus demonstrating that Harriman is far enough south to insure the cheapest iron-making conditions, and sufficiently farther north than Alabama to command the Northern markets and to compete successfully with Pennsylvania iron-makers for the best iron trade. The Rolling Mills have successfully rolled steel plates for the Hoe and Tool Factory from Southern steel billets made at the Southern Steel Works in Chattanooga, thus demonstrating that the South has her own facilities for all forms of steel production, and that Harriman's own industries largely afford supplies for each other.

The late fruits of the sagacious and liberal policy inaugurated for

industrial development at Harriman, are apparent in a large number of plants offered for location there, and in a contract actually made to remove the Hayes Chair Factory from Tallapoosa, Ga., and to operate its business by the Hayes Chair Company, of Harriman; capital, \$75,000; capacity fifty to seventy-five hands.

Apart from any ownership of the Harriman Manufacturing Company, there are several enterprises at Harriman now in operation, or soon to be, of considerable extent and much credit to the town. Easily, first of these is the S. K. Paige Manufacturing Works, with capacity for one hundred and fifty hands; capital, \$100,000; S. K. Paige president; W. C. Harriman treasurer; W. V. Hawkes manager. This concern is for working altogether in wood; the making of wooden-ware; the production of finished wood-stuff in varied forms. It will be a model factory with all recent appliances for utilizing power and skill.

The Emory River Ice Company began the manufacture of ice this past season, from the pure water which the Emory supplies, and with a plant costing about \$30,000.

The Whipple & Armstrong Machine Works, beginning in a modest fashion, anticipate success and attendant growth.

The Flanders Manufacturing Company, operated by the Messrs. Flan-

ders, who are practical mill-men, and gained their experience in the Adirondack region, devotes its attention principally to getting out building material. This business has flourished from the start and is constantly growing.

The S. H. Keller Planing Mills, operated by the man whose name it bears, is a plant having an investment of about \$12,000. This industry was brought to Harriman from Tallapoosa, Ga., last summer and is already in active operation.

Messrs. Duke & McCoy are just finishing the plant for a muck bar-mill, at this writing, which involves the outlay of upwards of \$20,000. This mill will act as an important feeder to the Lookout Rolling Mills, and from the start it is assured all the business it can handle.

CHEAP MANUFACTURING CONDITIONS.

No other town in the South can match the manufacturing conditions which Harriman affords for cheapness of production and ease of shipment. An ample supply of water, so pure that even steam-boilers are not encrusted by its use; water frontage when desired and river transportation a part of each year; a Belt Line railway, reaching directly every manufacturing concern, with its own switches provided; trunk line freight facilities excellent and sure to increase; a climate neither so cold in



W. C. T. U. TEMPLE.

winter nor so hot in summer as to interfere with advantageous indoor work: these are some of the superior advantages offered. Then the timber resources round about Harriman are extensive; and the Harriman Coal and Iron Railroad, now extending into the Brushy mountain region, twenty miles away, will develop extensive resources of coal, lumber, etc., all tributary to the manufacturing interests at Harriman, and easily to be commanded for their advantage. Moreover, the coal and iron mines of the East Tennessee Land Company are in close touch with the town.

Mr. D. A. Plant, superintendent of the Lookout Rolling Mills, being inquired of as to this coal, replied thus: "I consider the Byrd coal of very good quality, free to burn and carrying with it a clean and fierce combustion, a quality very necessary for the making and heating of iron. It also possesses good lasting qualities, which are so seldom found in a great many of the free-burning coals, such as Poplar Creek, Jellico, and others. The coals used mainly in Chattanooga were from Daisy, Sale Creek and Soddy; these coals could not be used with any satisfaction at all without the aid of strong blast, thus causing continued repairing to furnaces to keep them in working order. These coals also make very heavy clinkers in the fire-chambers, the result of which consumed a great deal of time

in cleaning grates and getting furnaces sufficiently hot to charge next heat.

"The Byrd coal works just the reverse of the coal mentioned above. We can use it without blast, thus avoiding a great deal of the expense in repairing caused by using blast. This coal does not clinker, but burns down to a fine ash; thus it requires little or no time to clean grates, leaving the furnaces at all times hot enough to charge right along. Hence, there is no comparison between this and the coal used in Chattanooga; and with this difference in our favor, I feel safe in saying that there must be a saving of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in the coal item, compared with Chattanooga."

Coal of like quality abounds in Walden's ridge for miles on the border of the city site and extending eastward, while the Brushy mountain coal fields, to be developed by the Brushy mountain division of the Harriman Coal and Iron Railroad, are pronounced by experts to be of great richness and inexhaustible supply. Coke of good quality is already made by the East Tennessee Mining Company, at the Byrd mine, which finds use in the factories there, giving excellent satisfaction, while a still better quality is anticipated from the Brushy mountain mines, as soon as these shall be developed.

SAVING TO MANUFACTURERS.

It has been, and will be, easy to locate desirable industries at Harriman without payment of bonuses usually exacted from new towns, because of the clear saving in manufacture, effected chiefly in three ways, viz.—

1. By the proximity, cheapness and easy command of raw material, iron and timber.

2. By the low cost of coal for fuel, delivered at factory doors by the East Tennessee Mining Company for from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton.

3. By the river and railroad facilities enjoyed, all factories being located on the Belt Railroad encircling Harriman, and also, if they wish it, beside the Emory river, parallel therewith.

As stated by Mr. Sol. Simpson, president of the Lookout Iron Company, the Lookout Rolling Mills, which, before their removal, had done a successful business at Chattanooga for several years, will save \$12,000 a year in the cost of coal alone, or six per cent. on the entire capital by locating at Harriman. They will save, also, nearly all their water-rent, about two hundred and fifty dollars per month, taking their supply directly from the river, near which the great plant stands. They will also save greatly in the use of iron ore, and the total saving on their output as compared with cost of an equal output at Chattanooga (had such an output

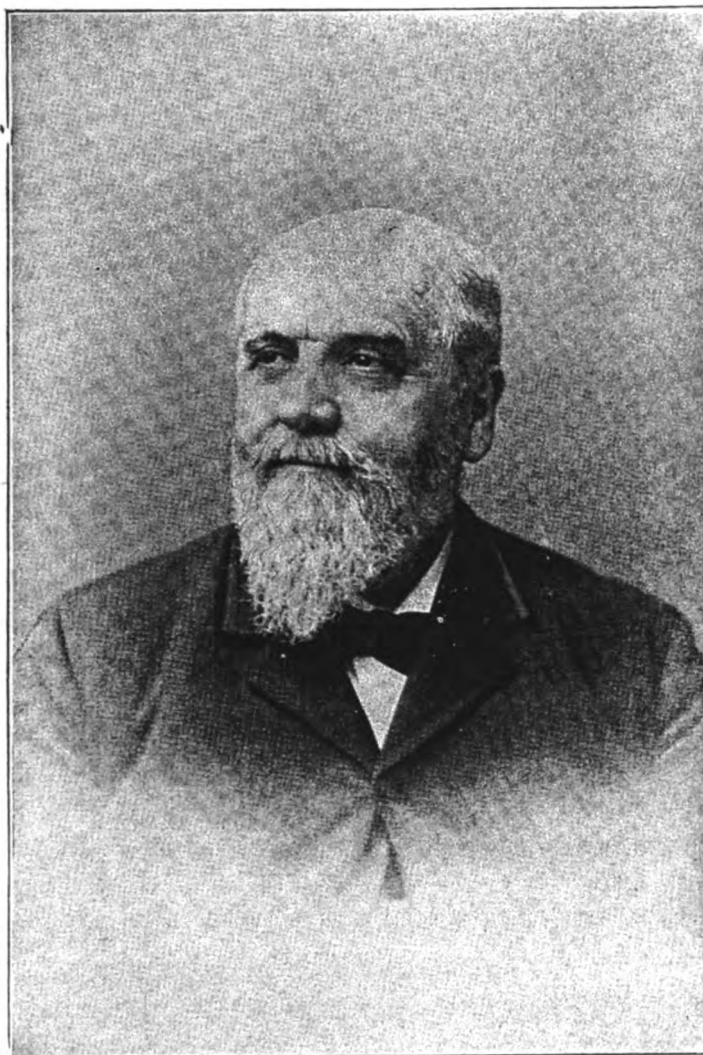
been there possible), is computed by the superintendent at \$20,000 a year. The Gibson Agricultural Works will also make a correspondingly large saving in the use of coals and hard woods.

An abundance of iron, coke and limestone, in the nearest contiguity anywhere, makes it certain that Harriman will be able to produce iron as cheaply at least as it can anywhere be produced in the world. Says Dr. George A. Koenig, professor of Metallurgy and Mining in the University of Pennsylvania: "I do not hesitate to make the assertion that iron can be made here at a greater profit than at Birmingham."

Says Jo. C. Guild, Assistant State Geologist of Tennessee, and Mining Engineer: "All the conditions are present for the cheap manufacture of iron—an abundance of iron ore, both hard and soft; an inexhaustible supply of good coking coal, and a good limestone for flux on every hand—all these secured within a stone's throw of each other."

Says Capt. J. D. Roberts, manager of the Lookout Rolling Mills: "Harriman is second to none in her facilities for the manufacture of pig iron and basic steel at a low cost."

These things being true, and the manufactures already established at Harriman making a local demand for pig iron nearly or quite equal to the output of one furnace, the Harriman



General Clinton B. Fisk.

Furnace Company has been organized—Fred. Schumacher, president; W. B. Winslow, secretary—with an authorized capital of \$500,000.

SOBRIETY OF LABOR.

Already the character of Harriman for sobriety and thrift is attracting wide-spread attention from manufacturers, and the moral aspect of the town, with the certainty of sober workingmen, because of the absence of saloons, will more and more induce the location of desirable manufacturing plants. It is a well-known economic fact that sober labor, away from saloons, yields a positive percentage of gain to the capital employing it, over labor in a community where the liquor traffic is allowed. Statistics could here be cited were it necessary to show that this is the fact, and that large manufacturing plants have actually yielded a much larger interest upon their capital in years when the liquor traffic around them was forbidden and abolished, than in years when the liquor traffic was permitted, but with the same financial conditions otherwise. By the policy of the East Tennessee Land Company the liquor traffic is prohibited in title deeds, and saloons can never be permitted with their inevitable influences upon labor and its product. It has already been demonstrated at Harriman that the best manufacturing conditions abound where sobriety exists. No

class of workingmen is ever so profitable to its employers as the class which can come, and does come, by reason of its labor, into the ownership of their own homes, covets permanency of employment, strives after superiority, and seeks that mutual welfare which labor and capital should each assure to each. Already the number of homes owned at Harriman by the workingmen employed there surpasses, as is believed, that of any town of like population.



CLINTON BOWEN FISK was born December 8, 1828, at Clapp's Corners, in the Genesee Valley, New York State, of sturdy and industrious parents, who, a few years before his birth, had migrated from Connecticut. His family name had already been rendered illustrious by many representatives distinguished in letters or in war, and the record for valor and worth has continued unbroken even to the present generation; the subject of this sketch, Helen Hunt Jackson (daughter of Prof. Nathan Welby Fisk) and Prof. John Fisk being conspicuous examples.

When Clinton was two years old the family moved to Clinton, Mich. The father was doing well at his trade of blacksmith and village mechanic, when, in 1830, stricken with typhus fever, he died, leaving his wife with

six small boys—one but a mere babe. When nine years old, Clinton was bound out to Deacon Elijah Wright, a service which the lad was overjoyed to enter because there was promised some satisfaction for his unbounded thirst for education. The first book he ever owned was a mutilated copy of Shakespeare, which he bought with two days of corn-hoeing. His "Columbian Orator" was a prime favorite, and every page of it was committed to memory. His love of oratory was native, and as he recited favorite selections to an imaginary audience, he thrilled with the effort. When about twelve years old he was captain of a company of cadets organized by himself, and when they celebrated Fourth of July he delivered his first real oration, full of patriotism and bristling with anti-slavery sentiments, to the amazement of his hearers, including most of the adults in the village. Clearly, in this case the child was father of the man. In 1841 his mother married William Smith, a wealthy farmer and a strong abolitionist, whose home was a station on the Underground Railroad, and the boy soon became a sub-conductor of that famous thoroughfare. In 1844 Mr. Smith, with other men of means, founded Michigan Central College, which Clinton entered, and from which he graduated. Among his fellow-students was a round-faced, rosy-

cheeked, black-eyed girl of fourteen, from Coldwater, Michigan—Jeanette A. Crippen. He first saw her in June, 1845. By and by he won her heart, as altogether she won his, and with it he won for a near and long future all the better things implied—helpful companionship, loyal devotion, unyielding confidence, and the sweet, fearless, faithful strength of a character fine-fibred, close-knit, self-reliant in superlative degree.

The year 1850 found General Fisk a junior partner in Crippen's Exchange Bank, of Coldwater, Michigan, and from this date onward he was uniformly successful in business, save for the stormy period of 1857, which he passed through with honor, though with impaired fortunes. About this time he became active in church work and in the cause of temperance, an activity that ceased only with life. In 1858 he was made General Agent of the *Ætna* Insurance Company, at St. Louis, where he lived when the war broke out. General Fisk was among the first to proffer his services to his country, and enlisted as a private. He was soon commissioned by President Lincoln to raise a regiment, and was chosen its Colonel. Not long after, he was promoted to Brigadier General, and served in the campaigns of the lower Mississippi. Later he became commander of Northern Missouri, and



THE CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

aided in turning back Sterling Price's raid, for which and other services he was made a Major General.

In 1865, as representative of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, he performed a task of unusual difficulty with extraordinary success. At this time Fisk University was established, largely through his aid and instrumentality. The year 1866 found him once more a civilian, living in St. Louis. From then to 1889, when he took the presidency of the recently organized East Tennessee Land Company, General Fisk was constantly engaged in matters of great pith and moment. In 1888, greatly against his wishes, because of his poor health, he accepted the Prohibition nomination for the presidency, and gave to the campaign that followed his best thought and effort. July 9, 1890, he died at his home in Seabright, New Jersey.

He was a worker always, from the widowed mother's cottage in Michigan as a boy to his late manhood's beautiful Seabright home upon the Jersey coast. He rarely knew rest. His recreation was found in a change of activity. Few men could do so many things, and uniformly so well. From learning Latin at the plow as a farm lad, to running a bank, commanding a regiment or a brigade, or a military district, reconstructing the social and business elements of a State, managing a railroad, establish-

ing an Indian policy, conducting the affairs of a church or a great corporation, he was successful in whatever he undertook, if success were possible. He was quick to grasp salient features, ready to see whereon he should lay hold. His perceptions were as acute as his hands were clever. He saw chances and read men, and appreciated opportunities. He knew how to do the right thing at the right time in the right way. He inspired work, and good work, in other lives. He was always so alert, so active, that just to meet him was to feel a new impulse to effort, and to effort the worthiest. And thousands felt his inspiration, his impulse, who never met him; felt it through the organized activities which he set in motion, or in maintaining which he was chiefly instrumental.

It never seemed as if work came hard to him. He wore every harness without chafing. He rarely worried. He would not fret. His good cheer was imperturbable, born of his great faith. He had a long memory for pleasant things. He believed in kindly mental dealings with himself. There was in him no germ of morbidness or haunting doubt. He trusted God. In a wise and not too simple fashion he believed in man. He loved his friends. He honored friendship. He held steadfast by principle. He was true to his convictions. His convictions were anchored in truth.

His command here in Tennessee, when the war was over, was both military and administrative, and gave admirable chance for his best qualities to display themselves. Under conditions peculiar he was given peculiar powers. He was like a dictator over social, political and commercial concerns. Millions on millions of property were subject to his will. He could have ruined many and oppressed a multitude. Few men have had such autocratic opportunity. That he wisely employed it, and for the welfare of all, is of record ineffaceable. At his headquarters in Nashville, he was friend of black and white alike; and through the State at large he went on peaceful mission many times, adjusting the new relation of races, re-establishing industry, giving confidence to labor and restoring good-will. When he resigned, a petition of white men went to Washington representing more than \$100,000,000 of capital, asking that his resignation be refused, and every black man in Tennessee knew that he had lost a friend.

But while he could well and wisely serve the State in a military or executive capacity, and while he studied national affairs with constant interest and unfailing discernment, his heart beat in closest sympathy with the great heart of the church. He took exquisite delight in church affairs

and their administration. He enjoyed in the keenest degree the privileges of the church. He loved the old church hymns, and was glad in the church atmosphere. His nearest friendships were with men at home in pulpit or in pew.

That he was conspicuously identified with the Indian Commission many knew, but few were aware that he stood at the head of it nearly fourteen years, serving the Indians' interests loyally, without compensation, giving liberally of his time, visiting the various tribes often as a friend and peace-maker between them, guarding their rights with jealous concern, and helping to right the wrongs which a mistaken national policy had established. He was the chairman at all the great Indian Commission conferences held annually at Lake Mohawk; and the Indians of this Nation had nowhere a truer, more devoted friend than he.

His adaptability, his constant recognition of the rights of other men and of social courtesies their due, may have sometimes hidden from casual sight the real quality of his strength. His hand wore habitually the velvet glove of good fellowship and kindly feeling toward all, but it had, on occasion, the grip of steel. He was sympathetic to the extreme; he could be extremely severe. He could go, at a single, sure step, from pleasantry to punishment, when he would, as some

could testify. And herein lay one of the secrets of his great ability as an executive and administrator.

It is impossible, in a brief sketch, to give an adequate conception of the man: large-hearted, broad-minded, full of tact; sensitive to every influence, yet self-centered; sympathetic without weakness; pronounced, and even radical, in his convictions; without bitterness or vindictiveness, his was a rare combination of whatever is noble and best in human nature, untinctured by selfishness or guile.



ADAM W. WAGNALLS was born September 24, 1843, in the village of Lithopolis, Ohio, of poor but respectable parents. He lived for several years at Findlay, Ohio, to which place his parents removed when he was seven years old. Here he worked on a farm and attended the district school until reaching the age of thirteen. He then became clerk in a country store at Findlay, where he remained until 1860, when he went to Wittenberg College at Springfield. The next seven years found him pursuing his studies in term-time and laboring upon his father's farm during vacation. In 1867, leaving college, he went to Kansas as a home missionary, residing chiefly at Atchison and making his own living as a real estate agent, and as a clerk in various ways, writing for the press and preaching,

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as occasion offered. He married Miss Annie Willis in 1868. His work in Kansas continued until 1876, when he went East to attend the Centennial, and was induced by Dr. I. K. Funk, of New York City, to join him in the publishing business there. Thereupon he became a partner in the firm of I. K. Funk & Co., the style of which was later changed to Funk & Wagnalls. Largely through Mr. Wagnalls' sagacious efforts the business became extensive, and in 1891 the firm was incorporated as the Funk and Wagnalls Company, with Mr. Wagnalls as vice-president and treasurer. Its periodical publications are *The Voice*, *The Homiletic Review* and *The Literary Digest*; and its books form a large catalogue. It is now preparing a new dictionary, the first edition of which will represent an outlay of nearly half a million dollars. The capital of the company is one million dollars.

Upon the resignation of Mr. James, Mr. Wagnalls was elected president of the East Tennessee Land Company, and to this new interest he has given his best efforts without remuneration, but with the fidelity and ability that characterizes him.



FERDINAND SCHUMACHER, cereal manufacturer, Akron, Ohio, was born at Celle, Hanover, March 20, 1822. His father, a commission merchant,

gave his son a liberal education, and at the age of fifteen apprenticed him to learn the grocer's trade for five years, his board being the only consideration. In 1842 he entered his father's office, and a few years later became shipping clerk for the sugar refining house of Eggestorf & Hurtzig, Hanover. In April, 1850, the young man emigrated to this country, and with his brother Otto settled upon a small farm at Euclid, on the shores of Lake Erie.

In 1851 he married his cousin, Hermine Schumacher, and soon after removed to Akron, where his first venture was the establishment of a grocery, which proving successful he became in 1856 the pioneer manufacturer of oatmeal. He added, soon after, to this new branch of business the pearling of barley, erected in 1863 a mill devoted exclusively to that purpose, and purchased in 1868 the Cascade Flour Mills, and greatly increased their power and capacity. The original oatmeal mills being destroyed in 1872, new and more extensive structures were put up from time to time only to be again destroyed by a great fire in 1886, causing the proprietor a loss of half a million dollars. Nothing daunted, Mr. Schumacher united his interest with that of Commins & Allen, the house being well known as the F. Schumacher Milling Company. Mr. Schumacher,

as its president, successful as ever, entered in 1891 into a still more extensive consolidation with cereal mills at Chicago, Cedar Rapids, Rockford, Iowa City and Ravenna, the new corporation being known as the American Cereal Company, Mr. Schumacher being president, with headquarters at Akron, Ohio. Its capital stock is \$3,400,000, and its daily capacity at Akron is three thousand barrels of cereal goods. Mr. Schumacher is also interested in the Akron Iron Company, the Schumacher Gymnasium Company and other industries at Akron, besides the development of a great land and water-power enterprise at Marseilles, Ill., and last, but not least, he has been a true and devoted friend to Harriman. He is a patron of Buchtel College, an active member of the Universalist Church, and being a practical temperance man was, in 1883, the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio, but his position at the time being too much in advance of public opinion, he did not get there for want of votes. Although born in Germany, he is truly loyal to his adopted country, and is an American citizen in the fullest sense of the word. His wife, Hermine Schumacher, although an invalid, still cheers his home. They have two sons, Louis and Adolph, respectively forty and thirty years of age, both worthy of their sire.

WILLIAM HEPBURN RUSSELL, general manager of the East Tennessee Land Company, and president of the Harriman Manufacturing Company, thus having official connection with each of the allied interests, has been one of the principal agents in the development of Harriman and its industries. An indefatigable worker, fertile in expedients, of keen intuitions, sound judgment and unusual versatility, he has filled a difficult position with such tact, ability and success that no phase of this great undertaking has escaped the impress of his influence.

He was born in Hannibal, Missouri, May 17, 1857. His father, Rev. Daniel L. Russell, was a Baptist minister, born in New Hampshire, and for many years preached in North-eastern Missouri, dying in Hannibal in 1858. His mother, Matilda Richmond, was a sister of the late Col. Richard Fell Richmond, in his day one of the most prominent members of the Missouri Bar. The Richmonds were a large Kentucky family.

Starting with a limited education received in the graded and high schools of Hannibal, W. H. Russell has been an unceasing student of the best literature, as his unusually large and well-chosen library would suggest, so that to-day he ranks in intellectual endowment even with those who have enjoyed collegiate advantages. In 1876 he engaged in jour-

nalism, and later became editor and manager of several daily papers in turn; in May, 1881, buying an interest in the Hannibal Morning Journal, which he aided in obtaining a prosperity that it enjoys to this day.

Mr. Russell began reading law in 1877, and was admitted to the Bar at Hannibal in May, 1882, having been nominated two days before for the office of city attorney, and the day after he received his license to practice he was elected to that office by a majority unprecedented in the history of the city, running at least six hundred votes ahead of the usual Democratic majority. He was re-elected in 1883 by a majority much beyond his party's strength, and fulfilled the duties of his office acceptably to all the best citizens.

In 1884 he moved to Lafayette, and later to Frankfort, Indiana, where he became legal representative of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company, in whose employment he conducted many important cases. Three years ago he removed to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he early attained such prominence as a lawyer that he became the legal adviser of the East Tennessee Land Company upon its organization in 1889, from which position he was soon advanced to that which he now occupies.

Mr. Russell has made several valuable contributions to the literature of

the law, notably the articles on "Negligence and Contributory Negligence" in the American and English Encyclopedia of Law. He has always taken a lively interest in politics, and has recently been honored by Tennessee as one of its electors to cast its vote for Cleveland and Stevenson.

In 1880 he married Miss Mary Gushert, and together they dispense a generous hospitality at their pleasant home on Cumberland street.



ALPHONSO A. HOPKINS was born in the town of Burlington, Otsego county, New York, March 27, 1843. He spent his early boyhood in the village of Burlington Flats, and in West Exeter, four miles distant, where his parents removed when he was five years old. He obtained his education chiefly in the district school at West Exeter, and in the academy at Hamilton, in an adjoining county, to which place his parents removed in order to give him better educational advantages, when he was fifteen years old. From seventeen until twenty-one he was engaged in teaching in the Cherry Valley Academy, Otsego county, and in the Penfield Seminary, Monroe county, near Rochester, New York. From 1864 to 1867 he was occupied in the Military Department of State at Albany, holding an important clerkship, and serving, mean-

while, as a special correspondent of the daily press.

In 1867 he married Miss Adelia R. Allyn, of Rochester, and became literary editor of Moore's Rural New Yorker, published there. That paper was removed to New York City in December, 1869, and he went with it. In 1871 he returned to Rochester and established the American Rural Home, a weekly farm and family paper, of which he was editor and manager for fourteen years. Meanwhile, he wrote several books, and became known as a public lecturer upon literary and reform topics. In 1882 he was the candidate of the Prohibition party for Governor of New York, and received the largest vote (over 25,000) ever polled up to that time by his party in that State. From 1882 to the winter of 1885 he edited the American Reformer, published in New York City, and during the winters from 1884 to 1888 he traveled and lectured widely in the South, lecturing throughout the intervening summers in the North. During these years he appeared upon the platform annually in from twenty to twenty-seven States.

In 1889 he assisted in organizing the East Tennessee Land Company, and was made its secretary, which position he has held since then.

His published works are "John Bremm" and "Sinner and Saint," two novels; "Our Sabbath Evening,"

a volume of religious prose and verse; "Asleep in the Sanctum, and Other Poems," and the "Life of General Clinton B. Fisk."

Mr. Hopkins is a facile writer, and expresses himself with nice discrimination and great vigor. His mind is strong in analysis and forceful in argument, and yet his utterances, whether of tongue or pen, are clothed in graceful phrase without lacking in sturdiness. In his present official position he has had important dealings with hundreds of people in all parts of the country, and his success therein attests a mental equipment of a high order.



JAMES McDOWELL, president of the Harriman Bank and Trust Company, and one of the pioneers in the history of Harriman, was born in Whitby, Ontario, April 19, 1845. When four years of age his father moved to the county of Oxford, where they lived on a farm until Mr. McDowell attained his majority. Thereupon the subject of our sketch emigrated to Monroe county, Missouri, and devoted the following year to teaching in a country school, at the end of which time he returned to Canada and engaged in mercantile and insurance business, devoting six years exclusively to life insurance, principally in behalf of the Ontario Mutual, of Waterloo, Ontario. Prompted to be-

come a citizen of the United States, and desirous of making his home in New York, the State from which his parents emigrated, Mr. McDowell moved from London, Ontario, to Buffalo, N. Y., where he spent two years in the city mission work, helping to care for the poor and needy, and having special charge of a monthly paper published in this interest, entitled "Mission Tidings." When this work changed hands he engaged with the milling firm of Chester & Wilson, Buffalo and Lockport, N. Y., and took charge of their mill at the latter place. Sometime later, when Mr. Chester became interested in the prospective town of Harriman, he requested Mr. McDowell to make a trip South and invest for him as circumstances might seem to warrant. Becoming impressed with the advantages offered in Harriman, Mr. McDowell united his interests with those who were prompting the enterprise here, and has proved to be a valuable addition to the business, moral and social interests of the place. In addition to the bank business which he manages, he has become largely identified with real estate and insurance interests.



GEORGE WOODSON EASLEY, general attorney for the East Tennessee Land Company, was born in Clark county, Missouri, December 15, 1842.

His parents, Thornton T. and Almeda (Alexander) Easley, were natives of Kentucky. When George was two years old his father, who was a carpenter and builder, moved his family to Linn county, Missouri, where our subject received, in early life, the ordinary advantages of a common school. He finished his education at the University of Indiana at Bloomington, having graduated in the law department in 1865. Prior to this period he was for two years Adjutant of the 23d Missouri Infantry, Col. Jacob T. Tindall, commander.

Before entering upon the practice of his profession, Colonel Easley was married, May 25, 1865, to Miss Logan Waters, of Mexico, Audrian county, Missouri, and they have a daughter and a son. He commenced practice at Linneus, the seat of justice of Linn county, and lived there until the close of 1878, making a fine record at the Bar of that county and in that judicial circuit. He was prosecuting attorney of that county for two terms, and in that office became very popular.

Lord Tenterden used to say of Lord Truro that he had industry enough to succeed without talent, and talent enough to succeed without industry. Colonel Easley has both in generous measure, and, relying on both, he succeeds. He has a keen intellect, is a forcible speaker, and before a jury he concentrates all his energies and logical power on a few

points and presses his argument with wonderful effect.

The Colonel was a member of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of Missouri, and was chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, and served on the Committees on the Judiciary and Ways and Means, his seat being on the Democratic side of the House.

January 1, 1878, Colonel Easley assumed the duties of his office as general attorney of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company, and took up his abode in the city of Hannibal. In connection with this important post, he found a good field for the display of his splendid legal talents and attainments. He was chief on the staff of the General commanding the National Guards in North Missouri, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has a noble bearing and makes a fine appearance as a military officer.

In 1884 he resigned his position with the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad, and removed to Chicago to assume similar duties for the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Road. In this field he won fresh laurels, not only in the regular line of his duties but in outside practice, conspicuously in connection with the Inter-State Commerce Act (on which he has written a brochure of acknowledged worth), and the Haymarket Riots, wherein his advice aided materially

in the successful prosecution of the criminals.

In 1888 he entered the service of the Denver and Rio Grande Road, and when, two years later, he accepted his present position and came to Hariman, it was with great regret on the part of the railroad company, substantially expressed by them.

Colonel Easley is recognized by those in a position to judge as having unusual ability as a real property and corporation lawyer, in which capacity he has proved invaluable to the East Tennessee Land Company. His acquaintance with railroads and their workings naturally led to his selection as general manager of the Hariman Coal and Iron Railroad, which is rapidly pushing to completion.



FREDERICK GATES was born October 3, 1848, in Frankfort, Herkimer county, New York. He received his education at Whitestown and Cazenovia Seminaries, and prepared himself for the Methodist ministry, which he entered in 1871, but on account of serious throat difficulty he was soon obliged to retire from his vocation. He then moved to a farm on the south coast of New Jersey, but this occupation proving unsatisfactory he returned to his native place and opened a general store, making a specialty of tinware. He was among the first to

manufacture kerosene oil-stoves. Not long thereafter he entered the office of his father, who had an extensive business in manufacturing matches. Here he continued until his father's death, in 1877, when, because of his own poor health, he once more sought the benefits of out-door life on a farm, this time near Vineland, New Jersey. Two years later the Diamond Match Company was formed, and Mr. Gates returned to Frankfort to manage the large plant there in the interest of this giant corporation. During the next two years the famous West Shore Railroad was built, and as Frankfort was half-way between New York and Buffalo, it was chosen as the site of the extensive machine-shops of this system, a decision that was reached largely through the efforts of Mr. Gates, who was chairman of a local committee organized to secure this industry. Frankfort speedily tripled in size, and Mr. Gates reaped the advantage in selling his acre property for town lots. Following his taste and aptitude for agriculture he closed out his manufacturing interest in the Diamond Match Company and purchased five farms adjoining the town. He made extensive improvements, including a fine residence, and anticipated a growing and lucrative business in supplying the needs of a thriving community, but the West Shore became bankrupt and passed into other hands, so Frankfort's growth

was checked and values fell to such an extent that this last venture proved disastrous, and Mr. Gates disposed of his holdings, and in December, 1885, he moved his family to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Here he opened a real estate office, and soon had a wide circle of acquaintances, some of whom joined him when later he conceived the scheme that developed into the East Tennessee Land Company.

Mr. Gates has always been a devoted Prohibitionist, and active in promoting the interests of his party. In 1883 he was the Prohibition candidate in New York for Secretary of State, and next year, as chairman of the State Executive Committee, he managed the campaign for St. John.

May 29, 1866, he married Miss Emily Elizabeth Wightman, at Jordanville, New York.



WALTER C. HARRIMAN, president of the First National Bank, was among the pioneers in establishing the city that bears his name. Born in Warner, New Hampshire, forty-two years ago, he spent his boyhood there and received a classical education. His father, Gen. Walter Harriman, won his title in the war for the Union. The General entered the service as Colonel of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and was attached to the Ninth Corps of the

Army of the Potomac. In command of a special division sent to reinforce General Burnside, he twice traversed the Cumberland mountains with a train of twenty wagons, just east of the city that in 1889 was named after him, in recognition of his martial services in this part of the country.

The subject of this sketch, although a young boy, enlisted and performed the duties of an enlisted soldier as orderly to his father, went all through Grant's last campaign, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox.

His first business venture was as a journalist, in the course of which he became editor of a county paper in his native State. In 1873, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Mason W. Tappan, Attorney General of New Hampshire, and in 1876 he was admitted to the Bar, and then became a member of the firm of Tappan & Albin. Soon after he removed to Portsmouth, where he practiced his profession. On the death of ex-Congressman Wm. B. Small, he was appointed by the Governor to succeed him, to which office he was subsequently twice elected. In the work of this office, too burdensome for one not stalwart, his health broke down; so in 1881 he came South, to East Tennessee, in search of renewed strength in a less rigorous climate, spending his winters here and continuing his practice in New Hampshire,

so far as his health would permit. His knowledge of this section of the country and acquaintance with some of the promoters of the East Tennessee Land Company led to his joining the new enterprise. Moving his family to Harriman, he became managing director of the Land Company, in which capacity he served with distinction and effect until he resigned in May, 1881, from which time he has devoted his attention exclusively to the bank, of which he has been president from the first. His beautiful home on Margrave street, built in the colonial style, is a pleasing and conspicuous addition to that quarter of the city.



HERMAN W. VEAZEY, the subject of this sketch, was born in Brentwood, New Hampshire, in 1844, and comes of an old New England family, which has been prominent in that section in all generations. Reared on a typical New Hampshire farm and educated in the excellent common schools, he was, at the age of sixteen, apprenticed to the trade of mason in Lawrence, Mass., and has been engaged in the building business ever since; some of the best buildings in New England having been built by him.

Mr. Veazey enlisted in 1862, in Company A, 10th New Hampshire Volunteers, under the command of

Col. Walter Harriman. This regiment served with gallantry until the close of the war—Mr. Veazey being severely wounded in its first important engagement, at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

At the close of the war he returned to his native State, and after a few years removed to St. Louis, Missouri. Having married Miss Kate Z. Sanborn, daughter of David F. Sanborn, of Brentwood, N. H., Missouri's climate had a bad effect on the health of Mrs. Veazey, and in consequence they returned to New England, where they remained until the spring of 1890, when they became pioneers in the building of Harriman, Tennessee.

The firm of Veazey & Richardson, of which Mr. Veazey is the head, has been the leading firm of builders in Harriman since its founding; all its finest structures having been built by them.

Mr. Veazey was chosen, at the first municipal election, as Mayor of Harriman, and has given a great deal of thought, time and money to the up-building of a model American town.

Mayor Veazey is a Knight Templar, and Commander of Walter Harriman Post, No. 94, G. A. R., and a deacon in Grace Universalist Church, and is also president of the First Universalist Society, and a prominent figure in the financial affairs of the city.

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